



3 1761 11895056 7







Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2024 with funding from  
University of Toronto

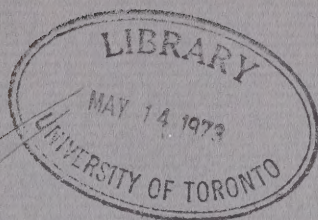
<https://archive.org/details/31761118950567>





CA20NRI

-A55



# MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

REPORT OF THE MINISTER 1972

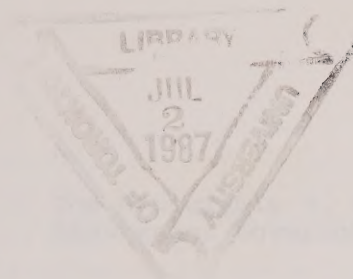
Ontario







CA20NRI  
-A55



Ministry of Correctional Services  
Annual Report of the Minister  
For the Year Ending 31st March 1972

Printed by order of the Legislative  
Assembly of Ontario





The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

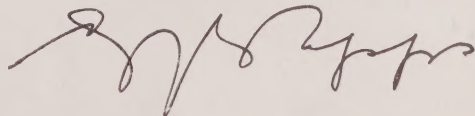
*I have the honour to present the report of the  
Ministry of Correctional Services for the fiscal  
year 1971-72.*

*At the end of the period covered by this report,  
Mr. Leo R. Hackl, who is noted for the number of  
innovative and progressive programs instituted  
during his term of office, retired as Deputy  
Minister. His 25-year career in corrections was  
certainly a distinguished one and we wish him  
well in his retirement.*

*The Ministry welcomes the appointment of Mr. Don  
Sinclair as Deputy Minister. His experience with  
the Ministry includes the positions of Superin-  
tendent, Hillcrest School, Executive Officer, and  
Executive Director of Institutions. He also has  
been Executive Director of the Canadian Mental  
Health Association in Ontario and Associate  
Director of the Social Planning Council of  
Metropolitan Toronto.*

*The progress outlined in the following pages is  
a direct result of the endeavours of staff at  
all levels within the Ministry. To them, I wish  
to express my sincere appreciation for their  
dedicated work towards meeting the goals of a  
modern correctional system.*

Respectfully submitted,



Minister of Correctional Services

# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

## STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs *must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes* and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

## PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge. It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformative potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should adopt an



understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

## CONTENTS

Minister's Letter	-	3
Statement of Purpose	-	4
Ministry Boards	-	7
Staff Directory	-	8
Juvenile Programs	-	9
Adult Programs	-	13
Main Office Organization	-	16
Parole and Aftercare	-	18
Staff Development	-	18
Research	-	19
Farm Operations Discontinued	-	21
Jail Renovations	-	21
New Buildings	-	22
Community Volunteers	-	23
Probation Services	-	24



MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE  
TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative, and ministerial professions. The members of this committee advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Ministry's program.

REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.  
Chairman

MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A. (Oxon.)

GERALD E. NORI, Q.C.

DR. LIONEL P. SOLURSH,  
M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,  
C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

MRS. KEILLER MACKAY,  
T.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

MONTE H. HARRIS,  
B.P.H.E., B.A.

PROFESSOR H.R. STUART RYAN,  
Q.C.

JOHN W. ACKROYD,  
Deputy Chief of Metropolitan Toronto Police

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

F.H. POTTS  
Chairman

MRS. DOROTHY DOWNING  
Part-Time Member

J.S. MORRISON  
Vice-Chairman

A.A. SCHRAG  
Full-Time Member

DR. GEORGE NAGY  
Vice-Chairman

H.R. McMANN  
Full-Time Member

MRS. STEFAN BUSZYNSKI  
Part-Time Member

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister

BARRY G. LOWES, M.A.  
Chairman

MRS. STUART MACKAY  
B.Comm.

C.H. LEWIS  
B.A., M.D., C.R.C.P. (c)

MRS. JOAN RICHES  
M.S.W.

DR. ABBYANN DAY LYNCH  
Ph.D.

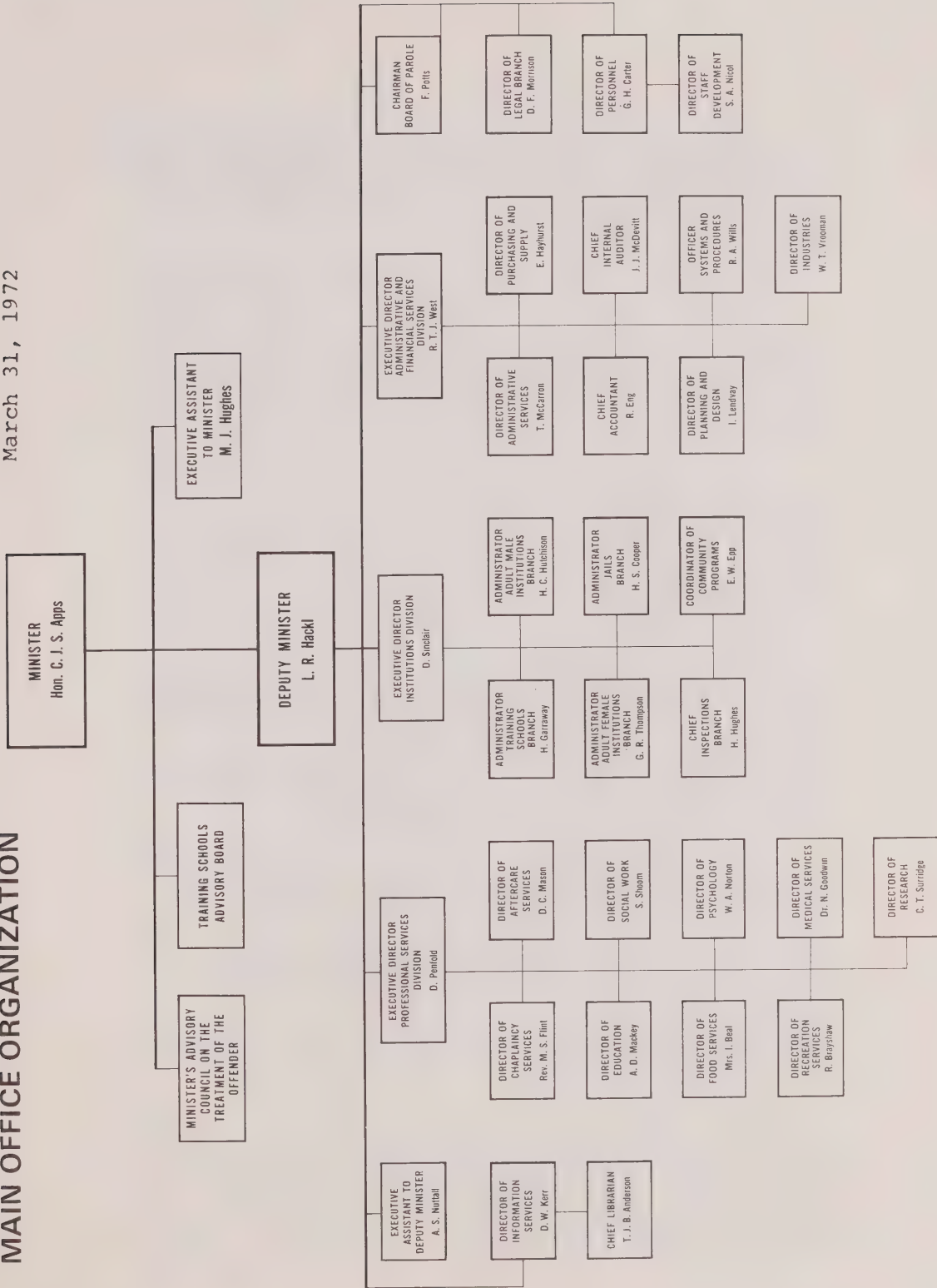
434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

MINISTER .....	Hon. C. J. S. Apps, B.A.
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER .....	M. J. Hughes
DEPUTY MINISTER .....	Leo R. Hackl, B.A.
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY MINISTER .....	A. S. Nuttall, F.L.A.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - INSTITUTIONS DIVISION .....	Donald Sinclair
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION ..	Douglas Penfold, M.A.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION .....	R. T. J. West
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES - Director .....	Thomas McCarron
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS - Administrator .....	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS - Administrator .....	Harry H. Hutchison, Ph.D.
AFTERCARE SERVICES - Director .....	Donald C. Mason
BOARD OF PAROLE - Chairman .....	Frank Potts, M.A.
CHAPLAINCY - Director .....	Rev. Maurice S. Flint, S.T.M., Ph.D.
CHIEF BAILIFF .....	Thomas Hill
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR .....	J. J. McDevitt
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS - Coordinator .....	Edgar W. Epp, M.S.W.
EDUCATION - Director .....	A. Douglas Mackey, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.
FINANCE - Chief Accountant .....	Rolph Eng, B.Comm.
FOOD SERVICES - Director .....	Mrs. Islay Beal, B.H.Sc., Dip.Nutrit., R.P.Dt.
INDUSTRIES - Director .....	William T. Vrooman, P.Eng.
INFORMATION - Director .....	D. W. Kerr
INSPECTIONS - Chief Inspector .....	Harry Hughes
JAILS - Administrator .....	H. S. Cooper
LEGAL - Director .....	D. F. Morrison, B.A.
LIBRARY - Chief Librarian .....	Thomas J. B. Anderson, A.L.A.
MEDICAL SERVICES - Director .....	Norman Goodwin, M.D., LL.B., F.C.L.M.
PERSONNEL - Director .....	Glen Carter, B.A.
PLANNING AND DESIGN - Director .....	Istvan Lendvay, Dipl. Arch., M.R.A.I.C.
PROGRAM ANALYSIS - Coordinator .....	James J. Hug, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.
PSYCHOLOGY - Director .....	W. Anthony Norton, Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.
PURCHASING AND SUPPLY - Director .....	Eric Hayhurst
RECREATION - Director .....	Robert Brayshaw, B.A.
RESEARCH - Director .....	C. Thomas Surridge, Ph.D.
SOCIAL WORK - Director .....	Sydney Shoom, B.A., M.S.W.
STAFF DEVELOPMENT - Director .....	Stuart A. Nicol
SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES - Officer .....	R. A. Wills
TRAINING SCHOOLS - Administrator .....	Harry Garraway



# MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION

March 31, 1972



This report presents a brief overview of the activities of the Ministry of Correctional Services during the fiscal year, 1971-72. A number of publications describing specific aspects of our programs are available upon request.

## JUVENILE PROGRAMS

The year was highlighted by the opening of two new facilities: the Cecil Facer School in Sudbury, and a Project D.A.R.E. camp near Sudbury; plans were also initiated for a second D.A.R.E. program near North Bay.

Cecil Facer School is the first bilingual, inter-denominational facility in our training school system. The cottage-type setting accommodates 120 boys in six units, each of which has fifteen individual rooms and a small dormitory for five boys, a recreation room, a common room, and facilities for family visiting. The educational program is a highly individual one with each student receiving academic and vocational courses especially suited to him. The areas of study are Communications, Social Sciences, Pure and Applied Science, and Arts. The educational facilities include woodworking, metal work and motor mechanic shops, science and language laboratories, and a number of general purpose classrooms.

The establishment of this school in the northern section of the province enables boys admitted to the training school system to remain closer to their homes. This will provide greater opportunity for family visiting than was possible when all boys were sent initially to Pine Ridge School in Bowmanville.

The school was officially opened in August, 1971, and before the close of the year had reached its student capacity of 120.

An outdoor education program for boys, Project D.A.R.E., was developed at Portage Lake. D.A.R.E. -- Development through Adventure, Responsibility, and Education -- is aimed at helping students develop self-confidence, a sense



of purpose, and a desire for achievement. The program is divided into three phases consisting of outdoor education, work projects, and vigorous outdoor activities.

The educational program for students in all training schools is on a full-time basis and standards are comparable to those in the community. A student can therefore transfer directly from his program in one of our schools to a similar program in a community school. To ensure the maintenance of high standards, officials of the Ministry of Education visit all schools on a regular basis.

Additional educational programs begun during the fiscal year included an extensive Indian studies program at Kawartha Lakes School, a special class for children with learning disabilities at Pine Ridge School, and a remedial reading lab at Brookside School. Specialized courses, in keeping with the age and type of student at a particular school, were established by curriculum committees in areas such as consumer education, family life, and youth and the law. All courses are planned in liaison with program consultants from regional offices of the Ministry of Education.

A full recreation program includes participation with community groups and with other schools each season in hockey, soccer, basketball, track and field, swim meets, and other team activities. Trips to points of interest such as museums, the Ontario Science Centre, and Parliament Buildings, also enhance the recreation program.

The community continues to play an important part in the rehabilitation of children admitted to training schools. The degree of participation by our students in activities outside the schools has intensified year by year and we are fortunate that communities accept and welcome our young people.

Activity by individuals from the community who go into the schools and give willingly and voluntarily of their skills and interest increased substantially during the year. We are very pleased to be receiving extensive help from thoughtful and concerned community volunteers, including service club members, university students, and a host of other individuals and organizations.

In the early part of 1972 this Ministry announced that group homes would be established which would be an alternative, and not complementary, to training schools. These will be operated in association with approved voluntary agencies, the agency establishing and maintaining the home and the province providing the financing. The first such agreement was made with the Ontario Mental Health Association, which is planning to establish twelve such homes during the 1972-73 fiscal year.

Each home will accommodate six to eight children who are considered better able to benefit from a group setting in the community than from placement in a training school. The age levels will vary for each home, some being for older adolescents who are working, and others for younger children who may eventually return to their own homes or to foster homes. The progress of this innovative program will be fully documented in the Annual Report for 1973.

The new Reception and Assessment Centre in Oakville will open in the autumn of 1972 and will accommodate 120 students, 90 boys and 30 girls, who will be received directly from the Family Court. New living accommodation at Brookside School in Cobourg, similar to the cottage-style units at Cecil Facer School, and new recreation facilities at Glendale School in Simcoe are also under construction.

#### Aftercare Services

An aftercare program for wards is initiated shortly after admission to a school and continues until the termination of wardship. An aftercare officer assumes the role of liaison officer between the school, the family and the community. Regular contact with the child's family is made by the officer to help parents to prepare for their child's return. The aftercare officer also gathers information from the parents, the child's community school, and various agencies, in order to develop a complete social history. This information is



used by the school and the aftercare staff as the basis for formulating plans for the child's return to the community. The child may be returned to his own home, or be placed in a foster home or group home, and the aftercare officer maintains contact to provide counseling and supportive service.

#### Training Schools Advisory Board

The members of this Board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister on matters pertaining to the operation of the training schools and the welfare of children admitted to the schools.

The Board evaluates the plans for returning each ward to the community and makes recommendations to the Minister. Members of this Board visit the schools on a regular basis and report to the Minister on the over-all aspects of each school.

Our sincere thanks are extended to the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Barry G. Lowes, and his colleagues, Dr. C.H. Lewis, Mrs. Stuart Mackay, Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch, and Mrs. Joan Riches.

## ADULT PROGRAMS

### Temporary Absence Program

Until very recently in Ontario the use of parole was the only means whereby an offender could resume his community responsibilities before completing his full sentence. However, in August 1969, the Ministry instituted the Temporary Absence Program, a program which enables selected, well-motivated persons who are not yet ready for the added responsibilities of parole to benefit from community contacts. The Temporary Absence Program permits men and women to go into the community for short visits home, to work or to take academic or vocational training, or for other humanitarian or rehabilitative purposes.

While any inmate may make application, all applications are carefully screened and reviewed by committees at the institutions and/or at Main Office. The concern and interest shown by staff in evaluating and granting requests for temporary absences has fostered the development of a more meaningful rapport between staff and individuals in our institutions. Regulations governing procedure and conduct of the program provide safeguards both for those out on leave and for the public.

From August 26, 1969 to March 31, 1972, a total of 7,424 absences were granted, and in only 143 cases (or less than 2 percent) did the participant fail to observe all the conditions of the leave. Six hundred and nineteen persons have been granted TAP for employment purposes, and 398 for academic and vocational training.

In the period covered by this report, April 1, 1971, to March 31, 1972, a total of 4,888 releases were activated. In the same period 110 were revoked due to problems encountered in meeting the temporary absence conditions; these individuals were, of course, removed from the program. Of those 110, only 6 persons committed further offenses. One hundred and twelve absences were granted for academic purposes, 118 for vocational purposes, and 423 for employment.



Superintendents have the authority to release an inmate for a period of from 1-5 days, or, with further authorization, from 6-15 days for humanitarian or other reasons related to the rehabilitation of the offender. In the current fiscal year 1-5-day TAP's totalled 4,115, and 120 TAP's were activated for 6-15-day periods.

A total of 573 persons were granted a temporary absence or terminal release during the Christmas 1971 season. Of this number 519 were released under the jurisdiction of Superintendents for periods of up to 5 days. Only 9 of those released for up to 5 days violated the conditions of such absences. Fifty-four were released for periods of 6-15 days without any revocations.

During the month of August, 1971, 87 persons on temporary absence worked a total of 1,277 man days, earning \$26,975., or an average daily earning per person of \$21.12. Not all of the 87 worked during the entire month as some were discharged before the end of the month, and others started in the program during the month. These people, working in the community, help to support their families, pay taxes, contribute toward their keep in the institution, and build up savings for use upon their release.

The Temporary Absence Program has been a successful means of assisting sentenced individuals to readjust to the transition from life in an institution to full participation in normal community activities.

The integration of local jails into the over-all correctional system has been of considerable assistance to the program; for instance, it is relatively easy for a man, originally from Belleville and serving a sentence at Guelph Correctional Centre, who qualified for the program, to be transferred to the Quinte Regional Detention Centre at Napanee to work or take training in his home area.

This type of flexibility provides opportunities for family visits at the institution. In addition, those who demonstrate that they can handle the

responsibilities of going into the community daily may be granted a periodic visit home to assist further in their adjustment.

### Educational Training

Academic and vocational training is provided at all correctional and training centres for adults. Courses are examined continually for relevancy to community needs in terms of further education and employment opportunities. For example, it was found that sufficient students at Brampton Adult Training Centre were able to benefit from an academic course at the grade 11 level; this course was initiated and has proved to be a valuable addition to the training centre program.

Trades training includes courses in bricklaying, sheetmetal work, motor mechanics, carpentry, and painting and decorating. Opportunities in practical work experience are available in the service industries, abattoir, and canneries, or in the forestry camp program.

In addition to the training programs provided at institutions, correspondence courses are available. The temporary absence program also enabled students to continue their education or vocational training. For instance, between the start of the school year in September 1971 until March 1972, sixty-four students from Brampton Adult Training Centre attended courses in the community. Students were enrolled in such courses as industrial orientation, fiberglass and plastics, and Manpower academic upgrading. Mimico Correctional Centre and the Toronto Jail have consistently had a number of individuals in the community either attending school or working. Students at Burwash Correctional Centre have attended courses at Cambrian Community College and students from the Rideau Adult Training Centre have attended classes in Smiths Falls.

## Parole and Aftercare

The Ontario Board of Parole has jurisdiction over the indefinite portion of any sentence being served in a provincial correctional institution; offenders serving a definite sentence only may apply for National Parole. All Provincial Parole interviews are scheduled automatically, and a community investigation conducted by an aftercare officer, together with relevant information from the institution, is used to assist the Board of Parole with their decision.

Aftercare officers are available at all adult correctional institutions to advise the individual on how to apply for parole, the temporary absence program, and to begin preparation for the post-release period. They play a major role in helping the offender to achieve a successful personal and social adjustment in the community after release from an institution.

Aftercare staff maintain close liaison with numerous community resources which provide assistance and support to the offender after release. With the increasing use of the temporary absence program, the aftercare officer is now involved in evaluating temporary absence applications and in maintaining contact with individuals who are on TAP in the community.

## Staff Development

During the year 88 staff enrolled in certificate courses offered by McMaster University and the Centre of Criminology, Toronto. Increased activity was noted in the number of staff taking extension courses leading to Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees at universities across the province.

Superintendents and senior staff members at both adult and juvenile institutions participated in a number of regional meetings and conferences to discuss common problems and to be advised of the latest developments in the correctional field.



A total of 565 staff attended courses and seminars offered at our Staff Training School. These included basic courses for Correctional Officers and Supervisors of Juveniles, as well as seminars for middle management staff. In-service training is also provided for staff.

Financial assistance was provided during the year to staff members attending workshops, seminars and non-professional associations in related fields. One hundred and thirty-one special education courses were undertaken by school teachers. With the opening of Project D.A.R.E., Portage Lake, a number of supervisory staff received training at Hurricane Island, Massachusetts, in this type of outdoor-oriented program. Courses offered by the Civil Service Commission and other government agencies were attended by 74 staff members.

Liaison between this Ministry and educational institutions, particularly with various Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, is expected to provide new staff who are trained as correctional workers for adult institutions and as child care workers for training schools.

### Research

The Research Branch has continued to conduct studies which are aimed at providing assistance in decision-making and in the solution of problems at various levels of operation within the Ministry. Research is carried out within both juvenile and adult programs, covering community and institutional aspects of treatment.

Some projects have been designed and conducted by professional staff within institutional settings. In addition, the Director and his staff have served as technical advisors and coordinators in many research projects initiated by outside agencies and by university personnel and students in such fields as law, criminology, psychology, sociology, and social work.

One example of cooperation with an outside agency is a study by staff of the Addiction Research Foundation of a day-care treatment program for

inmates of Monteith Correctional Centre who have problems with chemical abuse. The treatment program is in operation at Northeastern Regional Mental Health Centre in South Porcupine. The research study, begun in the early part of 1971, utilizes a randomized control group design to evaluate the efficacy of information techniques within the 8-week group therapy program. A twelve-month post-release follow-up of all men is planned.

Two studies were completed during the year:  
(1) A Survey of Drug Use Among Wards Prior to Admission to Training School, and (2) The Temporary Absence Program. Research examining the training school classification system is nearing completion.

A number of research studies were initiated during the year and ongoing projects include Vanier Centre Research, a longitudinal study undertaken with the assistance of staff at the Centre and aftercare officers throughout the province. This research is examining factors related to rehabilitation among adult female offenders. One year follow-up interviews are now being conducted throughout the province with those women willing to participate.

The Research Branch is also supporting two major studies by outside investigators. The first study, focussing on adult male incarcerates, is aimed at predicting intra- and extra-institutional performance. The second study examines personality, behaviour, and environmental factors of a group of wards in the training schools.

In the planning stage is a follow-up study of male wards returned to training school, with specific focus on those who were subsequently assigned to Project D.A.R.E., Portage Lake.

It is the Ministry's policy for all new institutions to build in a research component with which to provide feedback on all aspects of programs conducted by the Ministry. For example, staff at the Reception and Assessment Centre, Oakville, will participate in the development of an information system which will provide a basis for future program assessment.

The Research Branch is cooperating with other branches of the Ministry in the over-all development and implementation of a computerized information system. One of the aims of the system is to support research activities by providing timely demographic and institutional program data as well as personal background information on the individual. The system will also provide data to assist management.

### Farm Operations Discontinued

In January an era of corrections ended when the Ministry announced that most farming operations at correctional centres throughout the province would be discontinued. Elimination of the major portion of farming operations was effected at Burwash, Burtch, Guelph, Rideau, Monteith, and Thunder Bay Correctional Centres.

In the past the farms at these institutions provided training for inmates who might wish to seek employment on farms upon their release. The value of this type of training in rehabilitating inmates was minimized in recent years by the decline in employment opportunities in the agricultural field due to increasing mechanization and the consolidation of small farms into larger ones. The Ministry's beef and dairy herds were disposed of through public auction at the institutions concerned.

### Jail Renovations

As a part of the Government's Winter Works Program, renovations were carried out in many jails not slated for immediate replacement. At the Toronto Jail, the male admitting area was totally redesigned and new shower and laundry facilities installed. At the Perth Jail the former Superintendent's residence was renovated to provide administrative offices, female accommodation, visiting facilities, and a new kitchen. Similar renovations were carried out at jails in Kitchener, Cornwall, and Owen Sound. At a number of jails, including Sudbury, Guelph and Thunder Bay,



administrative and medical offices were modernized, and new visiting modules were installed at Brampton, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Cornwall, and Lindsay. At the Whitby Jail the area formerly occupied by the women's security unit of the Vanier Centre (transferred to the Toronto Jail in January 1972) was converted to a male dormitory. Modern equipment was installed in many of the kitchens, laundries, and other areas of the jails.

### New Buildings

This Ministry plans to open a new clinic complex in Brampton early in 1973 which will accommodate 200 patients and will replace the present facilities in Mimico.

To reduce the population at Guelph Correctional Centre the Ministry plans to build a new adult training centre for youthful offenders on a site near Milton. A new correctional centre will also be constructed on that site, adjacent to the adult training centre, which will replace the Mimico Correctional Centre. Each of these new institutions will accommodate 200 inmates.

Dormitories are being constructed at Burtch Correctional Centre and Thunder Bay Correctional Centre, and dormitories for the Brampton Adult Training Centre are scheduled for completion in early 1973. Recreational facilities were completed at Guelph Correctional Centre and a forestry camp was opened in Dufferin County.

A women's unit at the Kenora Jail is under construction. Within the present jail women are currently accommodated in cells and there are almost no facilities in which to operate a program. This unit will provide accommodation for 24 women, 12 in a dormitory and 12 in individual rooms. In addition, there will be a recreation room for community programs and activities such as group counseling. The opening of this facility will mean that some women who would normally have been sent to southern Ontario to serve their sentence at the Vanier Centre for Women will remain in the Kenora facility where their families can visit them.

Continued progress was made in the regional detention centre plan to replace outdated jails across the province. In May of 1971 the first regional detention centre at Napanee was officially opened, replacing four very old jails formerly operated by the counties in this region; the second such centre, in Ottawa, will open in the summer of 1972; and a third, in the Niagara Peninsula, in the spring of 1973. Other centres are planned for London, Hamilton, and Toronto, which, when opened, will result in the closure of an additional three jails and the old section of the Toronto Jail.

### Community Volunteers

Citizen volunteers are playing an increasingly important role in the programs at our institutions. Most jails receive assistance from volunteers working as individuals or in groups. At the Toronto Jail, for example, volunteers visit three nights a week to provide discussion groups and assistance with correspondence courses. In Ottawa a Citizens Advisory Committee was appointed to act in an advisory capacity and assist the Superintendent of the new Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre. The Addiction Research Foundation and Alcoholics Anonymous are among the organizations which also provide assistance and counseling at institutions for adults.

The Elizabeth Fry Society and other volunteers provide outstanding support and assistance to our programs at the Vanier Centre for Women as well as at a number of jails. The John Howard Society has increased its services to include participation in several institutional programs on a special project basis. University of Guelph professors gave a series of lectures on various topics to the inmates at the Guelph Correctional Centre, and Millbrook Correctional Centre benefitted from a similar program involving Trent University and Sir Sandford Fleming College.

We appreciate the assistance provided in our programs by college and university students who are contributing their time and energies to these programs. These young people have clearly

demonstrated that they can act as powerful social agents and exert a positive influence on the children and young adults in our care. We are impressed with the vitality and sincerity they have exhibited and feel they can play a valuable role in the rehabilitation process. Our hope is to provide greater opportunities in the future for post-secondary students to expand their participation in our programs, particularly during the summer months. We visualize their wider involvement in the planning and implementation of varied recreation programs, the operation of summer camps and canoe trips, and the provision of counseling and supervisory services.

The Ministry is greatly indebted to the many volunteers who participate in programs at institutions and in the community, as well as other government ministries, organizations and social agencies which contribute to our activities throughout the year. In particular, we are appreciative of the role played by such agencies as the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, and the Elizabeth Fry Society.

#### Probation Services

As the fiscal year drew to a close we were informed that Probation Services would be transferred in the near future from the Ministry of the Attorney General to the jurisdiction of this Ministry. We look forward to the integration of Probation Services into our over-all rehabilitation program.





# STATISTICS

# INSTITUTIONS

Supervisors

## ADULT FEMALE

..... Miss M.H. Black

## ADULT MALE

.....

Burch ..... R.B. Mascar

..... M.H. Silcock

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

..... J.B. Hooper

Supervisors

Rideau ..... J.R. Dupuis

Thunder Bay ..... J.R. Dupuis

## Clinics

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic .... E.K. Glinfort

..... J.R.C. Hooper

## Forestry Camps

Camp Durham ..... Ernest Bond

Camp Hendrie ..... H.M. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

Camp Hillisdale ..... J.B. Hooper

## TRAINING SCHOOLS

Girls

Grandview School ..... T. Fisher

Kawartha Lakes School ..... Scott Keane

Reception and Diagnostic Centre, ..... Scott Keane

St. Euphrasia's School ..... Sister Mary Agatha

(Renamed Elmerest, Nov. 1971) ... G.R. Johnson

Trelawney House ..... Scott Keane

## Boys

Brookside School ..... G.W. Pollard

Cecil Facer School ..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine

..... F.J. Blaine



# JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie .....	Simcoe .....	1843	W. J. Casey
Brampton .....	Peel .....	1867	J.R. Stone
Brampton .....	Brampton .....	1852	M.C. Miller
Brockville .....	Leeds and Grenville .....	1842	S.W. Gilbert (Acting)
Cayuga .....	Haldimand .....	1851	Roland Booth
Chatham .....	Kent .....	1850	A.C. Stewart
Cobourg .....	Northumberland and Durham .....	1906	E.A. Mottershead
Cornwall .....	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	1833	Frank Miller
Port Francis .....	Barry River .....	1907	J.R. Keddie
Goderich .....	Huron .....	1841	S.W. Gilbert
Guelp .....	Wellington .....	1853	William Russell
Halleybury .....	Temiskaming .....	1973	J.H. Kitchaw
Hamilton .....	Wentworth .....	1875	E.A.P. O'Neill
Kenos .....	Kenora .....	1928	L.W. Goss
Kitchener .....	Waterloo .....	1853	C.W. Smith
Lindsay .....	Victoria and Haliburton .....	1863	R.V. Martyn
London .....	Middlesex .....	1843	R.W. Smith
L'Orignal .....	Prescott and Russell .....	1828	J.R. Comtois
Millor .....	Halton .....	1878	J.F. Rendles
Monteith .....	Co Huron .....	1965	D.B. Griggs
North Bay .....	Nipissing .....	1973	Anthony Celentano
Ottawa .....	Dufferin .....	1881	D.R. Wilson
Ottawa .....	Carleton .....	1862	J.C. Miller
Owen Sound .....	Grey .....	1869	W.A. Hoey
Parry Sound .....	Parry Sound .....	1878	John Crozier
Pembroke .....	Pembroke .....	1866	T.R. Chambers
Perth .....	Lanark .....	1864	J.D. Robertson
Peterborough .....	Peterborough .....	1866	K.T. MacKinnon
St. Catharines .....	Niagara North .....	1866	F.P. Gill
St. Thomas .....	Elgin .....	1853	R.S. Brown
Samia .....	Lambton .....	1961	D.M. Fraser
Sault Ste. Marie .....	Algoma .....	1914	William James
Simcoe .....	Norfolk .....	1851	Christopher Wearing
Stratford .....	Perth .....	1887	R.S. Newell
Sudbury .....	Sudbury .....	1928	N.C. Bamford
Thunder Bay .....	Thunder Bay .....	1973	C.M. Gillespie
Toronto .....	York .....	1862	G.P. Whitehead
Walkerton .....	Bruce .....	1866	J.E. Ellis
Welland .....	Niagara South .....	1956	M.L. Barber
Whitby .....	Ontario .....	1963	A.J. Rea
Windsor .....	Essex .....	1925	J.A. Rundle
Woodstock .....	Oxford .....	1853	J. Campbell
Regional Detention Centre			
Quinte .....	Lennox and Addington..	1971	E.W. Martin

# TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Scope of Work done by Board

	Brookside	Geell Pacer	Elmcrest	Glendale	Grandview	Willowest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Portage Lake	Reception and Diagnostic Centre	St. John's	Spencedale	Trelawney House	TOTAL
Placements recommended .....	328	17	495	210	107	10	80	115	1	10	3	372	10	1,572
Placements deferred .....	22	-	44	13	11	5	10	10	1	10	50	10	10	1,000
Deferred placements recommended .....	11	-	22	12	6	2	10	1	-	11	30	10	10	1,000
Special cases .....	33	-	38	21	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Terminations of wardship recommended .....	87	-	139	89	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000
Terminations of wardship deferred .....	9	-	9	4	3	-	10	17	-	1	-	-	-	1,000
Terminations of wardship by court order (Quashed) ....	1	-	2	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,000

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1972

	Brookside	Geell Pacer	Elmcrest	Glendale	Grandview	Willowest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Portage Lake	Reception and Diagnostic Centre	St. John's	Spencedale	Trelawney House	TOTALS
Population .....	130	121	120	71	101	55	109	161	37	72	154	131	10	1,333
On placement .....	319	15	306	177	144	51	223	372	44	120	390	258	37	2,704
Average length of stay per pupil (in months) .....	449	136	423	243	245	106	330	333	81	190	141	309	13	1,110
Average length of stay per pupil (in months) .....	7	5	5.5	7.8	10.0	4.9	11.4	6.0	3	3	5.7	10.2	7.0	7.0

# TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

Male .....	947
Female .....	432

## Ages:

5 .....	1
9 .....	4
10 .....	7
11 .....	22
12 .....	60
13 .....	161
14 .....	368
15 .....	756

Wards of C.A.S. ....	260
Other .....	1,119

City .....	315
Town .....	443
Rural .....	116

# TERMINATIONS OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered .....	1,508
Total Number of Wardships Terminated .....	1,434

## Reasons for Terminations:

(1) Reached the age of eighteen years .....	731
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory before the termination age of 18 .....	283
(3) Having moved out of the province .....	26
(4) Whereabouts unknown over a long period .....	4
(5) Responsibility assumed by another agency .....	8
(6) Placed on probation to adult Court .....	235
(7) Sentenced to adult institution .....	170
(8) Other .....	31

TOTAL ..... 1,434



	Brookside	Coall Pacer	Blmorest	Glendale	Grandview	Hillcrest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Portage Lake Project D.A.F.W.	Reception and Diagnostic Centre	St. John's	St. Joseph's	Spencedale	Trelamney House	White Oaks Village	TOTALS
IN																
Number on School Roll, April 1, 1971 .....	133	-	152	117	59	49	92	171	-	63	188	140	140	14	61	1,379
New admissions .....	153	137	138	61	133	3	112	215	-	5	183	98	75	17	16	1,346
In residence in reception centres .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	33
Transferred from other institutions and training schools ..	12	1	4	33	60	51	33	56	84	114	1	-	37	6	5	497
Received and transferred to other training schools .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	616
Returns from placement:																
Violation of placement terms .....	66	-	29	25	21	10	57	26	-	29	128	32	15	14	13	465
Court order .....	47	-	2	3	-	5	-	21	-	-	14	34	6	-	-	132
Re-placement .....	18	-	54	-	14	-	1	8	1	6	2	29	14	-	2	149
Medical attention .....	1	-	1	2	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Number of placements:																
Returned to own home .....	145	14	121	117	61	40	93	207	22	53	208	120	128	9	16	1,354
Placed in foster home .....	56	1	104	23	26	6	67	55	16	36	94	81	30	11	24	630
Placed in free home .....	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	6	2	5	-	1	4	-	-	25
Placed in boarding home .....	-	-	5	2	3	10	8	13	5	5	6	2	4	-	-	63
Employed home with accommodation .....	-	-	4	-	3	1	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	16
Transferred to other training schools and institutions ..	96	2	23	23	89	2	18	365	2	372	40	28	23	15	10	1,108
Released for other reasons .....	2	-	-	5	3	1	-	9	1	6	12	-	2	-	-	41
Number remaining on institutional count as of March 31, 1972..	130	121	122	71	101	55	109	161	37	72	154	101	96	16	47	1,393

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside	Cecil Pacer	Elmorest	Glendale	Grandview	Hillcrest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Portage Lake Project D.A.R.E.	Reception and Diagnostic Centre	St. John's	St. Joseph's	Sprucedale	Trelawney House	White Oaks Village	TOTALS
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1971 .....	335	*	285	155	154	61	207	418	-	113	471	308	152	38	65	2,753
Number placed during year from school and under supervision ..	202	15	235	142	94	60	171	282	45	102	310	204	166	20	40	2,088
Released from wardship during the year .....	85	-	128	89	68	55	94	266	-	60	247	157	96	7	6	1,358
Returned to training school from placement during year .....	132	-	86	30	35	15	61	61	1	35	143	95	35	14	15	768

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school .....	128	8	30	1	3	-	4	5	1	4	52	51	-	17	56	360
Attending secondary school .....	80	6	59	82	12	11	80	49	10	24	86	83	51	12	11	656
Attending commercial or vocational school .....	46	-	26	5	30	6	12	57	-	20	63	32	12	3	13	325
Attending trades training courses .....	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	14
Employed .....	23	1	49	37	18	10	29	96	-	10	75	30	45	-	1	424
Unemployed .....	19	-	82	25	48	6	53	112	7	20	60	29	29	2	-	492
Treatment Centres .....	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	2	23	4	-	2	-	-	1	40
In other institutions .....	2	-	1	7	-	3	-	9	1	1	8	7	12	-	-	51
Absent without leave .....	19	-	57	15	30	14	43	42	1	36	42	24	36	3	2	324
Number on placement as of March 31, 1972 .....	319	15	306	177	144	51	223	372	44	120	390	258	185	37	45	2,756
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year .....	84	-	87	29	19	5	54	36	14	19	69	24	25	16	50	531

\* Cecil Pacer School opened August 1971

# ADULT INSTITUTIONS

## MALE AND FEMALE

Numbers in Custody		Ages of Inmates			
			Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1971 .....	2,482				
Committed during the year .....	8,872	16 years .....	731	24	755
Readmitted from bail .....	3	17 years .....	606	35	641
National Parole Violators readmitted .....	44	18 years .....	673	31	704
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted .....	158	19 years .....	695	29	724
		20 years .....	588	24	612
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	11,759	21-24 years inclusive .....	1,575	84	1,659
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence .....	6,088	25-29 " " .....	917	63	980
Discharged on payment of fines .....	341	30-34 " " .....	560	28	588
Discharged by remission of sentences .....	1	35-39 " " .....	534	21	555
Discharged by Order-in-Council .....	3	40-44 " " .....	542	12	554
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General .....	1	45-49 " " .....	559	10	569
Released by National Parole Board .....	638	50-54 " " .....	371	12	383
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	1,003	55-59 " " .....	275	-	275
Released on Bail .....	37	60-64 " " .....	200	2	202
Released or Transferred .....	1,165	65-69 " " .....	64	1	65
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1972 .....	11	70 years and over .....	56	-	56
		TOTALS .....	8,496	376	8,872
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC. ....	9,288				
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1972 .....	2,471				



LENGTH OF SENTENCES

Definite		Male	Female	Totals	Indefinite (includes men serving definite and indefinite)		Male	Female	Totals
Under 30 days .....		421	5	426	Under 3 months .....		149	7	156
30 days and under 60 .....		2,025	22	2,047	" 6 " .....		461	49	510
2 months and under 3 .....		799	33	832	" 12 " .....		234	90	324
3 "	" " 4 .....	1,012	30	1,042	" 24 " .....		487	87	574
4 "	" " 5 .....	369	6	375	" 48 " .....		172	2	174
5 "	" " 6 .....	115	1	116	TOTALS .....		1,503	235	1,738
6 "	" " 9 .....	774	20	794	TOTALS OF ALL SENTENCES .....		8,872		
9 "	" " 12 .....	207	5	212					
12 "	" " 15 .....	556	13	569					
15 "	" " 18 .....	187	3	190					
18 "	" " 21 .....	246	2	248					
21 "	" " 24 .....	227	1	228					
Other definite sentences .....		55	-	55					
TOTALS .....		6,993	141	7,134					

## ESCAPES

	Escaped and Evaded Capture .....	Escaped and Recaptured .....	TOTALS
Brampton (A.T.C.)	7	50	57
Guelph (C.G.)	1	-	1
Mt. Brook (C.C.)	-	-	-
Durham Camp	-	-	-
Mimico (C.G.)	9	28	37
Burton (C.C.)	-	9	9
Burton (A.T.C.)	-	6	6
Burwash (C.C.)	1	47	48
Thunder Bay (C.C.)	-	3	3
Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	-	2	2
McCreight's Camp	-	-	-
Monteth (C.C.)	-	2	2
Monteth (A.T.C.)	-	4	4
Hildeau (C.C.)	-	12	12
Hildeau (A.T.C.)	-	5	5
Vander	2	4	6
Whitby Unit *	-	-	-
TOTALS	.....	.....	175

\* This unit was transferred to the Toronto Jail on January 17, 1972

## SECONDO

	Male	Female	Totals
A. Crimes Against the Person .....	557	33	590
B. Crimes Against Property .....	4,329	225	4,554
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency ..	167	16	183
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace .....	995	65	1,060
E. Liquor Offenses .....	1,737	17	1,804
F. Traffic Offenses .....	334	3	337
G. Other Offenses not enumerated above .....	329	15	344
GRAND TOTALS			
A, B, C, D, E, F, G .....	3,498	374	8,872

# FEMALE

	Vanier	Whitby Unit
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1971 .....	89	9
Committed during year .....	320	56
Readmitted from jails and other institutions ...	38	6
Readmitted from bail .....	3	-
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-	-
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	12	-
Transferred from other institutions .....	-	18
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	160	16
Discharged on payment of fine .....	7	-
Released by Order-in-Council .....	1	-
Released by National Parole Board .....	10	-
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	89	12
Released on bail .....	7	2
Transferred to hospital .....	3	1
Transferred to other institutions .....	33	56
Returned to jails .....	35	1
Escaped and not recaptured .....	1	-
Deported .....	15	-
Released for other reasons .....	2	-
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1972 .....	99	1

	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Geolph (C.C.)	Millbrook (C.C.)	Durham Camp	Mimico (C.C.)	Burton (C.C.)	Burton (A.T.C.)	Barwash (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (C.C.)	Monteith (A.T.C.)	Rideau (C.C.)	Rideau (A.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1971 .....	133	743	195	10	362	165	38	544	47	39	43	82	43	78	62	2,584
Committed during year .....	280	1998	223	160	1462	1014	124	725	340	148	435	456	172	783	176	8,496
Received and transferred to training centre .....	-	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392
Transferred from other institutions .....	49	92	181	-	439	-	-	151	7	3	1	49	4	32	7	1,015
Readmitted from jails and other institutions .....	6	273	63	-	63	5	-	175	5	1	-	8	5	21	10	635
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-	13	3	-	6	4	-	11	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	44
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	-	32	15	-	53	2	-	16	4	3	-	7	1	12	1	146
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	66	1054	209	138	1272	764	26	348	263	104	418	370	73	709	98	5,912
Discharged on payment of fine .....	-	13	4	17	111	83	1	1	17	-	37	32	-	18	-	334
Discharged on remission of sentences .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Discharged by Order-in-Council .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Released by National Parole Board .....	89	201	4	-	49	67	35	88	19	15	-	16	21	13	11	628
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	107	287	55	-	130	15	32	110	5	22	-	27	41	17	54	902
Released on bail .....	1	14	1	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	28
Transferred to hospital .....	-	50	3	-	10	-	-	42	5	2	-	4	-	4	2	122
Transferred to other institutions .....	65	733	138	-	96	72	20	145	7	2	1	45	30	25	12	1,391
Returned to jails .....	-	490	79	8	186	53	-	265	18	5	5	5	8	60	21	1,205
Deported .....	-	14	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	?	-	-	?	-	-	26
Released or transferred for other reasons .....	1	-	5	-	196	1	4	185	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	400
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1972 .....	8	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1972 .....	131	686	176	7	323	135	44	436	63	41	17	103	46	83	56	2,347



# JAILS

## Number committed to jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1971 .....  
 For the year ending March 31, 1972 .....

76,284  
 66,664

## Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1971 .....  
 For the year ending March 31, 1972 .....

64,434  
 53,429

## Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1971 .....  
 For the year ending March 31, 1972 .....

44,868  
 38,502

## CONVICTIONS

### Crimes:

Against the person ..... 2,868  
 Against property ..... 12,204  
 Against public order and peace ..... 1,124  
 Against public morals and decency ..... 5,845  
 Liquor offenses ..... 22,960  
 Traffic offenses ..... 10,449  
 Miscellaneous ..... 979

## AGES OF PRISONERS:

	Male	Female
Under 16 years .....	20	6
16 years .....	1,704	148
17 years .....	2,871	205
18 years .....	3,195	170
19 years .....	3,165	139
20 years .....	3,006	138
21 years to 24 years inclusive .....	8,357	510
25 years to 29 years inclusive .....	5,846	399
30 years to 34 years inclusive .....	4,475	310
35 years to 39 years inclusive .....	4,232	363
40 years to 49 years inclusive .....	8,613	436
50 years to 59 years inclusive .....	5,209	327
60 years to 69 years inclusive .....	2,201	66
70 years and over .....	304	14

TOTALS ..... 53,198 3,231

	Male	Female	Totals
Prisoners transferred:			
to other correctional institutions .....	9,972	518	
to penitentiary .....	1,195	25	1,220
to training school .....	167	9	176
to an Ontario hospital, etc. ....	381	25	406
Totals .....	11,715	577	12,292

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES,  
TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid fine .....	11,665	649	12,314
Placed on probation .....	2,442	122	2,564
Suspended sentence without probation .....	2,651	217	2,868
Under 30 days .....	22,804	1,530	24,334
30 days and under 60 days .....	4,805	240	5,045
60 days and under 90 days .....	1,159	51	1,210
3 months and under 4 .....	1,617	45	1,662
4 months and under 5 .....	449	10	459
5 months and under 6 .....	184	7	191
6 months and under 9 .....	1,190	37	1,227
9 months and under 12 .....	421	8	429
12 months and under 18 .....	810	15	825
18 months and under 24 .....	457	4	461
Indeterminate .....	1,343	180	1,523
Penitentiary .....	1,021	17	1,038
Total Number Sentenced .....	53,198	3,231	56,429
Total Number Receiving Sentence of Imprisonment .....	36,258	2,244	38,502

	Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1971 .....	621	32	653
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1971 ....	94	-	94
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1971 .....	1,144	73	1,217
Remitted from bail where released on bail previous year .....	1,341	41	1,382
Transferred from other institutions .....	821	53	874
Committed during year ending March 31, 1972 .....	61,481	4,183	65,664
Total in Custody During Year .....	65,502	4,382	69,884

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail .....	4,083	249	4,332
Aquitted and released .....	2,157	159	2,316
Released by order of judge or court without trial .....	276	12	288
Paid fines and were released .....	11,645	648	12,293
Released on probation .....	2,466	183	2,649
Released on suspended sentence without probation .....	2,472	184	2,656
Released for any other reason .....	2,161	482	2,643
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	26,625	1,751	28,376
Transferred to other institutions .....	11,680	572	12,252
Sentenced and deported direct from jail .....	399	60	459
Died before trial .....	6	-	6
Died while undergoing sentence .....	5	-	5
Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	1	-	1
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1972 .....	512	23	535
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1972 .....	85	5	90
Totals .....	64,573	4,328	68,901

Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1972 .....	929	54	983
--	-----	----	-----

	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates				Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population
			Male and Female		Male Female		Male Female		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Jails									
Barrie .....	45	7	45	45	3		8	-	32
Belleville .....	18	6	32	32	3		12	-	22
Brampton .....	34	-	55	52	7		22	-	36
Brantford .....	46	3	44	44	3		11	-	25
Brockville .....	24	4	27	27	2		4	-	16
Cayuga .....	12	6	16	16	2		1	-	8
Chatham .....	31	5	37	37	3		5	-	21
Cobourg .....	35	3	29	29	3		4	-	15
Conwall .....	21	4	28	28	3		4	-	15
Fort Frances .....	10	2	24	22	6		-	-	9
Goderich .....	9	3	19	19	1		-	-	8
Guelph .....	28	-	39	39	-		10	-	23
Halleybury .....	29	3	43	42	6		7	-	25
Hamilton .....	124	18	132	126	13		72	1	119
Kenora .....	47	10	129	89	43		34	10	93
Kilguston .....	29	8	45	45	2		20	-	29
Kitchener .....	34	5	63	62	6		22	-	44
Lindsay .....	30	6	27	27	2		7	1	14
London .....	72	8	101	95	9		37	-	71
L'Orignal .....	24	3	15	15	1		1	-	8
Milton .....	26	3	37	37	3		10	-	37
Monville .....	23	-	30	30	-		3	-	14
Napanee .....	15	3	11	11	1		2	-	9
North Bay .....	59	9	64	64	4		8	-	28
Orangeville .....	13	-	19	19	-		-	-	7
Ottawa .....	116	24	129	118	11		40	1	94
Owen Sound .....	28	2	34	34	2		5	-	15
Parry Sound .....	31	4	31	31	5		7	-	18
Pembroke .....	24	8	39	39	2		6	-	23
Peterborough .....	24	2	25	25	1		4	-	12
Pictou .....	18	6	42	41	3		7	1	23
St. Catharines .....	12	6	12	12	1		1	-	5
St. Thomas .....	60	8	63	63	6		16	-	39
Sarnia .....	17	4	32	31	3		8	-	17
Sault Ste. Marie .....	42	10	77	75	5		13	-	33
Simcoe .....	32	7	54	53	7		16	-	35
Stratford .....	23	3	20	20	1		4	-	11
Sudbury .....	23	4	23	22	2		2	-	9
Thunder Bay .....	59	6	119	118	9		39	-	70
Toronto .....	64	13	90	88	13		27	1	61
Walkerton .....	570	84	745	708	55		374	15	653
Welland .....	23	4	23	23	2		3	-	10
Whitby .....	45	6	53	53	5		19	-	40
Windsor .....	50	4	66	53	16		12	1	50
Woodstock .....	92	10	108	100	9		45	1	79
Quebec Regional Detention Centre .....	28	5	21	21	1		5	-	12
	96	6	34	109	5		34	-	56
	2,338	345	-	-	-		-	-	2,093

\* Were not in operation for the full fiscal year

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

Jails	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay of Inmates
Barrie .....	1,072	9,710	-	11,748
Bellefleur .....	109	109	-	1,549
Brampton .....	343	343	-	13,102
Brantford .....	571	571	9	9,084
Chatham .....	370	370	171	4,732
Chatham .....	213	213	-	3,094
Chatham .....	554	554	-	7,833
Chatham .....	319	319	-	5,600
Chatham .....	402	402	-	5,643
Chatham .....	142	142	193	3,174
Chatham .....	241	241	-	2,020
Chatham .....	359	359	-	8,309
Chatham .....	176	176	-	9,301
Chatham .....	2,933	2,933	-	43,681
Chatham .....	2,715	2,715	-	34,116
Chatham .....	115	115	-	1,967
Chatham .....	863	863	23	13,137
Chatham .....	316	316	317	5,000
Chatham .....	1,882	1,882	-	26,973
Chatham .....	130	130	1	2,941
Chatham .....	387	387	159	13,544
Chatham .....	325	325	-	5,223
Chatham .....	81	81	44	560
Chatham .....	616	616	686	10,117
Chatham .....	116	116	58	2,637
Chatham .....	1,897	1,897	-	34,527
Chatham .....	472	472	-	5,554
Chatham .....	389	389	9	5,611
Chatham .....	627	627	25	8,452
Chatham .....	321	321	198	4,379
Chatham .....	499	499	69	8,233
Chatham .....	16	16	53	407
Chatham .....	899	899	173	14,191
Chatham .....	199	199	-	6,216
Chatham .....	955	955	-	12,028
Chatham .....	550	550	104	12,793
Chatham .....	362	362	23	3,992
Chatham .....	155	155	-	3,422
Chatham .....	2,111	2,111	449	25,729
Chatham .....	1,587	1,587	323	22,340
Chatham .....	10,157	10,157	3,120	239,136
Chatham .....	312	312	1	3,635
Chatham .....	505	505	46	14,756
Chatham .....	789	789	37	18,220
Chatham .....	978	978	-	28,934
Chatham .....	204	204	-	4,524
Chatham .....	1,072	1,072	-	20,497
Chatham .....	25,808	40,213	6,318	747,530



PROBATION

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

1. Total persons under probation supervision  
fiscal year 1971 - 1972:

Adults:	Juveniles:
Men 19,004	Boys 6,526
Women 2,209	Girls 1,248
Total 21,213	Total 7,774

2. Total under supervision April 1, 1971:

Adults:	Juveniles:
Men 9,864	Boys 3,011
Women 1,072	Girls 538
Total 10,936	Total 3,549

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1972:

Adults:	Juveniles:
Men 10,350	Boys 3,008
Women 1,180	Girls 492
Total 11,530	Total 3,500

4. Total placed under probation supervision  
April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972:

Adults:	Juveniles:
Men 9,140	Boys 3,515
Women 1,130	Girls 710
Total 10,270	Total 4,225

Year Ending March 31, 1972

No. of Meetings held ..... 244

No. appeared for parole consideration:

Men .....	1,785
Women .....	216
Total .....	2,001

No. of paroles effected during

fiscal year:	
Men .....	937
Women .....	103
Total .....	1,090

Total number of paroles in effect

on April 1, 1971:	
Men .....	915
Women .....	84
Total .....	999

Total number on parole at any time  
during fiscal year:

Men .....	1,902
Women .....	187
Total .....	2,089

Total number of paroles terminated

during fiscal year:	
Men .....	1,127
Women .....	86
Total .....	1,213

Completed Successfully:

Men .....	857	or	70.65%
Women .....	70	or	5.77%
Total .....	927	or	76.42%









**JAILS**  
46 local jails throughout the province with accommodation ranging from a high of 623 to a low of 12

Location	County or District	Location	County or District
Barnes	Simcoe	*Napanee	Lennox and Addington
*Belleville	Hastings	North Bay	Nipissing
Brampton	Peel	Orangeville	Dufferin
Brantford	Brant	Ottawa	Grey
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	Owen Sound	Grey
Cayuga	Haldimand	Perry Sound	Perry Sound
Chatham	Kent	Pembroke	Renfrew
Cobalt	Northumberland and Durham	Peterborough	Peterborough
Comwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	*Pictou	Pence Edward
Fort Frances	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay
Goderich	Huron	St. Catharines	Lincoln
Guelph	Wellington	St. Thomas	Elgin
Haliburton	Temiskaming	Sarnia	Lambton
Hamilton	Westworth	Sault Ste. Marie	Algonquin
Kenora	Kenora	Simcoe	Norfolk
*Kingston	Frontenac	Stratford	Perth
Kitchener	Waterloo	Sudbury	Sudbury
Lindsay	Victoria and Haliburton	Toronto	York
London	Madison	Walkerton	Bruce
L'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	Welland	Welland
Milton	Halton	Whitby	Ontario
Montreal	Cochrane	Windsor	Essex
		Woodstock	Oxford

\*These four jails will be replaced early in 1971 by Quinte Regional Detention Centre  
†To be replaced by the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre now under construction  
‡To be replaced by Niagara Regional Detention Centre now in the planning stages.

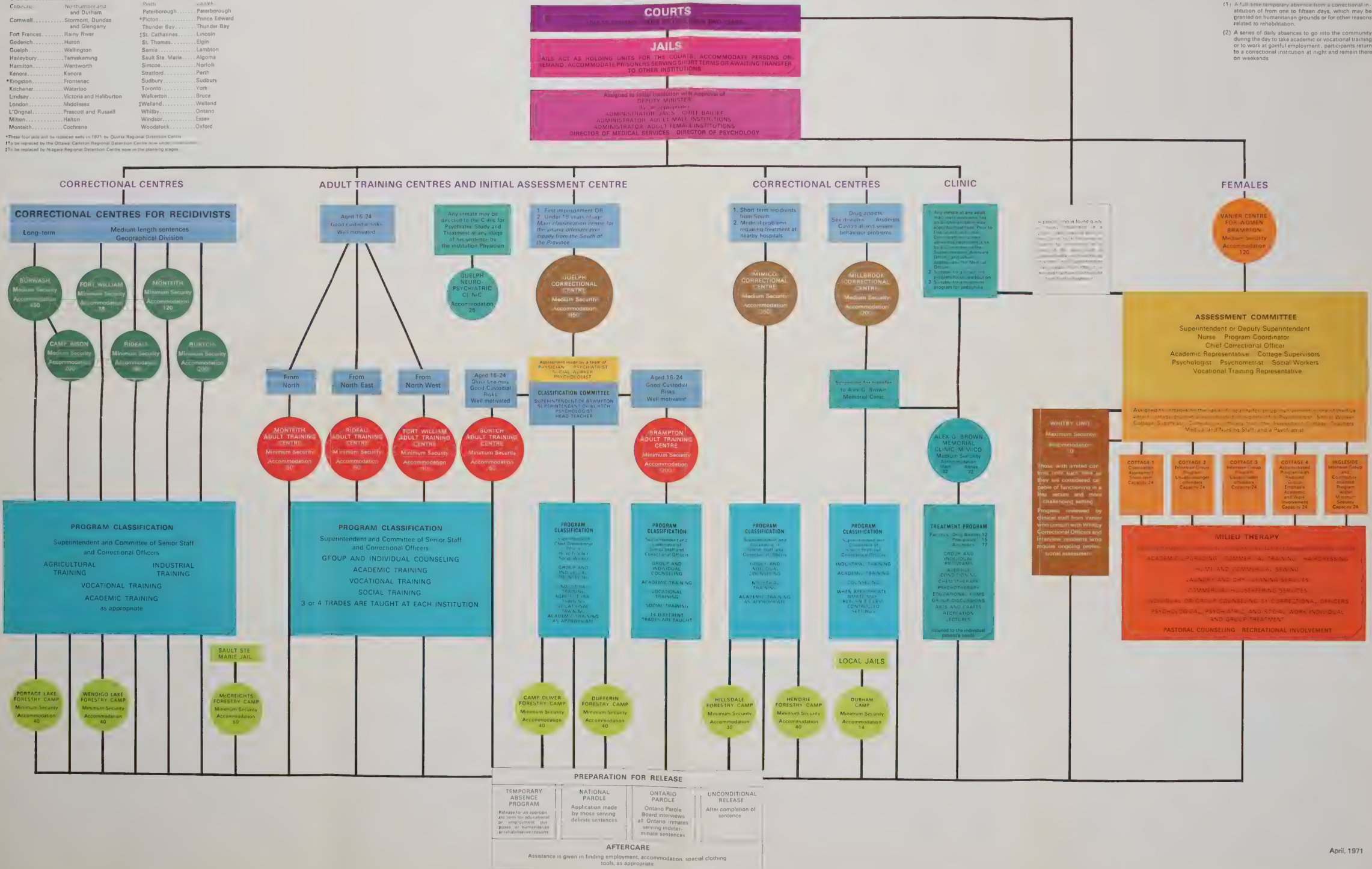
## ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

HON. C.J.S. APPS, Minister



L. R. HACKL, Deputy Minister

### Classification Chart Adult Institutions



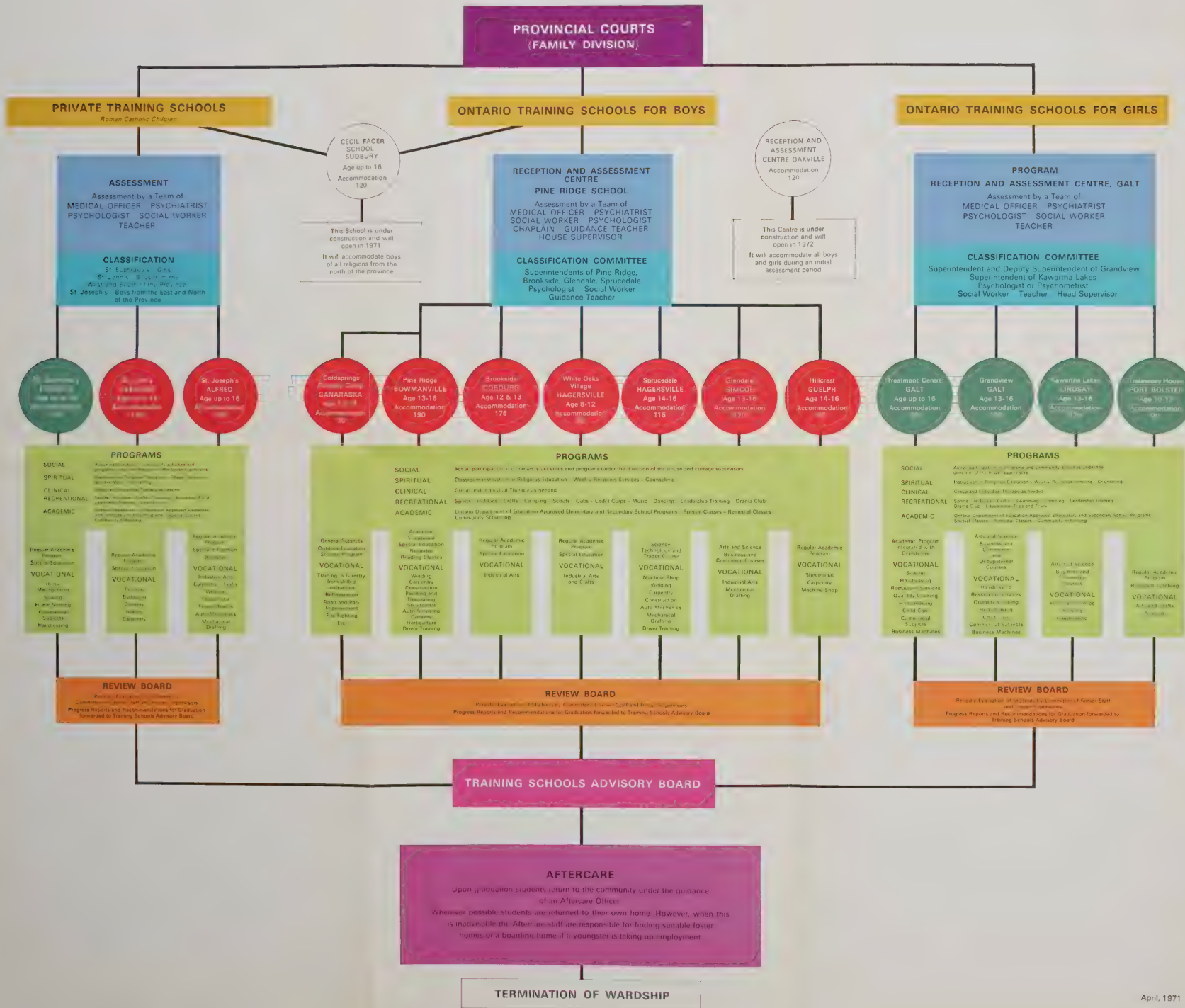
#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

This program provides opportunities for selected adult offenders to maintain family contacts, to work or study in the community and to participate in other community activities. TAP includes provision for:

- (1) A full-time temporary absence from a correctional institution of from one to fifteen days, which may be granted on humanitarian grounds or for other reasons related to rehabilitation.
- (2) A series of daily absences to go into the community during the day to take academic or vocational training or to work at gainful employment; participants return to a correctional institution at night and remain there on weekends.



# Classification Chart of Wards in Training Schools



Classification Chart  
Adult Institutions

1971

Classification Chart of Wards  
in Training Schools

1971









CAZON  
RI  
-A55

Government  
Publications

# Ministry of Correctional Services



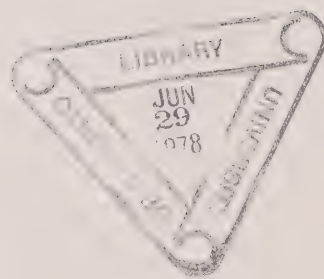
Ontario

**Report of the Minister 1973**



Ministry of Correctional Services  
Annual Report of the Minister  
For the Year Ending 31st March 1973

Printed by order of the Legislative  
Assembly of Ontario





The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

*I have the honour to present the report of the Ministry  
of Correctional Services for the fiscal year 1972-73.*

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. P. ...', written in a cursive style.

Minister of Correctional Services

# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

## STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

## PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge. It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law.

In addition they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

## CONTENTS

Minister's Letter - 3

Statement of Purpose - 4

Ministry Boards - 7

Deputy Minister's Letter - 8

Staff Directory - 10

Main Office Organization - 11

Reorganization - 12

Adult Programs - 15

Juvenile Programs - 25

Head Office & General - 34

Statistics - 41

## Ontario Board of Parole

D.W.F. Coughlan  
Chairman

Mrs. Dorothy Downing  
Part-time Member

J.S. Morrison  
Vice-Chairman

J.D. Hill  
Full-time Member

Dr. George Nagy  
Vice-Chairman

H.R. McMann  
Full-Time Member

Mrs. Stefan Buszynski  
Part-Time Member

## Minister's Advisory Council on The Treatment of The Offender

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.), includes members from the legal, teaching, medical and other professions. The members of this committee advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Ministry's program.

W.J. Eastaugh, B.A., B.S.W., B.Ed.,  
Chairman

Mrs. Keiller MacKay,  
B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

John W. Ackroyd,  
Deputy Chief of  
Metropolitan Toronto Police

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon.)

Monte H. Harris,  
B.P.H.E., B.A.

Gerald Nori, Q.C.

Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.

Mrs. Rene Hogurth

Professor H.R. Stuart Ryan,  
Q.C.

Rev. John M. Kelly,  
C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh,  
M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

## Training Schools Advisory Board

The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister.

Barry G. Lowes, M.A.  
Chairman

Mrs. Stuart Mackay,  
B. Comm.

C.H. Lewis,  
B.A., M.C., C.R.C.P. (c)

Mrs. Joan Riches,  
M.S.W.

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch,  
Ph.D.



The Honourable C.J.S. Apps  
Minister of Correctional Services

*Sir:*

*I am pleased to submit my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1973.*

*Significant headway has been made in the implementation of plans for the reorganization and decentralization of the Ministry in accordance with Government policy. These plans provide for the separation of programs for adults and juveniles. In addition, they emphasize the development of community-oriented activities.*

*Regional administrators were appointed with wide latitude to develop programs which meet local needs, and with increased emphasis on local community involvement. The Ministry assumed two new major responsibilities during the fiscal year: the administration of Probation Services, which were transferred from the Ministry of the Attorney General; and, following the attainment of a satisfactory level of controls and standards, certification for internal post-audit by Order-in-Council.*

*Separate administrative systems for jails and adult male and female correctional centres have been abolished and have been consolidated under an Adult Program Branch. This program also encompasses Probation, Parole and Aftercare Services for adults. Similarly, all juvenile programs have been consolidated.*

*Throughout the year Probation Services and Aftercare Services have been working towards official amalgamation, effective January 1, 1974, which will bring together two vital areas of the Ministry's service to the offender in the community. This is a major step forward in providing a total resource program, from pre-court appearance through institutional experience and return to the community, for those in our care.*

*The return to the community has been facilitated for many inmates by their participation in the highly successful Temporary Absence Program which has afforded carefully screened and selected persons the opportunity to leave the institution on a daily basis for work or educational purposes; and for periods of up to fifteen days at a time for family or other compassionate reasons.*

*An encouraging development has been the implementation of a practical Life Skills curriculum in our Adult Institutions. The movement to relate education and training concepts to real-life situations and opportunities is a recent development and Ontario is one of the first jurisdictions to apply its principles in the correctional setting.*

*A new Branch within the Ministry, Volunteer Programs, has achieved considerable success in expanding community involvement. You yourself have spoken to a number of public groups about this effective vehicle in rehabilitation and have encouraged individual citizens to become involved in our programs. More than 1,000 citizen volunteers across the province are now participating, both at the institutional level and in the community.*

*I know you are following with great interest the progress of the Group Homes Program which began operation at the beginning of the year under review. Our Group Homes provide, for selected boys and girls, the advantages of a community life which is free of the stresses they may have experienced in their own homes. Not all children can benefit from this type of setting: at least initially many require the more structured life of a training school, from which they learn to cope with the requirements of daily living most of us accept as a normal part of life.*

*The success of the first Project D.A.R.E. program at Portage Lake led to the opening of a second D.A.R.E. camp in a wilderness setting south of North Bay. Your enthusiasm for the rugged, outdoor experience which is provided to boys at these two camps has been of great encouragement to the staff. Although many of the boys leaving these camps will return to urban areas, the challenge inherent in being pitted against the elements of nature day after day and the spirit of competition which pervades the program, will leave them with a degree of self-achievement which will not be lost.*

*The year, then, has been one of change and development. We have increased our services to those in our care, and staff have met the challenge. Community aftercare agencies, universities and colleges, service clubs and individual citizens have continued to give support to our Ministry. We have accomplished a great deal during the year, but, as is the case with any agency which deals with human needs and frailties, we must continue to assess our position and be prepared to make changes as the need becomes apparent.*

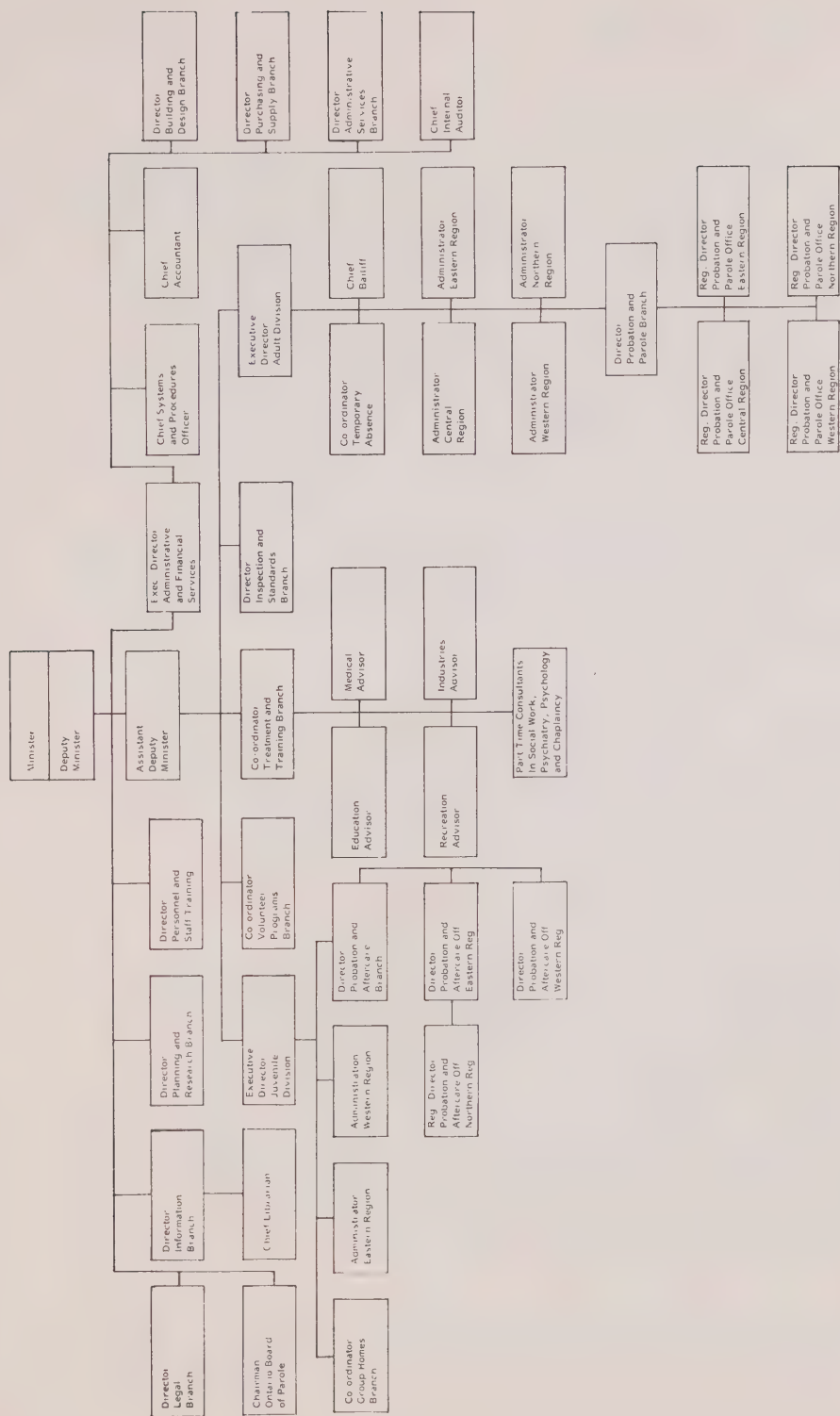
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Sinclair". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "S" at the end.

Deputy Minister

Minister  
 Deputy Minister  
 Assistant Deputy Minister  
 Executive Director, Adult Programs  
 Executive Director, Juvenile Programs  
 Executive Director,  
     Administrative & Financial  
     Services Division  
 Chairman, Ontario Parole Board  
 Director, Inspection & Standards  
 Director, Administrative Services  
 Director, Building & Design  
 Director, Purchasing & Supply  
 Director, Personnel & Staff Training  
 Director, Legal Branch  
 Director, Information Branch  
 Chief Librarian  
 Director, Probation & Parole (Adult)  
 Director, Probation & Aftercare, (Juvenile)  
 Coordinator, Treatment & Training  
 Advisor, Medical Services  
 Advisor, Education  
 Coordinator, Group Homes  
 Coordinator, Temporary Absence Program  
 Coordinator, Volunteer Programs  
 Coordinator, Program Analysis  
 Advisor, Industries  
 Advisor, Recreation  
 Chief Bailiff  
 Chief Accountant  
 Chief Internal Auditor  
 Chief Systems & Procedures Officer  
 Administrator, Central Region (Adult)  
 Administrator, Eastern Region (Adult)  
 Administrator, Western Region (Adult)  
 Administrator, Northern Region (Adult)  
 Administrator, Eastern Region (Juvenile)  
 Administrator, Western Region (Juvenile)  
 Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult)  
     Central Region  
 Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult)  
     Eastern Region  
 Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult)  
     Western Region  
 Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult)  
     Northern Region

Hon. C.J.S. Apps, B.A.  
 Donald Sinclair  
 Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.  
 H. Garraway  
 D.J. Penfold, M.A.  
 R.T.J. West  
  
 D.W.F. Coughlan  
 S. Teggart  
 T. McCarron  
 I. Lendvay, Dipl. Arch., M.R.A.I.C.  
 E. Hayhurst  
 Glen H. Carter, B.A.  
 D.F. Morrison, B.A.  
 D.W. Kerr  
 T.J.B. Anderson, A.L.A.  
 D.C. Mason  
 E.D. Taylor, M.S.W.  
 H.C. Hutchison, M.A. Ph.D.  
 N.L. Goodwin, M.D. LL.B., F.C.L.M.  
 A.D. Mackay, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.  
 A.S. Nuttall, F.L.A.  
 G.G. McFarlane, B.A., M.S.W.  
 R.E. Fox  
 J.J. Hug, Ph.D.  
 W.T. Vrooman, P.Eng.  
 R.D. Brayshaw, B.A.  
 Thomas Hill  
 R.E. Eng, B. Comm.  
 J.J. McDevitt  
 R.A. Wills  
 H.S. Cooper  
 S. Shoom, M.S.W.  
 H. Hughes  
 E.W. Epp, M.S.W.  
 K.N. Beck, Ph.D.  
 John Bain  
  
 J.E. Spriggs, B.A.  
  
 E.B. Toffelmire, M.A., B.D.  
  
 R.L.T. Cracknell, B.A.  
  
 M.T. Healy, D.C.L.



# REORGANIZATION

## The Justice Policy Field

As part of the reorganization of the Government of Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services became one of four Ministries comprising the Justice Policy Field. The Field, which also includes the Ministries of the Attorney General, Solicitor General and Consumer & Commercial Relations, is headed by the Provincial Secretary for Justice, who is responsible for coordinating policy. Each Minister within the Justice Policy Field is a member of the Field Committee, which reviews ongoing programs and identifies new program areas. Policy submissions developed by Ministries are fully discussed by this Committee before being forwarded to the Policy and Priorities Board and then to Cabinet.

The Justice Policy Field focuses on the traditional responsibilities of Government in regard to the prevailing legal system: the administration of the Courts; law enforcement; the commitment by Government to help offenders against the law to live within the law; and the protection of the basic rights of the citizen.

## Revised Responsibilities of the Ministry of Correctional Services

In the period covered by this report, the Ministry has assumed new responsibilities: in particular, the transfer of Probation Services from the Ministry of the Attorney General to this Ministry, which was already responsible for Aftercare Services.

## Reorganization and Decentralization

At the start of the year, careful and detailed planning was initiated aimed at achieving a complete reorganization of the Ministry. The plan consisted of two phases: a reorganization of the program delivery system (Operations) which was to be completed by March 1973 and, in the following year, a reorganization of the support services (Planning Administration). In addition, and in accord with the policy adopted by the Government of Ontario, the reorganization called for a dispersal of staff and services to the field with the intention of bringing public servants closer to the people they serve.



Phase One was completed on schedule and it encompassed the following changes:

- . Dispersal to the regions of the operational administrative functions .
- . The appointment of regional administrators with considerable autonomy in decision-making and program development.
- . The total separation of rehabilitation programs for adults and juveniles .
- . The abolition of separate administrative systems for jails and correctional centres, and their consolidation under an Adult Program Division, which also encompasses Probation, Parole and Aftercare Services .
- . The consolidation of Juvenile programs in similar fashion .
- . The creation of new and specialized positions, including those of:
  - Coordinator of Volunteer Programs
  - Coordinator of Group Homes
  - Coordinator, Temporary Absence Programin keeping with the Ministry's increasing emphasis on the broad development of community-based activities.
- . The establishment of a Treatment and Training Branch with responsibilities for the provision of specialized resources to serve both the adult and juvenile programs, utilizing the services of specialized consultants and advisors in such disciplines as Psychology, Social Work and Chaplaincy.

It was recognized that not only institutional care but also Probation and Aftercare Services must be decentralized. By the end of the year under review it had been established that these services would be integrated by a target date of January 1, 1974, to provide a combined service which would ensure continuity of care and supervision to an adult offender or juvenile ward at any point in the system.

Under the new system, staff will no longer supervise mixed caseloads of both adults and juveniles but will specialize and work entirely with one group or the other.

Phase One also involved the engagement of outside consultants to study the relevance of the Ministry's many industrial programs to the prime purpose of rehabilitation with which the Ministry is charged; and the concurrent establishment of seven internal Task Forces, each charged with a specific area of development:

1. Preparation of an implementation plan developed from the the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender's 1972 Report on Staff Training and Development.
2. Development of a Manual of Standards and Procedures.
3. Amalgamation of Probation and Aftercare Services.
4. Development of proposals for a new Classification System for Adults.
5. Development of proposals for a new Classification System for Juveniles.
6. Preparation of an extended program for the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton.
7. Development of proposals for an expanded Arts and Crafts Program for the Adult Division.

The reports of the consultants and of the Internal Task Forces have now been received and are being acted upon.

Phase Two of the Ministry's reorganization relates to Support Services. By March 31, an extensive study of this phase by outside management consultants was nearing completion and the concept of a new structure was emerging which would provide for greater coordination of the various elements of the Support Services in order that they might more effectively serve the Ministry's operating requirements. In particular, it was recognized that the Ministry's capacity for intensive long-range planning of both programs and facilities must be extended; and that a new structure must, of necessity, allow the development of a management data system incorporating both financial and client data. It was seen that the operation of such a system would greatly facilitate the work of all program managers. By year's end it had become clear that the effective administration of support services would necessarily engage the attention of a senior Ministry official who would be required to devote his full time and energy to this group of functions.

The chart on page 10 summarizes organization as at March 31, 1973.

# ADULT PROGRAMS

## New Facilities

During the year, the Ministry's program of replacement and/or refurbishing of outdated jails continued. On August 24, 1972, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre was officially opened. The Centre, the second of its kind, replaced the Ottawa Jail, built in 1862.

In certain areas of the province, a Regional Detention Centre can effectively serve an entire geographical area. In other districts, it is preferable to reconstruct and refurbish existing jails, many of which are centrally located in the area they serve. Whether renovation or replacement is undertaken, the goals and the challenges are similar.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-seven jails taken over from the Municipalities in 1968 were more than one hundred years old, and many of them have remained structurally unchanged since the 19th century. At the time they were built, the prime emphasis was on security, with little or no regard being given to treatment or training. While public protection remains the paramount consideration and highly secure individual accommodation must be provided for those charged with, or convicted of, serious offences, it is now recognized that such provision is, of itself, insufficient. Suitable accommodation must also be provided for inmates serving short sentences for minor offences, and this accommodation must lend itself also to meaningful program activities.

The design of new detention facilities overcomes many of the limitations of the old jails by providing minimum security areas, facilities for community volunteer activity, and space and modern equipment for assessment, interviewing, etc., by professional staff.

There is a residual problem related to the traditional concepts of the function of the local jail. Basically, it has served as a remand facility for persons awaiting trial. It also normally houses persons serving sentences of less than two months. Such short periods clearly limit the time available for meaningful internal programs of rehabilitation.

Local jails, however, are ideally located settings from which to operate Temporary Absence Programs for educational, vocational or work purposes within the community. Since this Ministry now operates all jails, it is possible for transfers to be effected between correctional centres, detention centres, adult training centres, clinics and local jails. Many men have been returned to jails in their home towns to enable

them to take outside training or education, or to be gainfully employed in their local communities and close to their families. The year has seen a noticeable increase in this kind of activity and the trend is expected to continue.

Programs of jail renovation or, alternatively, of replacement by all-new Detention Centres are therefore proceeding concurrently. Construction of the Niagara Regional Detention Centre is well advanced, and it will be officially opened on June 20th, 1973. A site has been acquired for a new Detention Centre to replace the London and St. Thomas Jails.

Approval has been received to proceed with the planning of a replacement facility for the Barton Street Jail in Hamilton.

At the Kenora Jail, where women are currently accommodated in cells, a new unit will open in mid-August. The new unit will provide accommodation for 24 women; 12 in dormitory, and 12 in individual rooms. Each of these two main areas will have its own day room/dining room. There will be a large recreation room in which community programs and activities such as group counseling can take place. This room is so arranged that it can be used both for male and female programming. There will also be an academic classroom, a room for Arts and Crafts, a laundry and mending room, and interview rooms for the use of clergymen, social workers, lawyers and others.

The establishment of this new unit will mean that women who previously have been sent to Southern Ontario to serve their sentences at The Vanier Centre for Women, will remain closer to their families and home communities.

Brockville Jail, which is structurally sound, was chosen as a pilot Winter Works Project, to be completed in three successive years. The winter of 1971-72 was occupied in improving the administration and circulation areas of the jail--offices, stairways,

corridors, access--and the year just ended has seen the completion of the accommodation phase. A new admitting area will be added in the coming winter season to round off the project, which will then serve as a model for other similar schemes.

The renovated jail now has twelve maximum security male cells and two male dormitories accommodating four men each. In addition, there are four maximum security admitting cells planned to give a total male capacity of twenty-four. There is also accommodation for four women. Average daily population of the jail is seventeen.

The multi-purpose room, when completed, will be the central activity area for both staff and inmate purposes. It will be used for staff training, for community participation programs, for indoor inmate recreation, for hobbycrafts and as an interdenominational chapel.

#### Maplehurst Adult Training Centre and Correctional Centre

Construction of two new buildings commenced on a site near Milton in February, 1973. The adult training centre will help to reduce the population at Guelph Correctional Centre, and the correctional centre will replace the existing Mimico Correctional Centre.

#### Progress on Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton

A new treatment, assessment and classification complex for adult male offenders, located in Brampton, will open in September, 1973.

The modern, low-profile building, utilizing interior courtyards and inter-connected units, will accommodate a total of 200 male offenders in the assessment unit and the clinical treatment units.



The Institute will have three main functions. It will serve as a Classification centre for first offenders under the age of 24 with sentences of six months or more from the Western, Central and Eastern Regions. As a result of this assessment certain inmates will be transferred into the treatment programs at the Institute, and others will be classified and transferred to appropriate programs in other institutions. The Institute will replace the present A.G. Brown Clinic and will, therefore, provide treatment programs for alcoholics and drug abusers as well as the sexually maladjusted. This new centre will also provide treatment for those inmates with emotional problems who are not psychotic and who are either identified upon admission to the Institute or who are transferred there from other institutions.

#### Thunder Bay Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

At Thunder Bay Correctional Centre a four-wing dormitory, each wing with sleeping and living areas for twenty persons, and including recreation areas, hobby rooms, a canteen, a barber shop and study rooms, has been completed. At the Adult Training Centre, the size of the electrical shop has been increased, and that of the carpentry and welding shop has been doubled.

#### Winter Works

In the year ended March 31, 1973, the Ministry undertook 250 Winter Works Projects. These Projects provided over 22,000 man-days of work. \$1,832,000. was allocated for the work. A wide range of jobs included the updating of medical and administrative facilities at jails and correctional centres, and urgent replacements and renovations of accommodation and equipment.

### Temporary Absence Program

The Temporary Absence Program, initiated in August, 1969, allows well-motivated persons not yet ready or eligible for parole to benefit from a controlled contact or series of contacts with the community to which they must eventually return. Short visits home for humanitarian reasons, daily absences for gainful employment, academic or vocational training, and absences for other rehabilitative purposes are permitted under this program.

Applications are carefully screened and reviewed and the Program is conducted under strict regulations which safeguard the public. Academic, vocational training, and employment temporary absences normally involve a return to the institution at night, although shift work is permitted.

In the 12-month period covered by this report, 6,359 temporary absences were approved and 125 revoked. Of this latter group, only sixteen persons committed further offences. During this same period 85 academic, 110 vocational training, and 535 employment temporary absences were approved.

A study of a specific month - August, 1972 - shows that 106 employment T.A.s granted for the whole or a portion of the month resulted in 1,667 man-days being worked and in \$35,562.42 being earned: an average daily earning of \$21.30. These earnings help pay an inmate's institutional board; the required contribution while working is \$20 per week. They also help support families, pay taxes, and build up savings for release.

### Treatment and Training

Under reorganization, Treatment and Training consultative services are available centrally to be called upon by either the Adult or Juvenile Divisions. Advisors were appointed in the areas of Education, Industries, Recreation, and Medicine, and part-time consultants were appointed in the disciplines of chaplaincy, social

work, and psychology. All three appointees in these fields: Reverend S. G. West of St. Paul's On The Hill Anglican Church, Pickering, Dr. James S. Albert, Dean, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and Professor Wesley Coons of the Psychology Department, York University, have extensive experience in their field and, in addition, provide very beneficial links to universities and other community resources.

These consultants provide service to regular staff, probation and aftercare workers, psychologists, social workers, and chaplains, as well as to senior Ministry officials.

The implementation of a broad-based Treatment and Training philosophy will be further developed until programs are individual for each inmate, who will then at all times be under the guidance of a Program Appraisal Committee at the institutional level. An initial assessment will reveal the interests, skills, abilities, aptitudes, academic achievement level and personality of an inmate and a program will be tailored accordingly. This will involve input from medical, educational, industrial and recreational advisors, and from psychologists, social workers and chaplains. For example, an inmate may prove to be a "born mechanic" yet be deficient in marketing his skills, therefore a "life skills" component of training is indicated. His course will stress winning a job and holding it as much as the technical theory and practical know-how involved.

#### Life Skills Curricula Development

It has been recognized that the social skills needs of inmates are as important, or more so, than their academic upgrading, and are often a motivational prerequisite of successful formal work. The development of what have come to be known as "Life Skills" programs of various kinds has been given impetus in the year under review.

Among several new curricula under development by committees of teachers within the Ministry are "Consumer Education" and "The World of Work," which were completed during the fiscal year. The latter

is closely linked to the Ministry's industrial program. Pilot projects using the new curricula and resources are now under way. Extensive development of program materials, including the making of special videotapes, is in progress.

### Volunteers

In order to develop well-planned programs using community resources, the Ministry created a new Branch, Volunteer Programs. The Branch is responsible for developing and implementing coordinated policies in this increasingly important field.

In October, 1972, the Ministry sponsored a major conference of senior Ministry staff and representatives of public organizations to study cooperative involvement in recruiting volunteers to work in correctional programs. It is recognized that if volunteers are to be used effectively, they must be carefully screened and must receive orientation and training to enable them to relate effectively to inmates.

More than 1,000 citizen volunteers are currently involved in the rehabilitation programs of the Ministry, and increasing emphasis is being given to the recruitment of additional volunteers to meet specific needs. The participation of volunteers ranges from highly structured programs to limited activities by one or several individuals.

The largest single concentration of trained volunteers is in the Probation field. In Toronto, where the initial impetus came from Rotary and the Junior League, close to 140 citizens provide one-to-one supervision for probationers. Over 80 of these men and women work with adult probationers; the remainder supervise juveniles. In Ottawa, 31 volunteers provide supervision for juveniles. Kitchener has 28 volunteer probation workers, Sarnia 26. In Hamilton, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Windsor, Oakville, Kingston, and Peterborough, volunteers are being trained to supervise probationers. Aftercare Services

in Owen Sound are currently being bolstered by the work of 8 volunteers in a pilot project.

The Junior League of Toronto, in cooperation with the Elizabeth Fry Society, initiated a program to assist the wives and families of inmates at the Toronto Jail.

A program of group counseling for married couples was initiated at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre. Participating inmates are released on T.A. each Wednesday evening to meet with their wives and counselors at the local A.R.F. offices.

Throughout the Ministry, volunteers from such agencies as the Salvation Army, Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society, The Junior League, and from local youth groups, churches, community colleges and universities, play an active part in the programs at institutions.

The experience of the year under review has shown conclusively that if volunteers are to be used effectively, recognition must be given to the demands made upon regular staff time by the need to coordinate the considerable input of proposals from the public. Yet the current mood of society is such that participation is the order of the day and this is shaping the re-entry process for those who have been temporarily cut off from the community. The "volunteer interface" will clearly be a key element in rehabilitation in the future.

### Parole

Parole enables convicted persons to complete their sentence in the community under supervision. They must abide by certain reasonable parole conditions, but they can at the same time be self-supporting. They can reside with their families instead of living away from them, and they can call upon the experienced, resourceful aftercare officers who provide ongoing supervisory counseling.



Release on parole is timed so that the recipient will have gained the maximum amount of help which institutional programs individually or in combination can provide. If a person is discharged too early, he will not receive the maximum benefit; conversely it would be wasteful, expensive and frustrating for him to remain in an institution longer than necessary.

By assessing the applicant's insight, motivation, needs, and progress, the Parole Board endeavours to arrange for a person's release at the best possible time.

#### Parole Board's New Chairman

Mr. D.W.F. Coughlan was appointed Chairman of the Ontario Board of Parole to succeed Mr. Frank H. Potts, who retired after 25 years service with the Ministry, seven of which he served as Chairman of the Parole Board. Prior to his present appointment Mr. Coughlan was Director of Probation Services.

#### Aftercare and Probation

The forthcoming amalgamation of Aftercare and Probation Services, and the division into Adult and Juvenile Branches, has acted as a catalyst and has caused much fundamental thinking as to the future directions and goals of these services within the general framework of the Ministry's Statement of Purpose.

This has involved preparing both Probation and Aftercare staff to assume specialized roles within an integrated system of community service. Orientation meetings, staff training, and upgrading of qualifications were begun.

The special problems of the native probationer have come into major focus during the year, and under particular study have been the use of volunteer probation helpers; the relationship of Probation and the Temporary Absence Program; the perpetuation of criminal records in a computer society; the effects of delays in the criminal justice

system upon the offender; and the treatment of the mentally retarded and the sexual offender.

There has been greater participation in the Temporary Absence Program by aftercare officers. The role of the Adult Aftercare Services in relation to the Alex G. Brown Clinic is also being examined.

# JUVENILE PROGRAMS

## Reception and Assessment Centre Opened at Oakville

A new Reception and Assessment Centre for juveniles was opened by the Ministry on October 2, 1972.

The Centre provides the means for sophisticated assessment of juvenile wards received into the Ministry's care. On the basis of the more accurate data now available on each ward, more effective and meaningful dispositions can be made.

The Centre accommodates 120 young people, who remain for approximately four weeks before being directed to a training school, a specialized agency, a foster home or a group home. Selected children are returned under supervision to their own families.

Originally planned with six 15-bed cottages for boys and two for girls, the accommodation is being modified to cope with a change in the balance of admissions between the sexes. Girls currently occupy three of the eight cottages and may soon require a fourth.

The Centre has brought together under one roof professional teams, which include full- and part-time psychiatrists, psychologists, medical doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, child-care specialists, and others.

Children admitted to the Centre are assigned to one of four such teams, depending on the region of the province from which they are admitted. This permits each assessment team to develop liaison with regional agencies in the child's home community.

The Reception and Assessment Centre has developed a close relationship with the Psychiatric Service of the Provincial Court, Family Division, York County. The Chief of that Service, Dr. Clive Chamberlain, and another of its psychiatrists, Dr. Harvey Armstrong, provide psychiatric service to the Centre. This consultation is effective in expanding assessments and avoiding duplication of services.

Community services which can be drawn upon for consultative assistance include nearby universities and colleges of applied arts and technology.

Program design and evaluation is carried out in cooperation with the Ministry's Research Branch. The review of program effectiveness will be continuous.

#### Project D.A.R.E.

On October 2, 1972, Project D.A.R.E. students occupied a second camp at Wendigo Lake, seven miles east of the community of South River. Experience with this first group showed that the former forestry camp was less than ideal for the purposes envisaged. In December, 1972, therefore, agreement was reached with the Ministry of Natural Resources whereby the latter's Camp Ballantyne, on Loxton Lake, some seven miles further east of the community, would be exchanged for Wendigo. The Loxton Lake site has many features which make it more suitable for Project D.A.R.E.'s purposes. Considerable upgrading of its facilities is being undertaken.

#### Brookside School--New Cottages

Six cottages, patterned on those at Cecil Facer School, Sudbury, were completed at Brookside School, Cobourg, as the first step in the rebuilding of Brookside over the next several years. The cottages were planned in anticipation of a coeducational program wing being

introduced at Brookside in the coming year. They have individual rooms and dormitories and the cottages can be distributed among boy and girl populations according to the trends which have already been observed at Oakville. Plans have been prepared for new dining and kitchen facilities and for a new recreation building to be built at Brookside in the future.

### Treatment and Training

Reorganization and decentralization have resulted in greater autonomy for the various training schools, each of which has its own individual character.

Training school educational programs have been marked by the development of new approaches and by the publication of new curricula. Seven teachers form part of the assessment team at Oakville and their input into wards' files makes possible the preparation of sophisticated individual programming of a remedial nature. All training schools have developmental reading courses, since literacy is a key tool in rehabilitation to today's society. To this end also, a Communication Arts curriculum has been brought into use in the year under review.

Courses in outdoor education and in consumer education were introduced this year. By March 31, a Sex Education course was in preparation and will be taught in the Ministry's schools commencing September, 1973.

Several schools have developed community-based work programs on a pilot basis. As in the larger community, some training school students need the help which summer school affords, and provision for this extra tuition will be made in each school.



### Hillcrest School's Student of the Month

Hillcrest School has traditionally had the task of attempting to meet the needs of those students who have not responded to the programs offered in the other training schools of the system.

The central problem having been defined as student motivation, means were sought for the encouragement and recognition of effort. The Annual Open House and display of students' work was early established as an effective spur to effort and achievement.

This approach has now been supplemented by the selection each month of "the Hillcrest Student of the Month." Staff continuously evaluate the performance of students and vote each month as to which student shall receive this award: a public trophy with a personal replica, which the student may keep.

The award system has had a noticeable effect upon the drive and interest of Hillcrest students and the general climate of the school.

### Glendale School's Intake and Graduation Houses

At Glendale School, intake and graduation houses have been established as an approach to motivation through a gradual increase of personal privileges. The intake house is used by the school's clinical team, which takes the data arriving from Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre with the ward and uses it as the basis for orientation and planning of a local program. While in the intake house, a boy is oriented to what he might expect at Glendale, and the school's program is surveyed to show the student how he will participate.

The graduation house is the final stage of training. Here, wards in their last weeks at Glendale enjoy a greater range of privileges in return for greater responsibilities towards their school-fellows. In this way, they are prepared for their transition back to the larger community.

### Recreation

In sports the participation of wards as officials and coaches has met with considerable success. Wards have worked under supervision as recreation leaders for children's centres. Girls from Kawartha Lakes school have specialized in visiting and helping the elderly in certain nearby homes for the aged. The residents have especially welcomed the girls' hairdressing and grooming activities.

Projects of this kind are intended to involve wards in service to the community so as to bring out a recognition that the positive use of leisure time in socially acceptable situations can be ego-rewarding and fulfilling.

Such advance recreational techniques depend upon trained and skilled staff. Three recent university graduates and six leadership diplomates from colleges of applied arts and technology have joined the Ministry's recreational specialist staff, and 36 others have attended short courses in recreation skills offered by agencies throughout the province.

### Outdoor Education

The year has seen a trend to the rental, leasing, or use by arrangement of summer camps by training schools. Cecil Facer School uses land owned by the International Nickel Company for outdoor education; St. Joseph's School has the use of Larose Forest Ranger Camp and the Ministry of Natural Resources' mountainous Lanark Camp; and Glendale School has rented a camp at Fisher's Glen on Lake Erie.

Project D.A.R.E., Portage Lake, is operating a Wildlife Conservation Program in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, involving the feeding of migratory birds, the raising of wild turkeys, wild ducks and Canada geese. In November, 1972, Portage Lake acquired twelve horses from Guelph Correctional Centre. Staff and boys constructed a stable and shed. The boys are taught the proper care of horses and the fundamentals of horsemanship, and the animals are used for trail-riding in Phase Three of the D.A.R.E. program.

Outdoor education aims at getting a ward to take part in activities which are fulfilling and in which he also feels wanted and accepted. It is a ward's own inner urge toward growth, wholeness and unity that will make his successful return to society possible. While physically rugged, the outdoor education climate is psychologically safe and encouraging, and the rehabilitative process concentrates not on a ward's weaknesses but rather on his strengths.

### Volunteers

Community involvement is an integral part of all training school programs. Citizens visit training schools as individuals or in groups to provide entertainment, interesting activities, or to help wards with specific problems.

Female students from McMaster University provide opportunities for boys at Sprucedale School to meet socially with members of the opposite sex. Trent University students play an active role in a native culture program for Native Indian children at Kawartha Lakes School. Children at White Oaks Village are prepared for eventual foster-home placement by spending weekends in the homes of local families.

Students from the University of Guelph make weekly visits to Hillcrest and Grandview Schools. They are members of HELP, an organization of volunteers who work regularly in social and community service projects.

Each group of students is under the direction of a project leader . The activities centre around discussion, the teaching of art, instruction in music and games.

Volunteer programs at the juvenile level allow wards to meet and be involved with others outside the training school formal program, and to further develop their own talents and skills.

#### Project C.R.I.S.P.

In the year under review, the Ministry hired some three hundred post-secondary students in a special summer program: Project C.R.I.S.P. (Correctional Rehabilitation Involving Student Participation). Of these, 250 were involved in the Juvenile program.

The students were hired for ten weeks as assistant supervisors, recreational assistants, student teachers, and library assistants. They were involved in the planning and implementation of recreation programs, the operation of summer camps, the provision of book talks and the general supervision of wards, both in and out of school.

#### Group Homes

In view of the wide range of needs of the wards admitted to training schools by the Juvenile Courts, the Ministry has recognized the value of increasing the flexibility of available programs, and extending their variety. The group homes provide a therapeutic program for small groups of children in a community setting. Such facilities are being made available to children who, after assessment, are considered not to need the structured setting of a training school. The group home is seen as a valuable complementary program for selected wards.

The Ministry considered that in establishing such homes the emphasis should be on the use of community facilities. It was therefore decided that through the medium of community agencies, group homes would be

established in a number of centres throughout the province. A set-up grant is provided for each home, and a per diem payment is provided by the Ministry to finance the operation of the home. The community agency has the responsibility for the operation of the home--and through its staff liaison officer at each home the Ministry fulfils its moral and legal obligation to ensure that each ward receives the care, attention and treatment reflected in the philosophy of the Ministry. The aim at each group home, as with training schools, is that the ward shall be helped to progress towards an enjoyable and purposeful life in the community.

As of the end of the fiscal year, twelve group homes have been established: eight for boys, three for girls, and one coeducational. The homes are located in Toronto, Newmarket, London, Hamilton, the Niagara Peninsula, Thunder Bay, the Haliburton Highlands, and in Wellington County. They have a total capacity of 94, and on March 31 were occupied by over 80 wards who would otherwise have been in training schools.

The Ministry is convinced that the Group Home Program has shown its effectiveness in helping selected wards and proposes to extend the program. By the end of the next fiscal year it is expected that some 36 homes with a capacity of approximately 300 wards will be in operation. The emphasis in the coming year will be on the development of coeducational homes in the Northwest and the Eastern areas of the province.

### Juvenile Aftercare

Aftercare workers begin contact with a child's home and community within a very short time after the child's admission to training school. Information from these sources is needed to help formulate a viable plan for each child which might include family counseling. Contact with the child in training school is started either personally or through an aftercare officer colleague in the institution. An aftercare officer also works with each of the Ministry group homes, acting as a Ministry representative in the community, and as a liaison for each child with his home community, as well as between the group home and the Superintendent of the training school.



Each child upon graduation is seen on a regular basis for counseling and support. Parents or foster parents are also contacted regularly. With a greater number of children needing specialized care there is an increase in the use of such community resources as residential treatment centres, private group homes and agency homes.

During this period of reorganization and decentralization Regional Directors for the three regions of Juvenile Probation and Aftercare were appointed, and probation and aftercare officers were preparing for the amalgamation of Probation and Aftercare Services at the client level.

# HEAD OFFICE AND GENERAL

## Career Planning

The need for more on-the-job training is an important aspect of a career development program within the Government Service. In the light of this, the Ministry has embarked upon an initial project to give staff with administrative potential the opportunity to prepare themselves for senior administrative positions within the Ministry through an accelerated Career Planning program.

In an intensive two-day residential assessment program, the task force on Staff Training and Development rated 18 Career Planning candidates on several criteria ranging from interviews to essays and leaderless group discussion tests. Following the assessment, eleven Correctional Administrators in training were selected for a Career Planning program designed to produce senior Correctional Administrators in approximately two years.

A three-week course is scheduled for May, 1973, and is aimed at giving the candidates an extended period during which they can share common problems and concerns and reach a deeper understanding of themselves and each other, and will be exposed to the latest management techniques and styles. This will be the first of several formal courses which the candidates will attend during the program.

In June, 1973, they will begin a series of rotational assignments lasting from 3 to 12 months in Main Office, Branch Offices and in Institutions. Individual assignment objectives will be established by the Staff Development Section, senior Ministry officials, and the candidate himself. Progress towards the objectives will be monitored regularly by Staff Development to ensure that candidates will be able to achieve what is required of them during each stage of their careers.

The success of this pilot project and subsequent Career Planning programs should meet many of the long-term needs for senior administrative manpower in the Ministry.

## Staff Training

In addition to the three-week residence course which over three hundred newly appointed correctional officers and supervisors of juveniles completed last year, almost three hundred more employees attended courses and seminars at the Staff Training School, Guelph. Staff Training Officers also designed and ran courses for new staff

at the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre and at the Niagara Regional Detention Centre. With the advent of decentralization, a trend towards increased training at the regional and institutional levels is expected.

Representatives of the Ministry attended more than 40 conferences and workshops in a wide range of topics relevant to corrections. Senior staff visited jurisdictions in Canada and the U.S.A. in order to keep the Ministry abreast of developments outside Ontario.

In anticipation of, and as preparation for the proposed amalgamation of probation and after-care staff on January 1, 1974, a number of training seminars were held for Probation staff. Beginning in January and February, 1973, regional seminars were held in Kingston, Sudbury, London, and Toronto, featuring sessions in the various phases of After-care work, both juvenile and adult. These sessions dealt with institution programs, classification, personnel, after-care, temporary absence, Ontario Parole, National Parole, etc., and were attended by Regional Probation Directors and Supervisors.

As a follow-up to the four regional seminars, fifteen area Supervisors held training sessions for Probation field staff, thus preparing them for their Probation/Parole or Probation/After-care roles. The area seminars, utilizing After-care staff at all levels, have included visits to various juvenile and adult institutions.

In the interests of increasing the availability of trained personnel in the corrections field, the Ministry has cooperated with selected community colleges in the establishment and operation of "Correctional Worker" courses. The Ministry's involvement in this program at Centennial and Sheridan Colleges includes screening of applicants, curriculum advice, and field training within correctional settings.

#### Botterell Report (Health Care)

The Health Care Report of E.H. Botterell, O.B.E., M.D., M.S., former Dean of Medicine and Vice-Principal of Health Services, Queen's University was released on March 19, 1973. Dr. Botterell formed a Committee of One, with consultant advice, to enquire into the adequacy and effectiveness of the present system of medical examination and treatment in Ontario correctional institutions. While it will take at least three years to implement the major recommendations of the report, it is planned that over twenty of them will be in effect by the end of the next fiscal year.

## Operations Manual

The compiling of an Operations Manual for staff at adult institutions was undertaken during the year. It will be printed and issued throughout the Ministry, replacing directives dating back as far as 1937.

## Inspection and Standards Branch

The responsibilities of the newly formed Inspection and Standards Branch include inspections of all institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry, internal investigations, standardization of operational procedures, and food services.

The constant involvement of the Branch in the day-to-day operation of institutions enables the Branch to contribute to the maintenance of standards through observation and recommendations for changes or improvements in the operation of facilities.

## Libraries

Under the direction of a Chief Librarian, aided by professional librarians and library technicians who advise and provide library service at the institutional level, the book collection reached the 100,000 mark this year. The Ministry also maintains a staff library in Toronto which now houses over 3,000 volumes and over 200 periodicals and other related material; this is supplemented by satellite collections at many institutions.

## Newsletter

The first issue of a staff *Newsletter* was published in January. This aimed at bridging the geographic distances between the Ministry's institutions and field offices by providing information and articles about developments and activities throughout the Ministry.

## Participation Calendar

A calendar, aimed at promoting the employment of released inmates, was issued by the Ministry for the third successive year and has been well received by employers. The calendar graphically illustrates the many avenues of employment for which inmates are fitted as a result of training and educational opportunities open to them while incarcerated.

## Personnel Branch

The reorganization of the Ministry involved a number of personnel changes within the Personnel Branch and the addition to complement of one personnel administrator.

During the past year complement control procedures enabled the Ministry to re-assign staff to areas where program needs dictated. There was an increase in the number of promotional competitions for positions within the Ministry. The opening of the Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre and the Ottawa Regional Detention Centre provided staff with additional opportunities for promotion to various levels within the Ministry.

In addition to the competition procedure which has been successfully operating for the past seven years, the Ministry has now embarked on a Career Planning Program to identify potential management staff. This is described in the section dealing with Staff Training and Development.

There was an increase in the activity of the local and Ministry Employee Relations Committees. At the Ministry level an agreement was negotiated which provided a clear definition of the role of the Employee Relations Committee. As a result of this new definition many local agreements have been initiated and ratified. Provision for greater latitude in the negotiation of local issues, such as shift, vacation, and overtime scheduling, was contained in a formal Minute of Understanding signed between the Ministry and the Civil Service Association of Ontario in June, 1972. Many meetings since then have led to a mutual consideration of views and produced local Minutes of Understanding.

Millbrook Correctional Centre has entered into a Minute of Understanding on a new shift schedule. Brampton, Peterborough, Cobourg, Lindsay, and Brockville Jails and Quinte Regional Detention Centre meetings have resolved many issues and brought greater understanding between staff and management of these institutions. Meetings at London and Sarnia Jails have provided opportunities for staff to discuss with their new



Superintendents the future direction of their institutions and to establish a firmer basis for sound staff relations .

In the past year the Employee Relations Committees have realized their primary objective: ensuring the continuing and necessary cooperation between management and staff.

### Information System

Due to the organizational changes within the Ministry, a re-examination of the development plans for a management information system is being carried out. The changes have created additional requirements for data for decision-making purposes. In order to expedite the implementation of the system, the Ministry engaged the services of management consultants. It is expected that later phases in the process of developing an improved information system will be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1973-74 and the initial stages of implementing the new system will commence early in the fiscal year 1974-75.

### Administrative and Financial Services Manual

A Ministry Administrative and Financial Services Manual was developed and distributed to all institutions and field offices. It was developed in cooperation with head office and senior financial staff from institutions. The manual was designed as a "reference manual and guide" for field staff. The subject content in 18 major sections outlines the procedures in the entire area of financial management.

### Planning and Research

This year the Ministry established a Research Advisory Committee, which decides the nature of research to be carried out for the Ministry and sets priorities for specific areas of research. This Committee also makes recommendations regarding the distribution of

research documents. Staff members are encouraged to submit research topics for consideration by the Research Advisory Committee.

In January the Ministry published a two-part report on training school wards entitled "An Assessment of the Classification System for Placement of Wards in Training Schools." This research examined the characteristics and experiences of wards admitted for the first time to five training schools, with a focus on their educational achievement. The findings are being considered in planning programs which emphasize factors found to be associated with positive adjustment.

The Planning and Research Branch is assisting staff in the Juvenile Division, particularly at the new Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre, in the establishment of a juvenile information system. The data base for the system will emanate from the assessment profiles being developed for individualized program planning. A second stage will include the building of a systematic process of feed back on the child's adjustment to the program to which he is assigned.

A follow-up study of boys who were assigned to Project D.A.R.E. at Portage Lake during its first year of operation is nearing completion. More comprehensive research of boys now being re-admitted to training school, some of whom are sent to Project D.A.R.E., is ongoing. The research will assess the selection criteria presently used for Project D.A.R.E. and describe the institutional and post-graduation experiences of the boys who have been returned.

A longitudinal study of approximately 350 women admitted to the Vanier Centre focuses on factors in their personal and environmental backgrounds, attitude and behaviour changes during their stay at the Vanier Centre, and experiences after their return to the community. Community follow-up interviews of those participating are nearing completion.

An examination of the benefits accrued through participation in the Temporary Absence Program is in the developmental stages. Men presently participating in work release, as well as those recently discharged, will be interviewed in the near future.

Many other projects, demonstrating the wide-ranging nature of research carried on under the aegis of this Ministry, have been either recently completed or are ongoing. These include studies in the areas of inmate attitudes, perceptions of the effect of volunteers on juvenile probationers, prediction of intra- and extra-institutional performance, payment of fines, assessment of specific group counseling programs, juvenile law, attitudes of staff, etc. Abstracts of all projects are available, detailing the investigators, describing work proposed and completed to date, and listing published reports and dates.

.

## STATISTICAL SECTION

# INSTITUTIONS

March 31, 1973

Superintendents			Superintendents		
ADULT FEMALE			Girls		
Vanier Centre	Miss D.M. Clark		Grandview School	T.J. Loker	
ADULT MALE			Kawartha Lakes School	R.E. Cannon	
Correctional Centres			Elmcrest School	G.R. Johnson	
Burth	R.B. Mascear		Boys		
Burwash	C.R. Fisher		Brookside School	G.W. Pollard	
Clapham	Scott Keane		Cecil Facer School	E.R. Blomne	
Midbrook	Ernest Bond		Glendale School	G.C. McCracken	
Monton	H.M. Hooper		Hillcrest School	J.E. Slaven	
Montclair	D.B. Griggs		Pine Ridge School	G.D. Stewart	
Rideau	R.R. Dupuis		Project D.A.R.E.		
Thunder Bay	R.N. Groulx		Portage Lake & Wedigo Lake		
Adult Training Centres			St. John's School	R.J. Davies	
Brampton	J.M. Marsland		St. Joseph's School	Br. Adrian Dolan	
Montclair	R.B. Mascear		Sprucedale School	Br. Maurice-Jacques	
	D.B. Griggs		White Oaks Village	L.B. Horne	
				L.B. Horne	

## JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents	Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	John Crozier	Barrie	Simcoe	1843	D. Westland
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T.R. Chambers	Brampton	Peel	1867	J.R. Sime
Perrin	Lanark	1864	J.D. Robertson	Brantford	Brant	1852	M.C. Miller
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	K.T. MacKinnon	Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	S.W. Gilbert
St. Catharines	Niagara North	1866	F.R. Gill	Cayuga	Haldimand	1851	R. Nash
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R.S. Brown	Chatham	Kent	1850	A.C. Stewart
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	R. Martyn	Cobourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	E.A. Matherstead
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	William James	Cornwall	Rainy River	1833	Frank Miller
Simcoe	Norfolk	1887	Christopher Wearing	Guelph	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	1907	J.R. Keddie
Stratford	Perth	1887	R.S. Newell	Hamilton	Wellington	1853	William Russell
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	N.C. Bamford	Kenora	Temiskaming	1923	G.T. Lind
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C.M. Gillespie	Kenora	Wentworth	1875	E.A.P. O'Neill
Toronto	York	1862	G.P. Whitehead	Kitchener	Victoria	1928	L.W. Goss
Welland	Bruce	1866	W.L. Barber	Lindsay	Waterloo	1853	W. Russell
Whitby	Niagara South	1856	D. Flint (Acting)	London	Middlesex	1863	D.C. Hinks
Windsor	Ontario	1958	J.A. Rundle	L'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	1843	J.H. Kitchaw
Woodstock	Essex	1925	M. Fraser	Milton	Halt	1878	J.R. Comtois
Regional Detention Centres				Monteith	Cochrane	1978	J.F. Rendles
Quinte	Lennox and Addington	1971	E.W. Martin	North Bay	Nipissing	1965	D.B. Griggs
Ottawa-Carleton	Carleton	1972	James Rea	Orangeville	Dufferin	1926	Anthony Celentano
				Owen Sound	Grey	1881	D.R. Wilson
						1869	W.A. Hoey



# TRAINING SCHOOLS

## TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Scope of Work done by Board

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Placements recommended	265	195	431	196	313	83	413	3	4	375	113	304	240	102	25	175	31	3,268
Placements deferred	9	1	29	22	33	-	24	2	2	14	5	31	5	4	3	16	2	202
Deferred placements recommended	7	6	13	18	22	-	11	2	-	12	4	15	1	1	2	12	1	127
Special cases	33	11	37	37	37	9	20	-	-	46	18	39	15	13	-	21	10	346
Termination of wardship recommended	90	8	119	100	96	49	107	-	-	245	45	198	120	20	-	147	2	1,346
Termination of wardship deferred	5	-	8	4	4	-	5	-	-	13	2	4	8	9	-	2	1	65
Termination of wardship by court order (Quashed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1973

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
On School roll	110	110	126	115	184	51	105	54	55	126	-	146	74	31	24	97	55	1,463
On placement	252	147	293	174	275	62	287	2	4	318	-	333	237	83	26	125	77	2,695
TOTALS	362	257	419	289	459	113	392	56	59	444	-	479	311	114	50	222	132	4,158
Average length of stay per pupil (in months)	8	5	5.2	5.9	6.5	9.3	5.6	1	.8	7	8	4	8.6	3	3	8.8	29	

# TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

Male .....	887
Female .....	480

## Ages:

7 .....	1
8 .....	1
9 .....	4
10 .....	6
11 .....	19
12 .....	46
13 .....	159
14 .....	374
15 .....	757

Wards of C.A.S. ....	312
Other .....	1,055

City .....	814
Town .....	473
Rural .....	80

# TERMINATIONS OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered .....	1,412
Total Number of Wardships Terminated .....	1,373

## Reasons for Terminations:

(1) Reached the age of eighteen years .....	706
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory before the termination age of 18 .....	268
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces .....	5
(4) Having moved out of the province .....	22
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period .....	5
(6) Admitted to treatment centres .....	2
(7) Responsibility assumed by another agency .....	2
(8) Placed on probation to adult Court .....	227
(9) Sentenced to adult institution .....	104
(10) Other .....	32

TOTAL ..... 1,373

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1972 .....	319	15	306	177	144	51	223	-	-	372	120	390	258	44	-	185	85	2,689
Number placed during year from school and under supervision ...	158	172	193	128	299	67	251	2	4	241	63	280	142	68	27	95	29	2,219
Released from wardship during the year .....	76	7	134	101	100	50	117	-	-	225	44	185	120	19	-	137	10	1,325
Returned to training school from placement during year .....	148	33	70	29	67	6	70	-	-	69	27	151	82	9	1	18	27	807
Deceased .....	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school .....	68	29	28	3	21	1	11	-	-	1	-	40	35	-	-	-	50	287
Attending secondary school .....	64	43	68	44	38	8	87	1	2	36	-	79	61	12	2	35	7	587
Attending commercial or vocational school .....	53	16	28	9	50	4	16	-	-	40	-	40	10	-	3	2	8	279
Attending trades training courses .....	8	-	2	8	3	2	6	-	-	9	-	2	2	3	-	2	-	47
Employed .....	16	18	38	49	26	10	56	-	2	100	-	84	35	29	9	42	6	520
Unemployed .....	18	27	65	38	81	19	64	1	-	75	-	47	27	25	11	22	1	521
Treatment centres .....	1	-	2	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	17
In other institutions .....	2	4	1	6	1	4	-	-	-	20	-	7	9	7	-	6	-	67
Absent without leave .....	22	10	61	14	51	12	47	-	-	36	-	32	18	7	1	16	4	331
Number on placement as of March 31, 1973 .....	252	147	293	174	275	62	287	2	4	318	-	333	198	83	26	125	77	2,656
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year .....	81	35	64	11	58	3	57	-	-	25	-	69	62	5	3	16	50	539

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt, (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E., (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E., (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
IN																		
Number on School Roll, April 1, 1972	130	121	122	71	101	55	109	-	-	161	72	154	101	37	-	96	47	1,377
New Admissions	105	149	120	90	167	3	135	56	58	155	2	168	53	-	6	77	23	1,367
Transferred from other institutions and training schools	15	1	16	91	69	57	29	-	7	71	38	13	1	76	48	30	7	569
Received and transferred to other training schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	114	242	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	778
Returns from placement:																		
Violation of placement terms	66	24	-	27	18	-	53	-	-	25	10	114	37	3	1	11	25	414
Court order	65	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	25	25	4	-	2	-	155
Re-placement	9	1	70	-	48	-	13	-	-	15	14	10	20	-	-	5	-	205
Medical Attention	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	19
Added to school count while on placement in C.M.H.A. home.	7	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	15
OUT																		
Number of placements:																		
Returned to own home	107	133	96	92	100	46	136	2	4	195	20	179	72	45	22	76	6	1,331
Placed in foster home	49	33	81	32	72	7	61	-	-	31	29	95	67	8	5	15	23	608
Placed in free home	1	-	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19
Placed in boarding home	1	6	8	1	7	8	13	-	-	10	8	5	1	13	-	4	-	85
Employed home with accommodation	-	-	6	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Transferred to other training schools and institutions	128	22	8	36	33	3	22	123	120	326	375	49	19	23	4	24	20	1,335
Returned to community for other reasons	2	-	2	2	2	6	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	2	-	5	-	45
Number remaining on institutional count as of March 31, 1973.	110	110	126	115	184	51	105	54	55	126	-	146	74	31	24	97	55	1,463

# ADULT INSTITUTIONS, MALE & FEMALE

## NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

## AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1972 .....	304	13	317
Committed during the year .....	759	19	778
Transferred from jails or other institutions .....	753	29	782
National Parole Violators readmitted .....	2,428	121	2,549
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted .....	1,442	108	1,550
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	1,007	44	1,051
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence .....	570	8	578
Discharged on payment of fines .....	19	-	19
Discharged by Order-In-Council .....	2	342	7,624
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General....	31		
Released by National Parole Board .....	438		
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	663		
Released on Bail .....	57		
Released or Transferred .....	3,898		
Died while serving sentence .....	3		
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1973 ....	21		
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC. ....	9,879		
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1973 .....	2,490		

## ESCAPES

	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Guelph (C.C.)	Millbrook (C.C.)	Durham Camp	Mimico (C.C.)	Burich (C.C.)	Burich (A.T.C.)	Burwash (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (C.C.)	Monteith (A.T.C.)	Rideau (C.C.)	Rideau (A.T.C.)	Vanier	TOTALS
Escaped and Evaded Capture .....	2	1	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	21
Escaped and Recaptured .....	9	29	1	-	34	11	8	43	1	-	-	2	1	10	17	13	179



LENGTH OF SENTENCES

Definite	Male	Female	Totals	Indefinite (includes men serving definite and indefinite)	Male	Female	Totals
Under 30 days .....	356	21	377	3 months and under 6 .....	167	55	222
30 days and under 60 .....	1,270	14	1,284	6 " " 12 .....	511	91	602
2 months and under 3 .....	523	21	544	12 " " 18 .....	367	45	412
3 " " 6 .....	1,643	40	1,683	18 " " 24 .....	367	36	403
6 " " 12 .....	1,439	12	1,451	TOTALS .....	1,412	227	1,639
12 " " 18 .....	675	7	682	TOTALS OF ALL SENTENCES .....			8,245
18 " " 24 .....	571	-	571				
Other definite sentences ..	14	-	14				
TOTALS .....	6,491	115	6,606				

OFFENCES

	Male	Female	Totals
A. Crimes Against the Person .....	817	31	848
B. Crimes Against Property .....	7,309	809	8,118
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency ..	259	10	269
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace .....	1,567	143	1,710
E. Liquor Offenses .....	1,824	36	1,860
F. Traffic Offenses .....	1,136	30	1,166
G. Other Offenses not enumerated above .....	685	70	755
GRAND TOTALS			
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. ....	13,597	1,129	14,726

MALE

	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Guelph (C.C.)	Millbrook (C.C.)	Durham Camp	Mimico (C.C.) *	Burich (C.C.)	Burich (A.T.C.)	Burwash (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (C.C.)	Monteith (A.T.C.)	Rideau (C.C.)	Rideau (A.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1972	131	675	176	7	397	135	44	436	63	41	17	103	46	83	56	2,410
Committed during year	275	1,808	166	90	1,273	746	98	335	228	156	362	411	155	620	186	6,909
Received and transferred to training centre	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
Transferred from other institutions	55	39	172	1	651	86	-	74	20	12	-	43	11	43	5	1,212
Readmitted from jails and other institutions	-	429	70	-	75	-	-	112	4	3	-	7	4	24	20	748
National Parole violators readmitted	-	14	5	-	17	15	-	8	2	1	-	3	3	4	-	72
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	-	28	14	-	52	11	-	19	7	4	-	9	3	12	1	160
Discharged on expiration of sentence	76	709	169	79	1,218	481	37	125	135	83	296	281	57	485	106	4,337
Discharged on payment of fine	-	14	-	6	66	74	-	2	4	3	43	25	-	7	1	245
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	-	262	-	-	4	107	-	58	51	35	-	88	13	40	5	663
Discharged by Order-In-Council	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Released by National Parole Board	86	169	5	-	43	7	18	44	8	12	-	10	14	11	7	434
Released by Ontario Parole Board	102	178	27	-	88	4	29	47	10	17	-	14	28	8	27	579
Released on bail	3	22	-	-	10	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	43
Transferred to hospital	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	-	61	7	-	13	1	-	4	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	97
Transferred to other institutions or jails	72	1,030	197	13	473	100	12	412	52	11	7	56	59	116	62	2,672
Deported	-	7	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
Released or transferred for other reasons	-	217	2	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	350
Died while serving sentence	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1973	2	1	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	18
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1973	120	696	190	-	412	185	46	261	57	51	32	98	50	117	55	2,370

\* Includes Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

# FEMALE

	Vanier
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1972	98
Committed during year	342
Readmitted from jails and other institutions	7
National Parole violators readmitted	3
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	5
Transferred from other institutions	30
Discharged on expiration of sentence	160
Discharged on payment of fine	24
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	2
Released by National Parole Board	4
Released by Ontario Parole Board	84
Released on bail	14
Transferred to other institutions or jails	64*
Escaped and not recaptured	3
Deported	5
Released for other reasons	4
Died while serving sentences	1
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1973	120

\* includes 3 transferred to a psychiatric facility

# JAILS

## Number committed to jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1972 ..... 65,664  
 For the year ending March 31, 1973 ..... 53,378

## Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1972 ..... 53,429  
 For the year ending March 31, 1973 ..... 48,576

## Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1972 ..... 38,868  
 For the year ending March 31, 1973 ..... 35,183

## CONVICTIONS

### Crimes:

	Male	Female
Against the person .....	3,621	202
Against property .....	11,129	816
Against public order and peace .....	5,631	373
Against public morals and decency .....	728	91
Liquor offenses .....	18,182	1,385
Traffic offenses .....	18,624	571
Miscellaneous .....	2,214	89

## AGES OF PRISONERS:

Under 16 years .....	12	6
16 years .....	1,439	110
17 years .....	2,609	167
18 years .....	3,161	209
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	13,520	730
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	10,874	781
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	9,621	503
51 years to 65 years inclusive .....	4,101	209
65 years and over .....	501	23

TOTALS .....	45,838	2,738
--------------	--------	-------

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1972	539	25	564
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1972	1,007	56	1,063
Redmitted from bail where released on bail previous year	895	44	939
Transferred from other institutions	1,781	165	1,946
Committed during year ending March 31, 1973	53,378	3,376	56,754
Total in Custody During Year	57,600	3,666	61,266

	Male	Female	Totals
Number released on bail	3,537	239	3,776
Acquitted and released	963	72	1,035
Released by order of judge or court without trial	257	25	282
Paid fines and were released	9,073	455	9,528
Released on probation	1,281	102	1,383
Released on suspended sentence without probation	1,415	112	1,527
Released for any other reason	1,287	120	1,407
Discharged on expiration of sentence	24,244	1,408	25,652
Released to immigration	529	103	632
Transferred to other institutions	12,863	906	13,769
Died before trial	10	-	10
Died while serving sentence	3	-	3
Escaped and not recaptured during year	5	-	5
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1973	820	44	864
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial, or for other reasons, March 31, 1973	1,313	80	1,393
Totals	57,600	3,666	61,266

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

	Male	Female	Totals
Number released on bail	3,537	239	3,776
Acquitted and released	963	72	1,035
Released by order of judge or court without trial	257	25	282
Paid fines and were released	9,073	455	9,528
Released on probation	1,281	102	1,383
Released on suspended sentence without probation	1,415	112	1,527
Released for any other reason	1,287	120	1,407
Discharged on expiration of sentence	24,244	1,408	25,652
Released to immigration	529	103	632
Transferred to other institutions	12,863	906	13,769
Died before trial	10	-	10
Died while serving sentence	3	-	3
Escaped and not recaptured during year	5	-	5
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1973	820	44	864
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial, or for other reasons, March 31, 1973	1,313	80	1,393
Totals	57,600	3,666	61,266

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	Male	Female	Totals
Prisoners transferred:			
to other correctional institutions and not returned	11,095	587	11,782
to penitentiary	1,261	49	1,310
to training school	111	18	129
to an Ontario hospital, etc.	396	152	548
Totals	12,863	906	13,769

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid Fine	9,073	459	9,532
Placed on probation	1,334	105	1,439
Suspended sentence without probation	1,864	106	1,970
Under 30 days	23,250	1,505	24,755
30 days and under 60 days	4,136	186	4,322
60 days and under 90 days	1,138	51	1,189
3 months and under 4	1,591	46	1,637
4 months and under 5	892	12	904
5 months and under 6	158	11	169
6 months and under 9	1,231	33	1,264
9 months and under 12	497	20	517
12 months and under 15	712	21	733
15 months and under 18	188	8	196
18 months and under 21	324	5	329
21 months and under 24	387	5	392
Penitentiary	1,079	22	1,101
Total of Definite Sentences	47,054	2,595	49,649
Total of Indeterminate Sentences	1,643	359	2,002
Total Number Receiving Sentence of Imprisonment	36,826	2,284	39,110



USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

Jails	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates		Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Barrie	105	7	45	3	11	-	29
Brantford	38	-	55	-	20	-	47
Brantford	46	3	52	3	13	-	33
Brockville	24	4	27	3	-	-	18
Cayuga	12	6	16	1	-	-	7
Chatham	31	5	37	3	14	-	25
Cobourg	35	3	29	2	6	-	15
Cornwall	21	4	28	3	3	-	16
Fort Frances	10	2	24	3	3	-	11
Guelph	28	-	39	-	9	-	24
Halifax	29	3	43	4	6	-	18
Halifax	124	18	132	18	58	2	127
Hamilton	47	10	129	35	23	3	74
Kenora	34	5	63	3	24	-	42
Kitchener	30	6	27	4	2	1	8
Lindsay	72	8	101	109	42	-	87
London	24	3	15	22	1	-	8
L'Orignal	26	3	37	39	2	10	23
Milton	23	-	30	24	-	-	11
Monteith	59	9	64	63	2	10	28
North Bay	18	-	19	21	-	-	8
Orangeville	28	2	34	33	2	5	19
Owen Sound	31	4	31	32	2	5	19
Pembroke	24	8	39	41	4	7	20
Perth	24	2	25	31	2	3	16
Peterborough	18	6	42	35	3	10	22
St. Catharines	60	8	63	61	8	26	38
St. Thomas	17	4	32	38	-	6	16
Sarnia	44	10	77	55	4	14	27
Sault Ste. Marie	32	7	54	42	7	18	31
Simcoe	28	3	20	32	3	4	14
Stratford	23	4	23	29	3	5	13
Sudbury	56	9	119	91	12	30	67
Thunder Bay	64	13	90	74	8	23	41
Toronto	570	84	745	75	370	17	645
Walkerton	28	4	23	26	2	2	13
Welland	45	6	53	50	2	15	38
Whitby	50	4	66	58	5	23	43
Windsor	92	10	108	96	7	43	81
Woodstock	28	5	21	30	1	3	11
Quinte Regional Detention Centre	96	6	34	99	9	35	65
*Ottawa Regional Detention Centre	116	24	129	158	15	42	109
	2,249	319	-	-	-	-	2,007

\* Transferred from Ottawa Jail to Ottawa Regional Detention Centre

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

Jails	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay Of Inmates
Barrie .....	457	653	-	10,704
Brantford .....	979	178	-	17,107
Brantford .....	575	476	19	12,083
Brockville .....	159	336	90	6,449
Calgary .....	55	186	53	2,323
Calgary .....	269	506	-	9,184
Coburn .....	206	233	12	5,184
Cornwall .....	182	353	-	5,318
Fort Frances .....	73	196	115	4,110
Guelph .....	441	121	-	8,632
Halifax .....	125	149	-	4,644
Hamilton .....	1,122	3,154	-	46,735
Kenora .....	339	1,808	-	26,800
Kitchener .....	508	1,035	-	15,459
Lindsay .....	143	260	226	3,068
London .....	806	1,946	-	31,982
L'Orignal .....	92	138	-	2,780
Milton .....	361	238	106	8,736
Monteith .....	223	258	-	6,726
North Bay .....	220	418	599	10,117
Orangeville .....	58	86	57	2,988
Owen Sound .....	149	378	-	7,077
Parry Sound .....	167	251	2	6,895
Pembroke .....	301	451	-	7,410
Perth .....	82	350	173	5,671
Peterborough .....	232	499	148	8,176
St. Catharines .....	507	972	61	16,918
St. Thomas .....	164	235	-	5,912
Sarnia .....	502	659	-	9,882
Sault Ste. Marie .....	417	767	81	11,812
Simcoe .....	142	408	22	11,112
Stratford .....	266	167	-	5,100
Sudbury .....	560	1,548	211	4,753
Thunder Bay .....	365	1,545	5	24,741
Toronto .....	7,090	9,015	1,788	15,072
Waller .....	166	282	3	235,430
Welland .....	453	465	-	4,882
Whitby .....	411	605	-	13,858
Windsor .....	772	1,097	-	15,065
Woodstock .....	65	251	-	23,467
Quinte Regional Detention Centre .....	643	848	-	4,127
Ottawa Regional Detention Centre .....	1,136	1,657	-	23,661
				39,742
	21,983	34,782	3,589	733,503

\* Transferred from Ottawa Jail to Ottawa Regional Detention Centre

# PROBATION

1. Total persons under probation supervision  
fiscal year 1972 - 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	20,068	Boys	3,504
Women	<u>2,688</u>	Girls	<u>1,161</u>
Total	22,756	Total	4,665

2. Total under supervision April 1, 1972:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	10,350	Boys	3,008
Women	<u>1,180</u>	Girls	<u>492</u>
Total	11,530	Total	3,500

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	11,114	Boys	3,121
Women	<u>1,443</u>	Girls	<u>533</u>
Total	12,557	Total	3,654

4. Total placed under probation supervision  
April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	9,717	Boys	3,496
Women	<u>1,508</u>	Girls	<u>659</u>
Total	11,225	Total	4,165

# ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

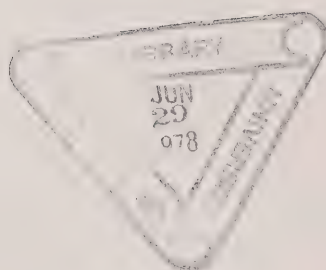
Year Ending March 31, 1973

No. of Meetings held	233
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,369
Women	<u>242</u>
Total	1,611

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men	662
Women	<u>94</u>
Total	756

Completed Successfully during  
fiscal year (not necessarily paroled in  
the same year)

Men	647 or 72%
Women	<u>102 or 91%</u>
Total	749 or 74%











Ontario

# Ministry of Correctional Services

CA20NR I

-A55

# *Report of the Minister*

# 1974





C120NKT  
-155

Ministry of Correctional Services  
Annual Report of the Minister  
For the Year Ending 31st March 1974

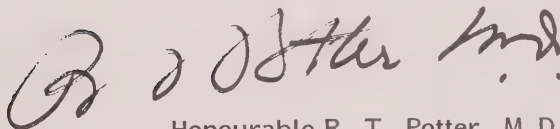
Printed by order of the Legislative  
Assembly of Ontario



The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon  
O.C., B.A., LL.D., D.U. (Ott.)  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

I have the honour to present the report of  
the Ministry of Correctional Services for  
the fiscal year 1973-74.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. T. Potter M.D.", written in a cursive style.

Honourable R. T. Potter, M.D.

Minister of Correctional Services



# CONTENTS

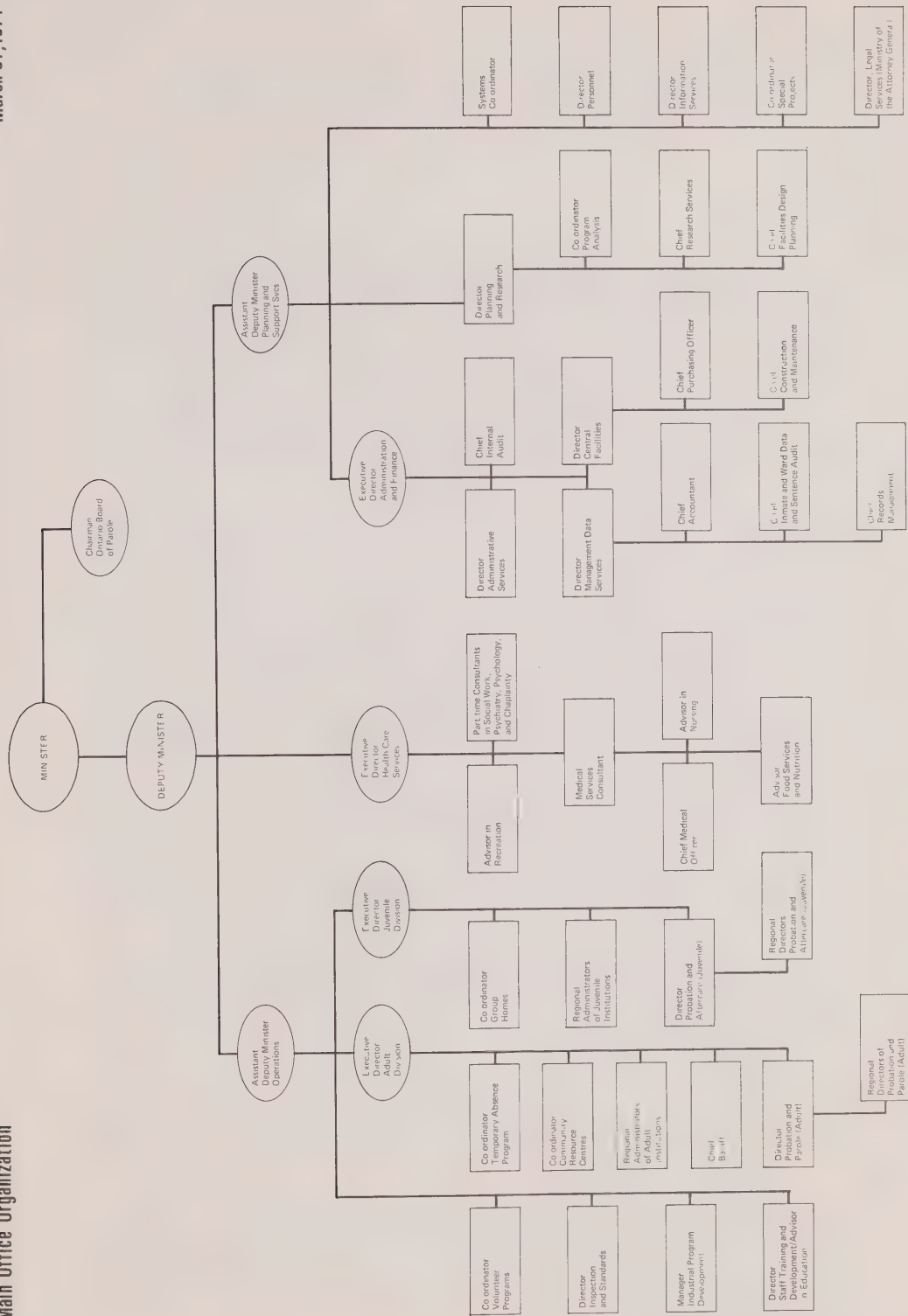
Minister's Letter .....	3
Organization Chart .....	5
Statement of Purpose .....	6
Ministry Boards .....	8
Deputy Minister's Letter .....	10

## PROGRAMS

Administration of the Ministry .....	12
Juvenile Program Developments .....	16
Adult Program Developments .....	20

## STATISTICAL SECTION

Expenditure .....	28
Institutions .....	29-30
Publications .....	31
Training Schools .....	32-34
Adult Institutions .....	35-44



# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

## STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

## PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge. It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law.

In addition they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

# MINISTRY BOARDS

## Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,  
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,  
Vice-Chairman

Dr. George Nagy,  
Vice-Chairman

J. D. Hill,  
Full-time Member

H. M. Hooper,  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Dorothy Downing,  
Part-time Member

## Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, B.A., B.S.W., B.Ed.,  
Chairman

John W. Ackroyd,  
Deputy Chief,  
Metropolitan Toronto Police

Monte H. Harris, Q.C., B.P.H.E., B.A.

Rev. John M. Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych.,  
F.R.C.P. (c)

Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.

Gerald Nori, Q.C.

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon)

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, B.A., B.Ed.,  
LL.D.

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

### Training Schools Advisory Board

The Board advises the Minister on the current state of training schools and the welfare of wards. The plans made for each ward's return to the community are evaluated by the Board and an appropriate recommendation is then made to the Minister.

Barry G. Lowes, M.A.,  
Chairman

Mrs. Stuart Mackey, B.Comm.

Dr. C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.C., C.R.C.P. (c)

Mrs. Joan Riches, M.S.W.

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch, Ph.D.

### Health Care Services Advisory Board

Dr. H. C. Hutchison, M.A., Ph.D.  
Chairman

Dr. C. Chamberlain, M.D.,  
C.R.C.P. (c)  
Juvenile Psychiatry Consultant

Dr. W. E. Boothroyd, M.D.  
Adult Psychiatry Consultant

Dr. W. H. Coons, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.  
Psychology Consultant

Dr. S. J. Albert, B.Sc., M.S.W., D.S.W.  
Social Work Consultant

Rev. S. G. West  
Chaplaincy Consultant

Mr. C. J. Leeb, M.S.W. - Secretary to the Board

The following appointments had not been filled as at March 31, 1974:

Dentistry  
Advisor in Nursing  
Medical Consultant



The Honourable Richard T. Potter, M.D.  
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

*I am pleased to submit to you my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1974.*

*During this year the reorganization and decentralization of the operational division of the Ministry was completed and the ancillary services were consolidated into a Planning and Support Services group. These changes have further stimulated the movement towards increased community involvement in corrections.*

*In a very real sense the citizen volunteers who work with the Ministry are the spearhead of community-based corrections and I am pleased to report that during the year their numbers passed the 2,000 mark. The number of placements of juveniles in foster homes, stimulated by volunteer efforts and 225 foster families, represented a most important community resource.*

*Another aspect of community involvement has been the rapid expansion of the group home program for juveniles which is succeeding in its purpose of providing an alternative to institutional care. By March 1974, 28 such homes were in operation with 5 others being close to operational status. Encouraged by this success, approval was obtained to proceed with the development of community resource centres for adults. These will be used by adult offenders who are participating in the Temporary Absence Program, while certain of the centres will be specially planned for use by Native people.*

*The marked trend over the last decade towards probation, parole and aftercare as an alternative to incarceration has continued. At the year's end only 21 percent of the Ministry's clients were housed in its institutions. This continued trend placed growing importance on the roles of the Probation/Parole (Adult) and Probation/Aftercare (Juvenile) services of the Ministry. The Probation and Aftercare services to juveniles were integrated during the year to ensure that continuity of care would be provided. This service and the Probation and Parole services to adults have been decentralized to provide care as close as possible to the homes of the clients, using our trained volunteer workers, in many cases.*

*The Ministry finalized plans for one of the several projects involving the industrial community in corrections. By the end of the year arrangements had been made for the inviting of tenders for the operation of an existing industry by a private company, as a pilot project, and longer range strategies for use of other existing facilities and for those under construction were being developed.*

*For those persons whom it is necessary to retain in custody, further progress was made in the plan to replace outdated and unsuitable facilities with those which are more consistent with human dignity and our rehabilitative aims. The Ontario*

*Correctional Institute at Brampton and the Niagara Regional Detention Centre at Thorold were opened, and the aged jails at St. Catharines, Welland and Cayuga were closed. Advanced planning for the regional detention centres in Hamilton, London, Etobicoke and Scarborough continued to the stage at which it would be possible for construction to commence during the following year.*

*The Federal/Provincial Conference on Corrections held in December 1973 provided a welcome opportunity for all jurisdictions to discuss matters of mutual concern. It is gratifying to report that the two most important problems faced by the Ministry in its relations with the Government of Canada viz the overlapping parole responsibilities and the questions of cost-sharing for the care of the juvenile offender, are about to be resolved to our satisfaction.*

*At another level of inter-governmental relations, the Ministry's staff continued its cooperation with the Government of Canada and the Ministries of the Government of Ontario in developing arrangements for the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in Toronto in 1975.*

*We consider it an honour, indeed, that Ontario will be the host for the United Nations Congress and are privileged that the Ministry is provided with the opportunity, together with the Government of Canada and the United Nations, of planning a Congress which on the international scene is anticipated as being the most significant held to date.*

*Throughout the Ministry, staff at all levels have accepted the challenges and increased responsibilities incurred through decentralization and reorganization. It is to their credit that these challenges have been successfully met and these responsibilities have been willingly assumed; your pride in the commitment of the staff to their task is well-justified.*

*This report would be incomplete if it did not express the gratitude of the Ministry to the many volunteers and to the various private agencies working in this field who have cooperated with us wholeheartedly, and without whose enthusiasm and dedication our task would be immeasurably increased.*

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Sinclair". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "S" at the end.

Deputy Minister

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINISTRY

## Planning and Support Services

Phase II of the reorganization of the Ministry provided for establishment of Planning and Support Services as a separate entity under an Assistant Deputy Minister and was completed by November 1973.

This group is responsible for financial, personnel, supply and facilities management, for research, planning, and the operation of management information systems of the Ministry. It is also responsible for providing legal, library and information services.

## Human Resources Development

The Ministry continued with the introduction of goal setting and review techniques as a means of further clarifying objectives and improving communication among employees. It also introduced manpower planning techniques, by which manpower requirements, present and future, were related to existing staff. A manpower reporting system was introduced, various training plans were intensified, and methods were formulated by which employees could assist in their own career planning.

A comprehensive Operations Manual, replacing all previous directives, was issued for the use of staff. In addition to operational instructions, the loose-leaf manual contains many model correctional standards established by the Ministry. There are also background notes on the rationale behind the directives, relating it to the Ministry's Statement of Purpose.

During the year, as part of the Ministry's plan to exchange knowledge with other Ministries and agencies, six senior O.P.P. officers exchanged duties with senior employees of the Ministry for four-week periods.

Three hundred and forty C.R.I.S.P. (Correctional Rehabilitation Involving Student Participation) students were employed by the Ministry during the period. They were employed in a wide variety of capacities in institutions and group homes and on probation and aftercare duties. In the majority of cases the students worked in close association with the professional staff and they made a significant contribution to the work of the Ministry.

A research study on the employment of ex-offenders during the five years from 1969 to 1973 showed that 115 such persons had been employed, of whom 77 had been employed in the classified service, and only seven had been released as the result of unsatisfactory performance. It is notable that all but five of these people were employed in ongoing contact with current offenders, and they were notably empathetic in their relationships with them.

The Ministry has established a number of scholarships for native students at universities and colleges. As students, they are offered summer employment and upon graduation are expected to work for the Ministry for varying periods of time. The basic criterion for acceptance is the student's assessed potential as a correctional worker, and preference is given to students in the social sciences. Ten such students have taken advantage of the scheme, and the Ministry intends that it be continued.

### Development of Information Systems

During the year considerable emphasis was placed on the development of a computer-based information system which would provide administrative information and research data on juvenile and adult clients as a means of more rapidly serving the decision-making process. By March 1974 the juvenile portion of the system had reached the operational stage and the larger portion which related to adult clients had been designed to the extent that it would be operating during the following year.

Computer-based systems were also implemented for projective client assessment and in the administrative sphere for payrolls and inventory management. Additionally, a personnel management information system was installed as an adjunct to the Ministry's manpower planning and control operations.

In February delivery was taken of a computer terminal at Head Office which provides direct access to the large computer installations operated by the Ministry of Government Services, and small terminals were installed in the assessment centres for juveniles at Oakville and adults at Brampton.

### Research Activities

The Ministry continued to encourage sound research by investigators in colleges and universities and in consulting organizations. Relevant studies supported included: factors predictive of recidivism in the adult male first incarcerate; the effects of group counseling on inmates and volunteers; and personality and environmental factors among training school wards and community school students. Research activities by the staff of the Ministry included a study of persons admitted to the Vanier Centre for Women during 1970-1971; a preliminary examination



showed that, during one year after discharge, 78 percent had remained free of any further convictions. The first formal report in this study, "An Examination of the Social Milieu," was expected to be available by midsummer.

In another staff study a sample of participants in the Temporary Absence Program for employment was taken. The results were published as a "Report on T.A.P. Benefits." Within an eight-month period after discharge, none of the sample of 60 persons had been re-incarcerated and only one man had a minor conviction leading to a fine. Many financial and social benefits were also reported by the men involved, including continuity of employment, contribution of earnings to family, personal savings, or reductions in debts, less dependency on public assistance and more positive family relationships. Research is continuing and is being extended to examine the new Community Resource Centre Program.

Other staff studies focused on volunteer supervision for probation, and the roles and attitudes of employees at various levels. Juvenile program research includes a study of male returnees, with comparative data on D.A.R.E. graduates. Studies of the Group Homes Program and the Work-Study Program were in progress at year's end.

### Industrial Programs

During the year the Ministry commissioned a study of its existing industrial programs by a firm of management consultants, and subsequently it recruited a professional engineer as Manager of Industrial Program Development.

The Ministry intends to increase use of existing facilities and equipment in manufacturing goods for use within the Ministry and elsewhere within the Government. It also intends to introduce more awareness of industrial practices into the industrial programs by inviting private industry to participate in certain industries on a partnership basis.

At the year's end, as a pilot program, preparations were being made to invite tenders from the meat-packing industry for the operation on an expanded scale of the abattoir at the Guelph Correctional Centre. It was expected that a successful contractor would be able to employ some 50 inmates as full-time employees at wage rates prevailing in the industry. In addition to assuming normal responsibilities for paying income tax, unemployment insurance, etc., inmate employees will be expected to pay room and board and contribute to the support of their families.

In addition to this program, the Ministry was planning the provision of some 30,000 square feet of space in the Maplehurst Correctional Complex under construction at Milton, for use by industry in a similar manner.

### Health Care

The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Enquiry into the Health Care System (Botterell Report) in the Ministry's facilities moved ahead during the

year. Appointments were made to the Ministry's Health Care Services Advisory Board which now meets regularly. Local health care services committees have been established for each institution and they too meet at least monthly.

The nursing complement has been increased to the standard recommended in the Report, so that no jail or institution is without access to nursing services. The OMA recommended fee schedule has been adopted for physicians' services to inmates and wards. Relationships with universities' Faculties of Health Care have been expanded. On March 31 the number of professionals giving service included 103 physicians, 13 dentists, and 125 nurses.

Uniformity in medical record-keeping has now been implemented throughout the Ministry and an administrative summary procedure has been developed to preserve the confidentiality of medical histories. Self-administered health inventory forms have been introduced successfully at some institutions and multiphasic health screening is being adopted at the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, and the Reception and Assessment Centre, Oakville.



# JUVENILE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

The plan developed within the last few years for regionalization of juvenile programs has been continuing toward fruition during the year. The decentralization of administration of both institutional and community programs has resulted in a much greater responsiveness to regional needs. Regional training school administrators are now located in Peterborough and Cambridge; Probation and Aftercare regional administrators are located in Peterborough, Cambridge and Sudbury. Several staff are located throughout the province, under the general direction of the Coordinator of Group Homes, to aid in the establishment of such homes and to act as ongoing liaison officers.

These developments can be considered as the first phase of almost complete regionalism and amalgamation of juvenile services. One of the prime purposes of this move is to keep children as close as possible to their home communities and to be able to respond quickly to their changing needs. Such a system has the added advantage of facilitating closer communication and working relationships with other community agencies, including courts, to the benefit of those for whom we are all in business – the children.

A Task Force, consisting largely of field personnel, was formed to make recommendations concerning methods of achieving amalgamation of all juvenile correctional operations, at the regional level, under regional administrators. Some institutions have already either achieved regionalism or are working towards it. Cecil Facer School in Sudbury originally opened as a regional facility. Sprucedale School, Hagersville, and Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville, are gradually moving towards accepting children exclusively from the western and eastern portions of the province respectively.

The Ministry acquired St. Joseph's School, Alfred (renamed l'Ecole Champlain School), which accepted only Roman Catholic boys. Changes in religious programming have been made to enable the school to accept children of all faiths from the eastern regions of the province.

## Coeducation

Training schools are moving gradually to the point where all of them will be accepting both boys and girls. The Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville has been coeducational in its programming since its inception in 1972. In August 1973 Brookside School, Cobourg, and Cecil Facer School, Sudbury, became coeducational.

In corrections, as well as in many other types of health and social service facilities, there can be found two types of coeducational models: those where the two sexes simply live in the same buildings but have little or no association with each other, and those where the only essential segregation is dormitory accommodation, and where socialization within the programs is not only permitted but encouraged as a natural and normal arrangement. The Ministry is following the latter model. Despite concerns by some that such programming could only lead to an excessive number of problems, the Ministry has found the problems to be minimal and the benefits to outweigh by far any problems which have occurred.

### Expansion of Community Care

It is the intention of the Ministry to transfer wards back into the community as soon as possible. No matter how progressive an institutional program may be, an institution constitutes, to some extent, an unnatural environment in a society based largely on the family concept. By and large, only those who have shown an inability to accept community responsibilities are kept in schools for any length of time.

In a six-month period, the Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville, which receives initially all children from Southern Ontario admitted by the Courts, returned approximately 20 percent directly to the community after a period of assessment. The Family Courts are also moving in this direction: the admissions to training schools have been reduced in total number by over 20 percent, while the number of children placed on probation under the supervision of the Probation/Aftercare Services, and thus kept in the community, has increased.

Further, the Ministry has developed group homes throughout the province, under contractual arrangements to the Ministry. Children are transferred to them as soon as it is felt that they are ready to accept the responsibilities of this type of community living. By March 1974 there were 28 group homes of various types in operation. Because of the reduced numbers of children in training schools, the decision was made to phase out one training school, Glendale, and transfer the facilities to the Adult Division.

### Probation/Aftercare Services

On January 1, 1974, the Probation and the Aftercare Services were amalgamated and the area dealing with juveniles renamed Probation/Aftercare Services. The prime purpose of this amalgamation was to provide a continuity of community services and a more efficient distribution of personnel throughout the province. An important concomitant of this development has been the expansion of staff training programs, since officers who formerly dealt exclusively with probation are now also working in an aftercare role with wards returned to the community from schools, and vice versa, and unfamiliar duties were required of both.

While a reorganization of this magnitude was not without its problems, officers are reporting a greater sense of responsibility and commitment since they may well be involved with a child from the first day in court, through a period within a training school, and afterward in the community. Regular seminars designed to develop group- and case-work skills are held.

### Volunteers

The volunteer program, which has expanded a great deal within the last year, continues to be successful and is expanding in terms of the kinds of activities carried out by volunteers. It is difficult to imagine some of our operations without the contributions made by volunteers. These include individual and group tutoring, assisting in the counseling and supervision of probationers and wards, and taking wards from schools for visits to the community. The latter activity is particularly important for those children who either have no parents or whose parents are unable to visit them. At some locations the personalities of a probation volunteer and a child have been carefully matched and the results have proved most effective.

Aside from the major contributions that volunteers make to the programs themselves, they serve a very useful function in communicating the nature of our programs to the public.

### Education

In all training schools, academic and/or vocational programs are provided. It is not possible to duplicate the variety of courses offered in the community schools; however, each training school, in consultation with the Advisor in Education, develops an education program to suit the needs of its wards. In some cases community facilities are used in order to supplement the training school program. The emphasis is on an individual approach to stimulate interest and motivation, since many of our wards have previously rejected school.

For selected wards, either full-time or part-time employment has been obtained in community work activities, and academic courses are tailored to complement work activities. Work-study programs are being developed quite extensively in some schools, to the degree that at Pine Ridge and Brookside Schools for example, full-time work/study program coordinators have been approved or appointed. Kawartha Lakes School continued to involve a number of girls in this type of program.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed on Life Skills courses in which students learn the techniques of getting a job, including the completion of application forms, preparation of an Income Tax form, and are provided with other information designed to aid a ward upon his or her return to the community.

An innovative course in Human Growth and Development was established during the year at the Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville, on a compulsory basis. This program has been expanded and is being offered at other schools. Its purpose is to provide accurate information and informative discussion.

### Recreation

An important aspect of the training school is the recreational program: activities ranging from gymnastics, team sports, swimming, and jogging to horseback riding, skiing and mountain climbing are available at various schools.

Efforts are made wherever possible to make the facilities of the training school available to the public and to exchange the use of facilities with the community. Sports teams in most schools participate in community leagues. At Kawartha Lakes School the recreation staff trained some of the girls to be softball umpires, and they served as umpires in community league games.

### New Programs

At Cecil Facer School, a program involving the local Indian/Eskimo Friendship Centre in programs for Native students is being developed.

In the area of Staff Development, a two-day workshop on Education and Native Youth was held at Trent University in February. This was organized jointly by the Native Studies Department of the University and the Peterborough Regional Office of the Ministry. The workshop included representatives from training schools, the Probation/Aftercare Service, Group Homes, and Adult Institutions. The program was designed to provide participants with a greater understanding of the needs of Native persons in the province.

Plans are underway to establish an experimental program in Halton and Peel Regions aimed at improving the foster parent program, both in numbers and in quality of homes. What will be learned from this project will be generalized to the province as a whole. Currently, the Ministry is using over 200 foster families throughout the province; these are regarded as one of our more valuable resources.

A number of juvenile programs have been reported from time to time in the Ministry's Newsletter, which is available upon request.



# ADULT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

The fifty-six adult institutions and four forestry camps operated by the Adult Division of the Ministry provide accommodation for 5,256 male and 462 female offenders. These institutions comprise: adult training centres, correctional centres (both minimum and maximum security), forestry camps, regional detention centres and jails. To cope with the highly diversified adult population committed to institutional care, a variety of programs is made available consisting of education and vocational training, trades training, life skills, occupational and industrial work programs along with a wide range of treatment opportunities including individual counseling, group psychotherapy, occupational therapy and various didactic programs.

## Classification and Assessment

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned is governed by his age, previous criminal history, mental and physical health, educational background and work experience, the area of the province in which he resided, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and his rehabilitative potential. Considered also is the accessibility for family visiting and, of overriding importance, the safety of the general public.

Once having been assigned to an institution, the progress of the inmate in his training program is evaluated on a regular basis and changes made where necessary.

## Temporary Absence Program

The Temporary Absence Program, which has been in operation in Ontario for a little over four years, continues to show a high degree of success. During the fiscal year, 6,848 temporary absences were granted for educational, employment and humanitarian purposes; of these 6,593 were successfully completed. During the year 155 permits were withdrawn, usually because a student was not profiting from a course of instruction, or because an employee was not working out well on the job, and only 100 were revoked for disciplinary reasons.

## New Programs

A development in institutional/community programs introduced this year is that of the inmate working as a volunteer in the community. Students from the Adult

Training Centre, Brampton, volunteered for training in working with retarded children and were active in this work in the Brampton area. The residents of the Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton, provided assistance in a Senior Citizen's Home. At the Rideau Correctional Centre, graduates of the Token Economy Program were employed on a volunteer basis in a nearby Mental Retardation Regional Hospital, and some were promised employment there at the completion of their sentence. Many other institutions have inmate volunteer programs providing community assistance in a variety of projects.

A program which is proving successful and which has been widely accepted by the inmate population is P.R.E.P. (Pre-Release Education/Employment Program). This program was first developed in the Mimico Correctional Centre and is now being adapted at other institutions. It is essentially a practical approach to the problems that inmates will face as they approach the task of trying to re-establish themselves in the community. It is a six-week course aimed at preparing an individual socially and psychologically to seek gainful employment. Inmates enact employer/applicant situations. Actual application forms supplied by cooperating companies are completed and, using videotape playback monitors, the men criticize each other's mannerisms and shortcomings, and analyse each other's strengths and weaknesses of character and motivation. In the world of work, P.R.E.P. stresses how to find a job and keep it. In the sphere of self-education, it underlines the importance of determination in the completion of training courses, assignments and resolution in the face of the inevitable disappointments and difficulties that precede successful achievement and personal independence.

Wherever possible, all institutional programs are structured in such a way that they are cyclical in nature and as a result permit an inmate to enter the program and leave it at any point and still derive some benefit from it.

Issues of the Ministry's bimonthly Newsletter describe many institutional programs in greater detail than this Report permits. All will be seen to have certain elements in common. All encourage individuals to make a successful second attempt at life in the larger world.

### New Facilities

The year has seen considerable progress in the Ministry's program of jail renovation or, alternatively, of replacement of these facilities by new detention centres. Preliminary design and planning was completed and site locations finalized for the construction of new detention centres for Toronto East, Toronto West, Hamilton and London.

The Toronto West and East Detention Centres will be located in Etobicoke and Scarborough respectively. When completed, they will relieve pressure on the old Toronto (Don) Jail and permit the subsequent redesign of that facility as a modern remand, transfer and short-term centre in the Metropolitan Toronto urban core.



The London Detention Centre will replace the present London and St. Thomas jails which have been limited in program development due to their inadequate physical structures. The new detention centre will provide the much needed accommodation to expand and develop programs such as community volunteer activities, educational and recreational training, assessment and classification.

The Hamilton Detention Centre will allow the Ministry to take out of service the old and overcrowded Hamilton Jail. The new centre is to be constructed on the site of the present jail and the construction process will involve two stages.

#### Niagara Regional Detention Centre

This institution was officially opened on June 20, 1973, and permitted the closing of the St. Catharines and Welland Jails.

#### Kenora Jail

Construction of a new women's section at the Kenora Jail was completed and the unit became operational in November. A dormitory and a number of individual rooms provide accommodation for 24 women; in addition there is a large recreational room for community programs and group activities, an arts and crafts room, an academic classroom, a laundry and clothing repair room, and interview rooms.

Women who previously were sent to Southern Ontario to serve their sentences at the Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton, can now remain closer to their home communities and families.

The jail was designated as a Reclamation Centre for Alcoholics, and a treatment program is being developed in association with the Addiction Research Foundation.

#### Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton

On September 20, 1973, the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, was officially opened, replacing the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, Mimico. The Institute provides a highly specialized program incorporating assessment, treatment, education and research for 200 adult male offenders. The Assessment Unit, with accommodation for 50, provides classification for first offenders between the ages of 16 and 23 inclusive, serving sentences of six months or more, from the Western, Central and Eastern Regions. The outcome of the assessment determines whether the man is transferred to one of the treatment units in the Institute or to programs in other correctional institutions in the province.

Each of the five separate 30-bed treatment units has its own program structure and staff team which plans and executes a program to fit group and individual needs.

These multidisciplinary teams include correctional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, medical staff, recreation specialists and others. Treatment programs have been established for the chronic alcoholic, the drug abuser, the sexually maladjusted and other types of deviants. Admission to a treatment unit can be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 90 of the Liquor Control Act.

Since the Institute became operational, numerous inmate requests have been received for admission to one or another of the treatment units. Selection of suitable candidates for this intensive therapy program rests with the professional staff and ultimately with the Treatment Director.

As a teaching centre, the Institute will allow the increased use of student placements in helping professions. It will also enable the Ministry to pursue research into a number of aspects of corrections, particularly in the designing of new programs and in recommending appropriate changes in existing programs, so that we may provide the fullest possible service to the offender.

#### Adult Training Centre, Brampton

This year saw the completion of six new cottage-type living units at the Adult Training Centre and the transfer of students into these new units from two large dormitory buildings. Plans to convert the old dormitories into academic classrooms and trade training shops are underway. Each of the new cottages has 15 single rooms and a small dormitory with accommodation for five students. Additional facilities in the cottage include a lounge or dayroom, a small dining area, a room for family visiting and a kitchenette. The basement area is used for recreation and arts and crafts purposes.

#### Progress on Maplehurst Adult Training Centre and Correctional Centre

During the year construction on the site of the Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre progressed on schedule with an anticipated completion date forecast for mid-1975. When this facility becomes operational, it will make possible the closing down of the present Mimico Correctional Centre, and the Adult Training Centre will help to reduce the first-offender population of Guelph Correctional Centre.

#### Guelph Correctional Centre

An extensive renovation program to the inmate living accommodation areas within the correctional centre was begun this year; selected inmates carried out the work under the supervision of building maintenance staff. The new accommodation will house the large inmate population in a number of self-contained living units, each with its own staff team, which will provide more effective program planning and interaction between staff and inmates.

### Probation/Parole Services

The Probation and the Aftercare Services were integrated in January, and at the same time the area dealing with adults only was renamed Probation/Parole Services. The combined service ensures clients a continuity of care that was not possible under the previous separate administrations. In addition, many officers, who previously had experience in only one or the other area, have been encouraged to enter career development programs to familiarize them with their new responsibilities. Throughout the year, trained, dedicated volunteers, acting under the guidance and supervision of the probation/parole staff, contributed greatly to the work of this Service.

The Ottawa Probation/Parole Volunteer Program, with the support of the Federal Law Reform Commission, worked towards developing a basic program design which would be helpful for those areas across Canada where there is a desire to involve volunteers in corrections.

### Other Projects

A number of other minor renovation projects were completed during the fiscal year, particularly in jails. These alterations took the form of updating existing accommodation and providing facilities for meaningful program activities such as the Temporary Absence Program for which the jail is ideally suited in terms of its location.

### Community Resource Centres

A program is in the process of development to establish a number of Community Resource Centres, each of which would be occupied by approximately eight inmates. These Centres will be used to accommodate correctional institution inmates who qualify for the Temporary Absence Program for either employment or education purposes.

The Community Resource Centre program is seen as an alternative to jail for some Native offenders, and Centres could be located in areas appropriate to the needs of the many scattered Bands in the north and northwest of the province.

### Programs for the Native Offender

The Ministry is determined to improve the effectiveness of the delivery of its service to the Native offender. In particular, it recognizes that the removal of Native people from their traditional milieu may be counter productive.

Planning is underway for the development of a volunteer probation project which will provide an opportunity for Native people to assist in the supervision and support of Native persons who continue to live in the community but who are subject

to probation orders of the Court. The project is being designed to provide more appropriate responses to the needs of Native people on probation and to encourage them to become more actively involved in the development of meaningful programs for those in their community who come into conflict with the law.





# STATISTICAL SECTION

# EXPENDITURE

## EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM

	1972/3 ACTUAL	1973/4 APPROPRIATIONS	1973/4 ACTUAL
Adult	47,683,651.	56,222,000.	55,877,517.
Juvenile	21,733,707.	26,510,000.	26,089,976.
Administration	3,517,996.	4,446,000.	4,358,564.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>72,935,354.</u>	<u>87,178,000.</u>	<u>86,326,057.</u>
Less Statutory Appropriations (Minister's Salary)	15,000.	15,000.	15,746.
NET TOTAL	72,920,354.	87,163,000.	86,310,311.

## EXPENDITURE BY ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

Expenditure			86,326,051.
Total Charges			6.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>72,935,354.</u>	<u>87,178,000.</u>	<u>86,326,057.</u>

# INSTITUTIONS

as of MARCH 31, 1974

---

## Superintendents

---

### ADULT FEMALE

Vanier Centre for Women ..... B. J. Doyle

### ADULT MALE

Ontario Correctional Institute ..... M. J. Duggan  
 ..... Dr. R. Meen  
 ..... Program Director

### Correctional Centres

Burtch ..... R. B. Masecar  
 Burwash ..... G. R. Fisher  
 Guelph ..... S. Keane  
     Neuropsychiatric Clinic ..... S. Keane  
 Millbrook ..... E. Bond  
 Mimico ..... J. L. Main  
 Monteith ..... D. B. Griggs  
 Rideau ..... J. R. Dupuis  
 Thunder Bay ..... R. N. Groulx

### Adult Training Centres

Brampton ..... J. M. Marsland  
 Burtch ..... R. B. Masecar  
 Monteith ..... D. B. Griggs  
 Rideau ..... J. R. Dupuis  
 Thunder Bay ..... R. N. Groulx

### Forestry Camps

Camp Dufferin ..... S. Keane  
 Camp Hendrie ..... G. P. Whitehead  
 Camp Hillsdale ..... J. L. Main  
 Camp Oliver ..... S. Keane

### Training Schools

Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville ..... R. E. B. Smith

### Coeducational

Brookside School ..... G. W. Pollard  
 Ecole Cecil Facer School ..... E. R. Blomme

### Girls

Grandview School ..... T. J. Loker  
 Kawartha Lakes School ..... R. E. Cannon

### Boys

Ecole Champlain School ..... A. Riel  
 Glendale School ..... E. Moore  
 Hillcrest School ..... J. E. Slaven  
 Pine Ridge School ..... A. Handelsma  
 Project D.A.R.E.  
     Portage Lake ..... R. Glass  
     Wendigo Lake ..... R. J. Davies  
 St. John's School ..... Br. Adrien Dolan  
 Sprucedale School ..... L. B. Horne  
 White Oaks Village ..... L. B. Horne

# JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	D. Westland
Brampton	Peel	1867	J. R. Stone
Brantford	Brant	1852	I. Wright
Brockville	Leeds & Grenville	1942	S. W. Gilbert
Chatham	Kent	1850	I. Starkie
Cobourg	Northumberland & Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas & Glengary	1833	F. DuCheneau
Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddle
Guelph	Wellington	1853	R. Nash
Halleybury	Temiskaming	1923	D. Abbott
Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	D. Phillipson
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	W. Russell
Lindsay	Victoria & Haliburton	1863	D. C. Hinks
London	Middlesex	1843	J. H. Kutchaw
L'Orignal	Prescott & Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	G. Jongsma
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D. B. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	W. A. Hoey

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	J. D. Robertson
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	C. Preston
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	J. G. Hildebrandt
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	A. Dunbar
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	C. Wearing
Stratford	Perth	1887	T. H. Watson
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	N. C. Bamford
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	G. M. Gillespie
Toronto	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	F. T. MacDonald
Whitby	Ontario	1958	F. R. Gill
Windsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	M. Fraser

## Regional Detention Centres

Niagara	Welland	1973	L. Barber
Ottawa-Carleton	Carleton	1972	G. Stewart
Quinte	Lennox & Addington	1971	E. W. Martin

# PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report

Newsletter

Correctional Programs in Ontario – Adult Male Institutions

The Vanier Centre for Women

Ontario Temporary Absence Program

Ontario Temporary Absence Program – Of Interest to Employers

Probation/Parole Services for Adults

Training Schools in Ontario

Probation/Aftercare Services for Juveniles

Correctional Education in Ontario

Careers in Corrections

Career Opportunities for Native People



# TRAINING SCHOOLS

Training Schools Advisory Board

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest* * (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's* (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Placements Recommended	159	193	204	187	398	67	351	64	162	226	240	160	102	95	129	48	2785
Placements Deferred	17	14	10	18	40	2	20	5	9	30	19	5	11	10	14		224
Deferred Placements Recommended	13	16	9	19	24	1	14	5	4	17	16	5	3	4	7	1	158
Special Cases	47	18	27	41	70	8	36	17	27	49	41	10	17	10	11	19	448
Terminations of Wardship	74	50	64	104	138	57	143	2	82	224	154	90	61	10	101	5	1359
Termination of Wardship Deferred		1	3	4	9	1	6		4	3		2	2				37
Termination of Wardship by Court and Others			3		4		3		5		3						18

\* Renamed Champlain School/Ecole Champlain

\*\* Closed September 28, 1973

## TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1974

	Brookside * (Boys)		Brookside (Girls)		Cecil Facer * (Boys)		Cecil Facer (Girls)		Glendale (Boys)		Grandview (Girls)		Hillcrest (Boys)		Kawartha Lakes (Girls)		Reception & Assessment Centre (Oakville, (Boys)		Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)		Pine Ridge (Boys)		St. John's (Boys)		St. Joseph's (Boys)		Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)		Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)		Sprucedale (Boys)		White Oaks Village (Boys)		TOTALS	
On School roll	77	33	86	32	90	171	42	94	84	59	131	107	65	41	48	101	60	1321																		
On placement	184	-	195	6	172	304	57	257	54	247	220	300	163	77	70	106	68	2480																		
TOTALS	261	33	281	38	262	475	99	351	138	306	351	407	228	118	118	207	128	3801																		
Average length of stay per pupil (in months)	7	-	6	4.5	7.2	7.1	9	6.2	2.7	2.3	6	2.9	9.9	3	3	9	21																			
Brookside and Cecil Facer * (Boys)	107	33	120	32	127	245	74	127	118	118	191	140	124	78	118	137	98	2401																		
Brookside and Cecil Facer (Girls)	33	-	39	6	39	77	13	39	38	30	67	70	41	21	21	77	74	1000																		

\*Brookside and Cecil Facer Schools became coeducational during the fiscal year 1973-74

# SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside * (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer ** (Girls)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's+ (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.F., (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.F., (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Number on School Roll, April 1, 1973	110	-	110	-	126	115	184	51	105	55	54	126	146	74	31	24	97	55	1463
New Admissions	59	34	101	34	6	33	101	4	80	124	54	112	106	63	-	33	80	28	1052
Transferred from other training schools and institutions	16	1	6	4	-	96	57	45	28	38	61	118	23	11	114	82	38	1	739
Received and transferred to other schools	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	483	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	774
Returns from placement:																			
Violation of placement terms	49	-	13	1	-	1	5	9	48	8	33	21	85	23	3	7	4	-	310
Court order	32	-	17	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	4	15	14	3	-	4	-	97
Re-placement	10	-	8	-	-	31	81	1	14	-	-	7	11	17	1	-	5	22	208
Medical Attention	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Added to school count while on placement in Ministry group homes	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	9
OUT																			
Number of placements:																			
Returned to own home	67	-	93	5	-	102	129	38	106	28	20	110	155	56	54	50	74	10	1097
Placed in foster home	22	-	33	1	-	25	108	10	51	30	30	31	71	50	7	9	12	18	508
Placed in free home	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Placed in boarding home	1	-	2	-	-	10	6	8	9	-	5	7	5	6	11	3	4	-	77
Employed home with accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Transferred to other schools and institutions	109	2	74	-	-	50	6	8	11	563	334	100	44	23	42	37	37	18	1458
Returned to community for other reasons	2	-	-	-	-	5	8	3	4	1	9	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	48
Number remaining on institutional count as of March 31, 1974	77	33	86	32	-	90	171	42	94	84	59	131	107	65	41	48	101	60	1321

\* Brookside School became coeducational during the fiscal year 1973-74  
 \*\* Cecil Face School became coeducational during the fiscal year 1973-74  
 + St. Joseph's School was renamed Champlain School during the fiscal year 1973-74

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Under supervision on placement																		
April 1, 1973	252	147		293	174	275	62	287	4	2	318	333	198	83	26	125	77	2656
Number placed and under supervision	90	131	7	91	138	244	69	169	61	61	148	231	112	72	62	90	28	1804
Released from wardship	65	45		46	101	12	63	132	2	86	214	151	93	69	10	96	15	1200
Returned to school from placement	93	38	1	30	39	87	11	65	9	33	32	112	54	9	8	13	22	656
Deceased	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school	40	40	1	-	9	22	-	9	7	9	-	23	21	-	1	1	32	214
Attending secondary school	51	79	4	-	38	65	3	59	26	32	36	64	46	9	8	30	10	560
Attending commercial or vocational school	14	-	-	-	14	27	2	14	4	13	25	40	11	2	3	3	14	186
Attending trade training courses	4	7	-	-	2	5	1	3	3	4	6	9	6	1	1	-	3	55
Employed	36	26	1	-	51	41	18	54	5	47	53	85	32	21	26	-	-	496
Unemployed	20	21	-	-	37	95	17	62	7	91	49	48	30	29	21	43	4	574
Treatment centre	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	15	3	23
Other institutions	5	6	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	6	3	6	5	3	1	1	44
Absent without leave	14	16	-	-	13	48	11	54	2	51	24	28	10	10	7	14	1	303
Number on placement as of March 31, 1974	184	195	6		172	304	57	257	54	247	220	300	163	77	70	106	68	2480
Number of wards in paid foster homes as of March 31, 1974	45	34	1	-	25	58	4	40	12	31	12	49	45	2	2	9	28	397

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

Male	743
Female	309

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS

Number of termination cases considered	1,414
Total Number of Wardships Terminated	1,377
Reasons for Terminations:	
Reached the age of eighteen years	763
Adjustment considered satisfactory	249
Enlisted in Armed Forces	4
Having moved out of province	20
Whereabouts unknown over a long period	3
Admitted to Treatment Centres	2
Responsibility assumed by another agency	4
Placed on probation to adult Court	228
Sentenced to adult institution	86
Quashed	11
TOTALS	1,377

Ages:	
7	
8	3
9	10
10	2
11	17
12	57
13	137
14	323
15	486
16	17
Wards of C.A.S.	325
Other	727
City	657
Town	324
Rural	71

# ADULT INSTITUTIONS

## male & female

### NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1973 .....	2,405
Committed during the year .....	6,001
* Transferred from other institutions .....	1,877
National Parole Violators readmitted .....	48
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted .....	88

### TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....

10,419

Discharged on Expiration of Sentence .....	3,451
Discharged on payment of fines .....	168
Discharged by Order-in-Council .....	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General .....	-
Released by National Parole Board .....	433
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	613
Released on Bail .....	56
Released to Immigration Authorities .....	51
Released for any other reason .....	59
Transferred for T.A.P. ....	186
Transferred for any other reason .....	3,229
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1974 .....	16

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC. ....	8,264
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1974 .....	2,155

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to Serve Sentence

### AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Total
16 years .....	219	7	226
17 years .....	497	24	521
18 years .....	570	27	597
19-24 years inclusive .....	2,249	116	2,365
25-35 " " .....	1,194	103	1,297
36-50 " " .....	696	33	729
51-70 " " .....	257	3	260
70 years and over .....	6	-	6
TOTALS .....	5,688	313	6,001

### ESCAPES

	Escaped and Evaded Capture	Escaped and Recaptured
Brampton (A.T.C.) .....	1	15
Burtch (C.C.) .....	3	13
Burtch (A.T.C.) .....	-	4
Burwash (C.C.) .....	1	28
Guelph (C.C.) .....	2	29
Millbrook (C.C.) .....	-	1
Mimico (C.C.) .....	3	10
Monteith (C.C.) .....	-	1
Monteith (A.T.C.) .....	-	-
Ontario Correctional Institute .....	-	-
Rideau (C.C.) .....	1	13
Rideau (A.T.C.) .....	-	14
Thunder Bay (C.C.) .....	-	3
Thunder Bay (A.T.C.) .....	-	7
Vanier Centre .....	5	14
TOTAL .....	16	152

## LENGTH OF SENTENCE

	Male	Female	Total
Definite Terms			
Under 30 days .....	187	22	209
30 days and under 60 .....	454	5	459
2 months and under 3 .....	431	7	438
3 " " " 6 .....	1289	35	1324
6 " " " 12 .....	1262	12	1274
12 " " " 18 .....	561	1	562
18 " " " 24 .....	347	3	350
Other definite terms .....	15	-	15
<hr/>			
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	4546	85	4631
<hr/>			

### Indefinite Terms Being Served

Under 3 months .....	9	3	12
3 months and under 6 .....	164	45	209
6 " " " 12 .....	515	104	619
12 " " " 18 .....	240	46	286
18 " " " 24 .....	204	30	234
Other indefinite terms .....	10	-	10
<hr/>			
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	1142	228	1370
<hr/>			
TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED .....	5688	313	6001
<hr/>			

(included in above)

*Intermittent Sentences .....	2	-	2
Probation after Sentence .....	673	45	718

\*Intermittent Sentencing became effective during the fiscal year 1973-74

### \* OFFENCES

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes Against the Person .....	727	30
Crimes Against Property .....	7526	789
Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency .....	242	26
Crimes Against Public Order and Peace .....	1792	58
Drug Offences .....	858	75
Liquor Offences .....	1228	33
Traffic Offences .....	1388	38
Other Offences not enumerated above .....	523	29
TOTAL .....	<u>14283</u>	<u>1078</u>

\*Includes All Offences for which Prisoners were convicted

MALE

	BRAMPTON (A.T.C.)	BURTCH (C.C.)	BURTCH (A.T.C.)	BURWASH (C.C.)	GUELPH (C.C.) *	MILLBROOK (C.C.)	MIMICO (C.C.) **	MONTEITH (C.C.)	MONTEITH (A.T.C.)	ONTARIO CORREC- TIONAL INST.	RIDEAU (C.C.)	RIDEAU (A.T.C.)	THUNDER BAY (C.C.)	THUNDER BAY (A.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1973.....	124	184	46	261	696	190	356	98	50	-	117	55	57	51	2285
Committed during year.....	179	791	90	214	1780	126	975	439	129	90	392	164	203	116	5688
Received and transferred to training centre .....	-	-	-	-	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .....	70	37	-	152	198	194	158	31	10	166	32	15	11	9	1083
+ Readmitted from other institutions .....	-	-	-	76	414	36	94	10	9	3	28	8	17	16	711
National Parole violators readmitted .....	1	5	-	3	15	1	13	-	1	-	5	-	3	1	48
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	-	4	-	3	27	3	16	2	2	-	14	4	3	2	80
Transferred from a psychiatric facility .....	-	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	31
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	76	479	20	112	857	135	737	211	49	72	256	110	122	65	3301
Discharged on payment of fine .....	-	58	-	1	9	2	43	30	1	-	8	1	2	2	157
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	-	62	1	35	52	1	68	167	21	3	30	3	55	27	525
Discharged by Order-in-Council.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Released by National Parole Board .....	54	43	25	33	158	3	44	8	10	3	16	13	8	13	431
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	71	12	15	32	200	14	59	11	25	12	15	20	9	10	505
Released on Bail .....	-	-	-	23	1	13	3	4	1	3	2	-	-	2	52
Released to immigration authorities .....	-	2	-	-	17	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Released for other reasons .....	-	-	1	-	-	3	26	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	39
Transferred to hospital .....	-	4	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-	10	-	2	45	6	8	-	1	-	7	-	2	1	82
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-	15	3	12	106	-	21	3	3	-	11	6	2	4	186
Transferred for other reasons .....	58	168	36	212	1115	206	322	53	34	59	131	40	50	42	2526
Died while serving sentence .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1974 .....	1	3	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1974.....	114	165	35	241	572	171	282	93	48	109	110	51	45	30	2066

\* Includes Dufferin and Oliver Forestry Camps

\*\* Includes Hillsdale Forestry Camp

+ Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc. and re-admitted

++ This total is included in Brampton or Burtch A.T.C.s



FEMALE

VANIER CENTRE

---

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1973 .....	120
Committed during year .....	313
Received and transferred to training centre .....	-
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .....	3
* Readmitted from other institutions .....	30
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	8

---

Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	136
Discharged on payment of fine .....	11
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	14
Discharged by Order-in-Council .....	-
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General .....	-
Released by National Parole Board .....	2
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	108
Released on Bail .....	4
Released to immigration authorities .....	21
Released for other reasons .....	20
Transferred to hospital .....	-
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	4
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-
Transferred for other reasons .....	60
Died while serving sentence .....	-
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1974 .....	5

---

Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1974 .....	89
--	----

---

\* Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc.  
and re-admitted

## JAILS

Number committed to Jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1973.....	53,378
For the year ending March 31, 1974.....	56,071

Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1973.....	48,576
For the year ending March 31, 1974.....	49,374

Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1973.....	35,183
For the year ending March 31, 1974.....	32,362

## CONVICTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes:		
Against the person .....	4013	144
Against property .....	16272	1237
Against public order and peace .....	5480	318
Against public morals and decency .....	716	237
Liquor offences .....	19371	991
Drug offences .....	2949	170
Traffic offences .....	43838	1750
Miscellaneous .....	2798	178
TOTALS .....	95437	5025

## AGES OF PRISONERS

Under 16 years .....	19	7
16 years .....	1345	81
17 years .....	2531	154
18 years .....	3199	190
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	14549	763
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	11385	720
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	9084	478
51 years to 65 years inclusive .....	4214	145
65 years and over .....	501	9
TOTALS .....	46827	2547

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1973 .....	797	46
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1973 .....	1306	79
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year .....	1038	52
Transferred from other institutions .....	2039	179
Committed during year ending March 31, 1974 .....	52859	3213
Total in Custody During Year .....	58039	3569

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail .....	4331	308
Acquitted and released .....	954	85
Released by order of judge or court without trial .....	312	42
Paid fines and were released .....	12199	556
Released on probation .....	1173	82
Released on suspended sentence without probation .....	891	88
Released for any other reason.....	1072	77
Released to immigration .....	761	173
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	24825	1503
* Transferred to other institutions .....	9561	551
Died before trial .....	10	1
Died while serving sentence .....	4	-
Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	1	1
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1974 .....	739	22
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1974 .....	1206	80
Total .....	58039	3569

---

See \* Prisoners Transferred (Opposite)

# PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Prisoners Transferred:		
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence .....	6778	425
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	33	-
to penitentiary .....	1275	29
to training school .....	60	30
to an Ontario hospital, etc. ....	323	34
for other reasons .....	1092	50
Totals .....	9561	568

## FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

Paid Fine .....	12199	556
Placed on probation .....	1173	82
Suspended sentence without probation .....	891	88
Under 30 days .....	19016	1124
30 days and under 60 days .....	4012	247
60 days and under 90 days .....	1266	59
3 months and under 4 .....	1542	31
4 months and under 5 .....	496	15
5 months and under 6 .....	232	6
6 months and under 9 .....	1189	34
9 months and under 12 .....	500	12
12 months and under 15 .....	645	4
15 months and under 18 .....	214	3
18 months and under 21 .....	275	7
21 months and under 24 .....	444	12
Sentenced to Death .....	1	-
Penitentiary .....	957	20
Definite Sentences.....	45042	2300
Indefinite Sentences.....	1713	257
Total Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment ..	30789	1574

# USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

JAILS	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates		Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population	Number Committed Indictable Offences	Number Committed Nonindictable Offences	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Day's Stay of Inmates	
	M	F	M & F	M	F	M						F
Barrie.....	45	7	66	65	3	19	-	44	465	929	16	14,889
Brampton.....	34	-	60	60	-	32	-	50	1028	189	-	18,427
Brantford.....	46	3	48	48	3	18	-	33.6	566	467	-	12,268
Brockville.....	24	4	32	32	2	-	-	19.5	153	420	97	7,137
Cayuga.....	12	6	16	15	1	2	-	7.7	87	129	188	2,808
Chatham.....	31	5	42	42	2	10	-	25.3	259	414	-	9,246
Cobourg.....	35	3	43	41	2	10	-	22	228	294	-	7,200
Cornwall.....	21	4	29	27	2	7	-	16	307	226	-	5,791
Fort Frances.....	10	2	25	25	3	4	-	10.4	55	214	133	3,803
Guelph.....	28	-	43	43	-	9	-	28	603	112	-	9,304
Haileybury.....	29	3	41	40	4	10	-	22.1	129	125	-	8,068
Hamilton.....	124	18	159	144	15	81	3	117	1114	2781	-	44,396
Kenora.....	47	10	94	76	29	34	8	75.9	373	1315	-	27,699
Kitchener.....	34	5	76	72	6	31	-	52	508	1210	6	18,954
Lindsay.....	30	6	25	25	2	5	-	14.4	159	266	125	5,290
London.....	72	8	109	99	12	37	-	76.4	828	2043	2	31,760
L'Orignal.....	24	3	20	20	1	5	-	10.3	119	145	-	3,774
Milton.....	26	3	39	39	-	8	-	22.8	323	271	201	8,328
Monteith.....	23	-	20	20	-	3	-	10	190	246	-	3,717
North Bay.....	59	9	70	69	2	14	-	37	209	401	525	13,513
Orangeville.....	18	-	28	28	-	5	-	14.9	127	47	131	5,442
Owen Sound.....	28	2	35	35	3	11	-	21.7	120	355	-	7,955
Parry Sound.....	31	4	38	37	3	10	-	23.3	193	266	17	8,494
Pembroke.....	24	8	43	43	2	5	-	18.2	200	500	-	6,646
Perth.....	24	2	31	31	1	6	-	15.7	70	354	124	5,719
Peterborough.....	18	6	33	31	2	6	-	21.5	217	415	11	7,867
St. Catharines.....	60	8	60	57	9	26	-	39	322	371	40	6,534
St. Thomas.....	17	4	30	30	1	9	-	18.5	174	138	-	6,739
Sarnia.....	44	10	45	45	4	16	-	30.8	507	421	-	11,495
Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	7	64	62	6	22	-	42	502	464	49	15,283
Simcoe.....	28	3	32	32	1	7	-	18.1	229	399	47	6,635
Stratford.....	23	4	36	34	2	11	-	20.4	308	266	-	7,384
Sudbury.....	56	9	89	87	6	41	-	69	618	1352	112	25,928
Thunder Bay.....	64	13	68	68	8	29	-	54.5	552	1209	15	16,940
Toronto.....	570	84	873	807	66	386	28	619	7510	8681	1494	225,756
Walkerton.....	28	4	25	23	2	5	-	13.4	180	171	8	4,923
Welland.....	45	6	54	54	-	14	-	33.2	223	143	-	5,282
Whitby.....	50	4	72	70	7	28	-	47.4	692	613	-	17,328
Windsor.....	92	10	107	101	7	45	1	81	724	1245	-	30,157
Woodstock.....	28	5	26	26	1	4	-	13	103	191	-	4,691
Quinte Regional Detention Centre.....	96	6	97	93	8	38	-	70	571	863	8	25,834
Ottawa Regional Detention Centre.....	116	24	161	156	10	94	2	123.8	994	1391	-	45,256
Niagara Regional Detention Centre.....	127	36	104	101	9	60	-	80.8	627	553	2	16,021

TOTALS

23466 32605 3351 770,681

\* Cayuga Jail closed March 1, 1973

\*\* Prisoners from St. Catharines and Welland Jails Transferred to Niagara R.D.C. on opening, Sept. 15, 1973

+ Includes Hendrie Forestry Camp

\* Includes McCreight's Forestry Camp (Closed May 31, 1973)

# TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

For Fiscal Year April 1st, 1973 to March 31st, 1974.

	Central and Local Long Term T.A.s	Local Short Term (1-5) day T.A.s
No. of Meetings held (Main Office Only)	103	
No. of applications received - Local and Main Office -		
Academic	120	
Vocational	148	
Employment	1200	
6-15	<u>248</u>	
Sub Totals (Received)	<u>1716</u>	<u>11253</u>
No. of applications activated -		
Academic	50	
Vocational	72	
Employment	619	
6-15	<u>43</u>	
Sub Totals (Activated)	<u>784</u>	<u>6064</u>
No of applications completed successfully (not necessarily activated in the same year)	690 <u>(88.01%)</u>	5903 <u>(97.34%)</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	number of approved and activated applications, from - April 1st, 1973 to March 31st, 1974 both Long term and Short term:	
		<u>6848</u> - 100%
	Revoked	100 - 1.4%
	Withdrawn	155 - 2.3%
<u>Grand Total</u> -	Successfully completed (though not necessarily activated in the same year)	<u>6593</u> - <u>96.3%</u>



## PROBATION

1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1973 - 1974:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	22871	Boys	6167
Women	<u>3377</u>	Girls	<u>1084</u>
Total	26248	Total	7251

2. Total under supervision, April 1, 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	11114	Boys	3619
Women	<u>1443</u>	Girls	<u>632</u>
Total	12557	Total	4251

3. Total under supervision, March 31, 1974:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	12810	Boys	3318
Women	<u>1755</u>	Girls	<u>440</u>
Total	14565	Total	3758

4. Total placed under probation supervision, April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	11757	Boys	3046
Women	<u>1934</u>	Girls	<u>551</u>
Total	13691	Total	3597

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year Ending March 31, 1974

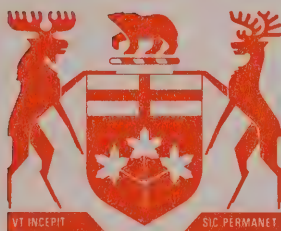
No. of Meetings held .....	233
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men .....	1,336
Women .....	276
Total .....	<u>1,612</u>
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men .....	623
Women .....	128
Total .....	<u>751</u>
Completed Successfully:	
Men .....	320 or 71%
Women .....	60 or 82%
Total .....	<u>380 or 72%</u>





CA20NR I

-A55



Ontario

# Ministry of Correctional Services

## Report of the Minister 1975



2128000  
1158

Ministry of Correctional Services  
Annual Report of the Minister  
For the Year Ending 31st March 1975

Printed by order of the Legislative  
Assembly of Ontario

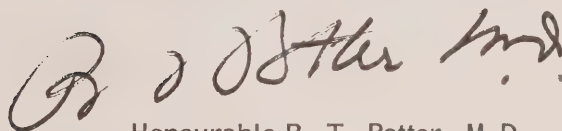




The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon  
O.C., B.A., LL.D., D.U. (Ott.)  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

I have the honour to present the report of  
the Ministry of Correctional Services for  
the fiscal year 1974-75.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. T. Potter M.D.", written in a cursive style.

Honourable R. T. Potter, M.D.

Minister of Correctional Services



# CONTENTS

Minister's Letter ..... 3

Ministry Boards ..... 6

Organization Chart ..... 7

Statement of Purpose ..... 8

Deputy Minister's Letter ..... 10

PROGRAMS

Adult Program  
    Developments ..... 12

Juvenile Program  
    Developments ..... 18

Volunteers ..... 20

Support Services ..... 21

STATISTICAL SECTION

Expenditure ..... 26

Institutions ..... 27

Publications ..... 29

Training Schools ..... 30

Adult Institutions ..... 33

# MINISTRY BOARDS

## Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,  
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,  
Vice-Chairman

Dr. George Nagy,  
Vice-Chairman

J. D. Hill,  
Full-time Member

H. M. Hooper,  
Full-time Member

Donald Nokes,  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Dorothy Downing,  
Part-time Member

## Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, B.A., B.S.W., B.Ed.,  
Chairman

John M. Gilbert

John W. Ackroyd,  
Deputy Chief,  
Metropolitan Toronto Police

Rev. Martin Pinker, O.B.E.,

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon)

Monte H. Harris, Q.C., B.P.H.E., B.A.

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

Rev. John M. Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, B.A., B.Ed.,  
LL.D.

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych.,  
F.R.C.P. (C)

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

## Training Schools Advisory Board

The Board advises the Minister on the current state of training schools and the welfare of wards. The plans made for each ward's return to the community are evaluated by the Board and an appropriate recommendation is then made to the Minister.

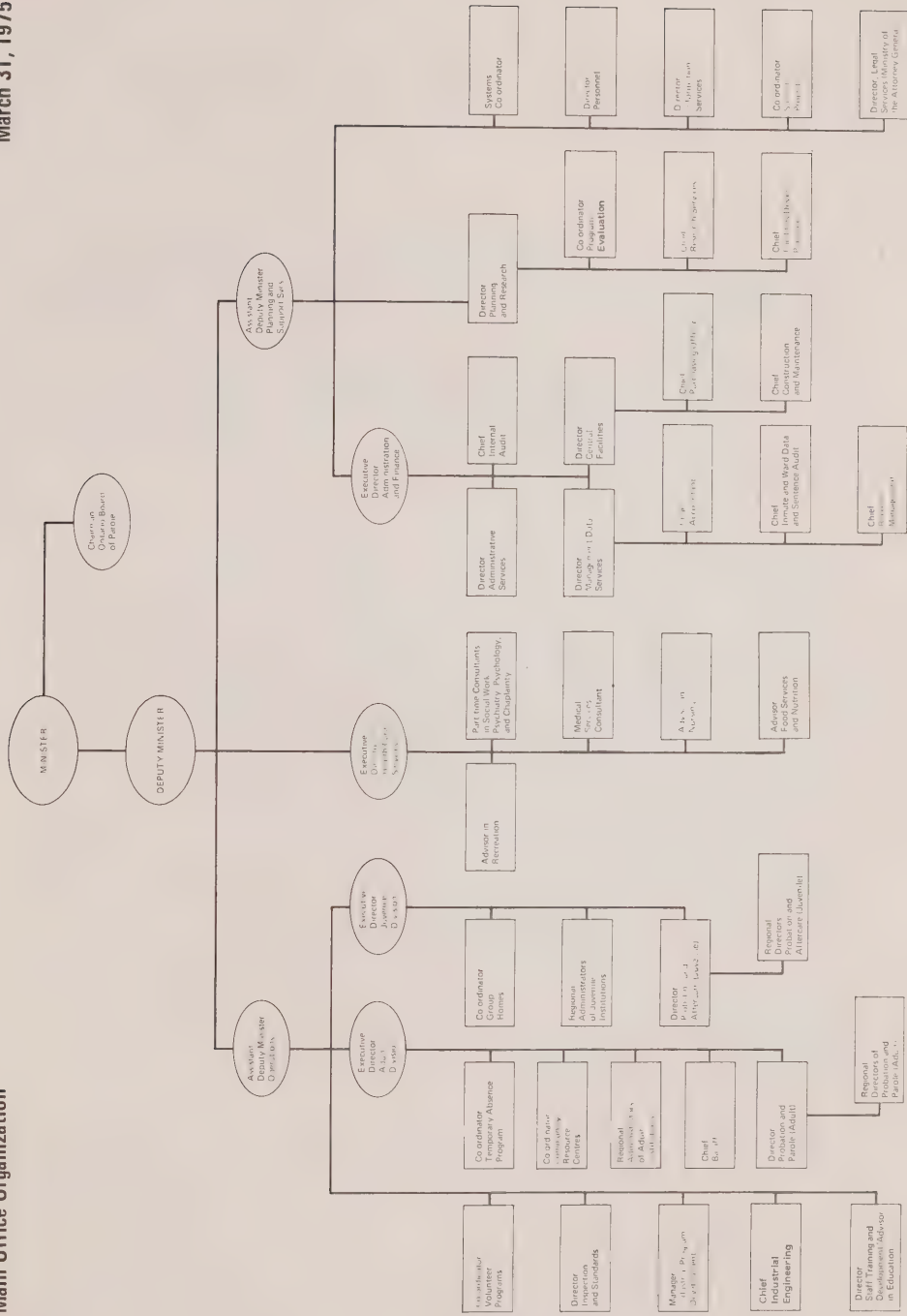
Barry G. Lowes, M.A.,  
Chairman

Mrs. Stuart MacKay, B.Comm.

Dr. C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.C., C.R.C.P. (c)

Mrs. Joan Riches, M.S.W.

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch, Ph.D.





# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

## STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

## PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge. It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law.

In addition they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

The Honourable Richard T. Potter, M.D.  
Minister of Correctional Services.

*Sir:*

*I am pleased to submit to you my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1975.*

*Near the end of the period covered by this report my predecessor, Mr. Donald Sinclair, under whose administration a great many new and innovative programs were implemented, transferred to the post of Deputy Provincial Secretary for Justice.*

*It was under Mr. Sinclair's guidance that a wide variety of community-based programs were initiated. I am pleased to report that further provision of alternatives to the costly, traditional institutional management of both juvenile and adult offenders continues to be the thrust of our new programs.*

*Our probation, parole and aftercare officers have faced increasing demands for investigative reports; they have also had to cope with increased numbers of persons under supervision. Both their excellent efforts and the involvement of the private sector have reinforced our belief that community programs are the most effective means of dealing with many offenders.*

*Our group home programs have continued to expand and we are very pleased that a parallel program for adults, the community resource centre, has been introduced. In the past year 13 group homes for children and 12 community resource centres for adults were opened in communities throughout the province.*

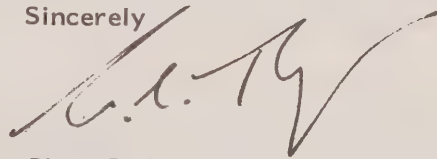
*Community acceptance and understanding is crucial both for the offender individually and for the Ministry as a whole. The efforts of volunteers and volunteer work by our inmates and wards in the community continue to expand and provide our best bridge for communication. The number of volunteers involved in corrections has passed the 2,100 mark and their role has expanded to the point where they are an important component in almost all facets of the Ministry's programs.*

*As the more receptive young persons and adults are involved in community programs, our staff in all institutions have had to cope with an increasingly difficult group. A considerable increase in remuneration, higher recruitment standards and a forthcoming more extensive orientation and basic staff training program for both supervisors of juveniles and correctional officers should do much to meet these increased demands through improved retention, recruitment and preparation of our staff.*

*During the year several innovative programs were initiated to meet the needs of Native offenders. Two of our community resource centres are for Native male offenders, and another is for female Native offenders and is staffed entirely by Native women. In both our Adult and Juvenile Divisions we have hired Native persons in the probation, parole and aftercare areas and in the institutions. The Federal-Provincial Conference on Native People and the Criminal Justice System and our own Provincial group planning toward the important conference have done much to improve liaison and to highlight the problems and special needs of Native offenders.*

*As the work of this Ministry continues to expand and diversify, it is indeed gratifying to see the way in which our staff are continuing in their efforts to deliver the many programs operating under the auspices of this Ministry. It is due mainly to the dedication of staff at all levels in combination with excellent new programs that I feel an increased assurance that our rehabilitative efforts are increasingly beneficial to those in our care.*

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G.R. Thompson', with a large, sweeping checkmark-like flourish at the end.

Glenn R. Thompson  
Deputy Minister



# ADULT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

On any given day the Ministry of Correctional Services has almost 30,000 persons in its care. The vast majority of these people are not in institutions but in the community either on probation or parole. Over 17,000 persons are on probation on any one day and approximately another 600 on parole.

These figures only partially reflect the workload carried by the Ministry's 5,000 staff since the flow of persons through the adult and juvenile systems in any year is, of course, much greater than the daily numbers. The Adult Division in 1974-75 had 39,000 clients under probation supervision and 54,721 admissions into the 41 jails and detention centres.

There has been a very substantial 45 percent increase in the jail and detention centre populations. Somewhat less dramatic but reflecting a continuing increased use of community programs has been the 20 percent increase in adult probationers.

The fifty adult institutions and four forestry camps operated by the Adult Division of the Ministry provide accommodation for 4,815 male and 462 female offenders. These institutions comprise: adult training centres, correctional centres (medium and maximum security), forestry camps, detention centres and jails. To cope with the highly diversified adult population committed to institutional care, a variety of programs is made available consisting of academic and vocational training, life skills, occupational, and industrial work programs, along with a wide range of treatment opportunities including individual counseling, group psychotherapy and occupational therapy programs.

## Classification and Assessment

A person sentenced to a short term (up to three months) may, where space permits, serve this term in a jail or detention centre. For someone sentenced to a longer term, the institution to which he is assigned is governed by his age, previous record, mental and physical health, educational background, work experience, and his readiness to undertake the proposed programs of personal development. Also considered is the area of the province in which he resides, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and accessibility for family visiting. Of major importance in all these deliberations is the obligation placed on the Ministry to consider the safety of the general public.

### Temporary Absence Program

The Temporary Absence Program, which has been in operation for a little over five years, continues to have a high success rate. During the fiscal year, 8,840 temporary absences were granted for educational, employment and humanitarian purposes; of these 8,467 were successfully completed. During the year 258 permits were withdrawn, usually because the student was not profiting from a course of instruction, or because an employee was not performing well on the job. Only 115 were revoked for violation of rules. Although there was an increase over last year in the total number of approved and activated cases, it is encouraging to note that the percentage of successfully completed temporary absences remains about the same at 98 percent.

### Health Care

Two senior staff persons were added to the Health Care Division of the Ministry. Dr. W. J. S. Melvin, M.D., F.R.C.S., was appointed Senior Consultant in Medicine, and Mrs. Norma Earle, R.N.B.N., F.R.S.H., was appointed Advisor in Nursing.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, a program of sharing psychiatrist's services was developed. A full-time psychiatrist serves the Hamilton Jail and the Niagara Detention Centre as well as the Forensic Services of the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. Another psychiatrist distributes her time between Pine Ridge and Brookside Schools and the Child and Adolescent Unit of the Whitby Psychiatric Hospital.

In the past year an addiction treatment and life skills training component were introduced into Kenora Jail in the northwestern area. Three full-time staff were appointed for these purposes and in addition a Native person who serves as a community/institution worker was appointed.

The Neuropsychiatric Clinic at Guelph is undergoing expansion from a bed capacity of 21 to 90 beds, which will allow for greater emphasis on treatment programs for mentally disturbed inmates. It is expected that the new facilities will be operational in late 1975.

### New Programs

Coeducational programming for adults was begun this year in Brampton and Kenora. Residents from the Vanier Centre for Women took part in engraving office equipment and cooking courses at the nearby Brampton Adult Training Centre. Men serving sentences in the training centre undertook dry cleaning, laundry and commercial courses at the Vanier Centre. Plans are now underway that would extend the exchange program to the neighbouring Ontario Correctional



Institute, in order that maximum use of the specialized staff and institutional facilities can be made, as well as providing a more normalized social environment.

Selected inmates from several correctional institutions have participated in volunteer programs to aid the mentally retarded and the perceptually and physically handicapped. These programs give these inmates a feeling of self-worth, generate a sense of responsibility towards others, and gain public acceptance for offenders by demonstrating that many are capable of responding in this manner.

Life skills courses have been implemented in most of the institutions and have proved to be an important part of the programming. Students and staff from nearby community colleges contributed their time and skills to assist the inmates in courses ranging from budgeting to being interviewed for a job. These courses are particularly relevant in the jails, where most persons are serving short sentences and other educational services may not be available.

### Industrial Programs

During the year the Ministry took steps to increase the efficiency of institution-based industrial operations in an effort to create an atmosphere more closely resembling industrial work conditions in the community. Concurrently, a more aggressive marketing system for Correctional Centre manufactured products was pursued. The Ministry plans to offer selected inmates working in some industrial shops an appropriate incentive in the form of wages, from which they will be required to pay towards room and board, pay taxes, and save for re-entry into society.

This year the Ministry announced that operation of the abattoir at the Guelph Correctional Centre had been contracted to a private firm. The agreement ensured that a minimum of 50 inmates from the institution would be employed by the company in its expanded meat-packing operations and that they would work the same hours and be paid wages comparable to the current rate in that industry. The plant will have been converted and begun operation by June 1975. It is anticipated that within one year of start-up there will be 70 inmates employed at the Guelph Correctional Centre

As the Maplehurst Correctional Centre neared completion, discussions continued with several firms to implement an innovative plan that would allow industry involved in manufacturing and assembly operations to utilize approximately 30,000 square feet of industrial space at the institution employing inmate labourers. The plan will provide industrial space and a ready supply of labour to the participating firms as well as training for inmates in a working milieu comparable to that in the community. As in the case of the abattoir program, the inmates would be paid the going rates for comparable employment on the street and they would work under the same conditions and regulations as persons employed in similar industries in the community.

Also under negotiation for the Maplehurst complex was an arrangement with a commercial food catering firm through whom a combination of food services management and on-the-job training for approximately 20 inmates at any one time would be undertaken.

### New Facilities

A priority of this Ministry since taking over the network of county and city jails throughout the province in 1968 has been to replace or renovate these old facilities, many of which predate confederation. During the past year construction was begun on four new detention centres: in Hamilton, to replace the jail there; in London to replace the London and St. Thomas Jails; and in Etobicoke and Scarborough to reduce the excessive and increasing workload at the Toronto Jail.

Construction was also nearing completion on the Maplehurst Complex near Milton which will provide an adult training centre and separate correctional centre.

### Unit System

Guelph Correctional Centre converted to the unit system--small self-contained units--and during the renovations necessary, most of the work of demolition (of cell blocks) was carried out by the inmates, up to 100 inmates per day being involved in this project.

The unit system enables the team approach to rehabilitation to be more effective. Staff are assigned and rotate through a unit. The same staff and inmates are together in the unit on a full-time basis, thus enabling a more meaningful relationship between inmates and staff to be established.

Other institutions, such as Burtch Correctional Centre, have also adopted the unit system.

### Conversion of Glendale School to an Adult Training Centre

On September 1, 1974 this institution received its first adult students, all young offenders between the ages of 18 and 24. This involved the relocation of the Adult Training Centre from Burtch to Glendale at Simcoe. Formerly Glendale functioned as a training school but its use for that purpose was terminated in mid-summer as a result of the increasing emphasis of the Ministry on community-based programs for juvenile offenders.

### Community Resource Centres

Early in the year a program was launched to establish residential facilities for adult offenders in communities throughout the province. Twelve of these 8- to 10-bed residences, known as Community Resource Centres, were established by the end of the year, accommodating men and women who would otherwise spend their sentences in correctional institutions. Three of these facilities are strictly for Native offenders and are staffed largely by Native personnel.

To become eligible for these centres inmates make application from any institution. If successful they are granted a temporary absence permit to live at a centre in order to work at gainful employment or to take academic or other training.

### Probation/Parole Services

Staff Training and Development for probation/parole officers was given increased emphasis during the past year. Training exchange programs were organized both with institutions and the Ontario Provincial Police to give a broader overview of the functioning of the correctional system.

Closer liaison with institutions was attained by appointing one officer from a local office to maintain contact with the institution in his area.

A regional consultant was also appointed in the central region, and a special task force established to work with this consultant to assess the training needs with special emphasis on caseload management and the use of group supervision. A further study of senior officers was organized to analyze the needs of this middle management group with particular regard to training techniques.

### Programs for Native Offenders

The Ministry made significant strides during the year towards improving delivery of services to Native offenders. Three community resource centres were established in Northern Ontario, two for males and one for females, with a significant number of staff being Native people.

A program begun last year at the Kenora Jail in life skills provides training use of leisure time, home and money management, job seeking and application, small motor repairs, and academic upgrading.

A Native person is employed in the Kenora area as a community liaison worker to assist inmates at the Kenora Jail to maintain contact with their families and with agencies in their home communities.

The Ministry also provided educational scholarships for Native students who have potential to become correctional workers.

Two Native persons were appointed to supervise Native adult probationers and parolees. One officer was posted to the Sarnia office for supervision of Kettle Point, Walpole Island and Sarnia reserves. The other is stationed at the Peterborough office.

Native persons are also employed in several areas of the Ministry including probation/parole correctional officers and volunteer organizers.



# JUVENILE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

Most juveniles under the care of this Ministry are not in institutions. Of the 7,000 juveniles (for the most part under the age of 16) who may be in our care on any given day approximately 5,800 of these would be in the community under the supervision of probation/aftercare officers. The remainder would be wards of the nine training schools, two wilderness camps, the regional assessment and reception centre in Oakville or in one of the community based programs that have expanded rapidly during the past year.

This continuing thrust of the Ministry to find community based alternatives to training schools for some juvenile offenders was extended with the addition of 13 group homes throughout the province, as well as a greater emphasis being placed on foster homes and special homes for wards who require more specialized care.

Plans were developed during the past year for eight catchment areas throughout the province to be established. When fully implemented this plan will provide almost a full range of care for wards within the individual's home area of the province.

Since a significant number of children entering the system are Native, the Ministry appointed Native persons as Assistant Probation Officers at Kettle Point, Walpole Island, Christian Island, Moosonee and Manitoulin Island.

## Foster Parent Program

A special project to study the value of foster parents in caring for our wards was initiated in May, 1974 in Halton and Peel Counties by a probation and aftercare officer. The project involves an assessment of our foster home resources, including recruitment, training of foster parents, and generally improving the quality of the service. Other social service agencies have been contacted in order to study their models of foster care. In assessing the foster care project, an interim report has been submitted by the coordinator of the project. The preliminary results indicate that the main area in need of further expansion is emergency, short-term placements.

### New Programs

A highly successful Work Study program at a group home associated with Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville, was started during the year. It involved placing boys in such diverse community placements as restaurants, service stations, factories, printing firms and nursing homes. The community has cooperated whole-heartedly in the project.

In several schools both boys and girls have volunteered their services to Nursing Homes, Homes for the Mentally Retarded and in such projects as coordinating drives for assistance of underprivileged children.

### Probation and Aftercare

Diversion programs were aided by the assistance of probation and aftercare officers both as part of their regular day's work and as extra activities they do on their own time. Individual officers have become involved in remedial reading programs, music programs, swim and gym groups, craft and activity groups, drama groups and group therapy.

### Education

One of the main aims of the educational program is to encourage the students to accept learning as an exciting, challenging and worthwhile experience rather than as a daily chore. Many of these children have had prior negative experiences in community schools and, consequently, are often frustrated and poorly motivated.

By providing a program that encourages group participation many of these students respond positively and as a result also partake in helpful socializing experiences.

Life Skills programming has become an integral part of the educational process and supports the Ministry's strong emphasis on community based corrections by providing relevant information for successful community re-integration.

Life Skills training is used in all areas of rehabilitation but within the school curricula it involves decision making and development of social skills through content related to such areas as family life and sex education, the world of work, consumer education use of leisure time and human relations.

The regular program includes courses on communications, social and environmental studies, creative arts and applied science and the schools are under the guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Education.



# VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers from the community play a key role in correctional programming of both juvenile and adult divisions. During the past year there have been more than 2,100 volunteers active with the Ministry, providing a wide range of both formal and informal programs and, most important, by further developing that essential bridge between the community and the offender.

The Ministry has given increasing emphasis to a planned approach for selection and training volunteers to meet those needs of the offender which are not being met by existing programs, to enrich those which are already in operation and to diversify and increase existing services.

Programs in the life-skills area, one-to-one relationships, group discussions, entertainment and recreation are among the areas of service provided by volunteers.

Participants in volunteer programs range from students and housewives to professional persons contributing their time and effort to assist these offenders.

Agencies in the community such as the Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, the Fortune Society, Alcoholics Anonymous, Alienated Youth, the Junior League and other service organizations are also involved with volunteer activities.

In the Probation/Parole area, volunteers have become a vital part of services to these people who are in the community rather than institutionalized. Volunteers in this area provide one-to-one counseling, court interviewing, assisting with pre-sentence reporting as well as recreational and group activities.

In the Probation/Aftercare area volunteer coordinators were appointed in Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston. The Toronto program includes several Portuguese speaking volunteers who were recruited to work within their own community.

# SUPPORT SERVICES

## Development of Information Systems

The development and implementation of a computer-based information system that would provide administrative and research data on juvenile clients during the year was accomplished. A similar system for adults was developed and partially introduced by the year end. A computer-based physical equipment inventory system for all equipment was also implemented and a number of improvements were introduced into financial management systems.

## Personnel

If adequate and suitably qualified persons are to be recruited for positions throughout the Ministry, then the Personnel Branch must be constantly reassessing staffing needs within the Ministry.

One of the major undertakings of the Branch during the year was the relocation of 230 employees from Burwash Correctional Centre, which was phased out. Of these employees, 186 were found positions elsewhere in the Ministry, while personnel staff assisted others in finding alternative suitable employment.

The Branch was also involved in the changeover of Glendale School in Simcoe to an Adult Training Centre, and in the relocation of staff employed at the abattoir at Guelph Correctional Centre when it was leased to a private firm.

The Ministry's Summer Student Program in 1974 was the largest on record, with more than 750 students employed in various positions throughout the Ministry.

The Personnel Branch undertook a major study of jail and correctional centre superintendents' classifications, resulting in the upgrading of 36 superintendents. Another study examined the duties and responsibilities of secretaries and support staff in the Probation/Aftercare offices. Of particular importance was a study of salary ranges of correctional officers and supervisors of juveniles resulting in a 23½ percent increase during the collective bargaining process. At the same time, the requirements for the recruitment of correctional officers and supervisors of juveniles were upgraded to a minimum of Grade 12.

A major re-organization of the Personnel Branch extended its base of operations to several new centres including London, Mimico, Toronto Jail, Brampton and Ottawa. In the past these areas were serviced from Regional Offices whereas now the personnel officer is located on site.

## Staff Training and Development

Continuing the reorganization of the Staff Training and Development Branch which was begun in 1973 Regional Coordinators were appointed to each of the six regions, and one person in each institution was charged with developing a more extensive staff training and development plan for that institution. A number of additional staff were appointed to extend the work of the Branch.

A handbook has been distributed to staff outlining the provisions for Staff Training and Development under the Public Service Act. This handbook also describes in detail the various types of educational assistance available to staff both within and outside the Ministry and the procedure required to obtain such assistance.

Each institution developed and carried out its own training plan. Various internal exchanges took place whereby jail staff worked in Correctional Centres, and several staff participated in exchange programs with the Ontario Provincial Police. Additionally, a training program was carried out whereby correctional staff and training school officers exchanged places with probation/parole/aftercare staff.

## Research Activities

Considerable emphasis was given during the year to research into new programs which offer increased community integration, and to the roles and activities of both staff and volunteers in these programs. A report on the Volunteer Probation Officer Program of Metropolitan Toronto showed that the work of volunteer supervisors compared quite favourably to probation officers for selected case-loads.

Another research project is a two-year assessment of community resource centres being developed throughout the province. The study will attempt to determine which types of offenders are most likely to be successful in a CRC setting. It will also assess the post-discharge effects of that experience.

Research into the decision-making process utilized in the Temporary Absence Program is underway.

The relationship between the length of incarceration, attitudes of residents and recidivism was undertaken at the Vanier Centre for Women and it was shown that very short and very long periods of incarceration had a negative relationship with recidivism during the first year after discharge.

Research was also undertaken in the Juvenile Division on group homes and work study programs along with a longitudinal study comparing male returnees who have taken part in training school programs with those who participated in Project D.A.R.E. The work study research showed that after a six-month period in the community, the rate of returns to training schools by participants was well below that of other wards.

In an attempt to more fully interpret research findings as an aid in program change and to help operations staff identify new research priorities, an additional research associate relating to the Adult Program area was added to the staff.



# STATISTICAL SECTION



# EXPENDITURE

## EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM

	1973/4 ACTUAL	1974/5 APPROPRIATIONS	1974/5 ACTUAL
Adult	55,877,517.	65,923,100.	65,440,307.
Juvenile	26,089,976.	31,395,700.	30,663,876.
Administration	4,358,564.	6,238,800.	6,133,300.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>86,326,057.</u>	<u>103,557,600.</u>	<u>102,237,483.</u>
Less Statutory Appropriations (Minister's Salary)	15,746.	18,000.	18,000.
NET TOTAL	86,310,311.	103,539,600.	102,219,483.

## EXPENDITURE BY ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

Expenditure	86,326,051.		102,237,445.
Total Charges	6.		38.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>86,326,057.</u>	<u>103,557,600.</u>	<u>102,237,483.</u>

# PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report

Newsletter

Correctional Programs in Ontario - Adult Male Institutions

The Vanier Centre for Women

Ontario Temporary Absence Program

Ontario Temporary Absence Program - Of Interest to Employers

Probation/Parole Services for Adults

Volunteers in Action - Adult Institutions

Volunteers in Action - Probation/Parole

Training Schools in Ontario

Probation/Aftercare Services for Juvenile

We Need Foster Parents

Correctional Education in Ontario

Volunteers in Action - Training Schools

Volunteers in Action - Probation/Aftercare

Careers in Corrections

Career Opportunities for Native People

## Superintendents

### ADULT FEMALE

Vanier Centre for Women ..... B. J. Doyle

### ADULT MALE

Ontario Correctional Institute ..... M. J. Duggan  
..... Dr. R. Meen  
Program Director

### Correctional Centres

Burtch ..... J. C. Moclair  
\*Burwash ..... G. R. Fisher  
Guelph ..... S. Keane  
Neuropsychiatric Clinic ..... S. Keane  
Millbrook ..... G. R. Fisher  
Mimico ..... J. L. Main  
Monteith ..... D. B. Griggs  
Rideau ..... J. R. Dupuis  
Thunder Bay ..... R. N. Groulx

### Adult Training Centres

Brampton ..... C. J. Warden  
Glendale ..... E. Moore  
Monteith ..... D. B. Griggs  
Rideau ..... J. R. Dupuis  
Thunder Bay ..... R. N. Groulx

### Forestry Camps

Camp Dufferin ..... S. Keane  
Camp Hendrie ..... W. Taylor  
Camp Hillsdale ..... J. L. Main  
Camp Oliver ..... S. Keane

\* Burwash closed November 13, 1974

### Training Schools

Reception & Assessment Centre,  
Oakville ..... R. Pond

### Coeducational

Brookside School ..... G. W. Pollard  
Ecole Cecil Facer School ..... E. R. Blomme

### Girls

Grandview School ..... T. J. Locker  
Kawartha Lakes School ..... R. E. Cannon

### Boys

Ecole Champlain School ..... A. Riel  
Hillcrest School ..... J. E. Slaven  
Pine Ridge School ..... A. Handelsman  
Project D.A.R.E.  
Portage Lake ..... R. K. Glass  
Wendigo Lake ..... R. J. Davies  
St. John's School ..... Br. Adrien Dolan  
Sprucedale School ..... L. B. Horne  
White Oaks Village ..... L. B. Horne

# JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	D. Westland
Brampton	Peel	1867	J.R. Stone
Brantford	Brant	1852	I. Wright
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	S.W. Gilbert
Chatham	Kent	1850	I. Starkie
Cobourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	H.J. Yorke
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	S. Rousseau (acting)
Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J.R. Keddie
Guelph	Wellington	1853	M.W. Allman
Haileybury	Temiskaming	1923	D. Abbott
Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	D. Phillipson
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L.W. Goss
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	R.H. Nash
Lindsay	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	D.C. Hinks
London	Middlesex	1843	J.H. Kutchaw
L'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	1828	J.R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	G. Jonsma
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D.B. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D.R. Wilson
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	W.A. Hoey
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T.R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	J.D. Robertson
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	G. Preston
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R.S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	J.G. Hildebrandt
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	A. Dunbar
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	C. Wearing
Stratford	Perth	1887	J.H. Watson
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	N.C. Bamford
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C.M. Gillespie
Toronto	York	1862	W. Taylor
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	F.T. MacDonald
Whitby	Ontario	1958	F.R. Gill
Windsor	Essex	1925	J.A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	D.M. Fraser
Detention Centres			
Niagara	Welland	1973	W.L. Barber
Ottawa	Carleton	1972	G.K. Meyer
Quinte	Lennox and Addington	1971	E.W. Martin

TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	BROOKSIDE (GIRLS)	CECIL FACER (BOYS)	CECIL FACER (GIRLS)	CHAMPLAIN	GLENDALÉ (BOYS)	GRANDVIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	PORTAGE LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	WENDIGO LAKE PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTALS
Placements Recommended	143	32	174	67	150	53	427	70	297	87	160	209	218	105	103	185	45	2525
Placements Deferred	4	1	3	1	5	1	15	1	2	4	3	10	5	1	8	7	1	72
Deferred Placements Recommended	2	5	2	1	4	4	18	1	3	4	3	11	5	5	8	5	-	81
Special Cases	25	4	11	5	18	6	79	17	32	15	29	50	10	10	14	33	12	370
Termination of Wardship	67	-	91	1	90	49	155	53	115	18	165	178	159	54	47	121	8	1371
Termination of Wardship Deferred	1	-	-	-	2	2	10	1	2	2	7	3	-	-	-	4	-	34

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1975

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	BROOKSIDE (GIRLS)	CECIL FACER (BOYS)	CECIL FACER (GIRLS)	CHAMPLAIN	GRANDVIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	PORTAGE LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	WENDIGO LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTALS
On School Roll	76	34	116	41	86	145	47	99	105	68	120	110	39	34	106	57	1283
On Placement	151	21	181	44	129	293	51	206	82	131	191	234	85	107	195	56	2157
TOTALS	227	55	297	85	215	438	98	305	187	199	311	344	124	141	301	113	3440
Average length of stay per pupil (in months)	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	4.0	9.1	5.5	2.0	1.7	6.5	6.3	3.0	3.0	6.0	18.0	





# SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	BROOKSIDE (GIRLS)	CECIL FACER (BOYS)	CECIL FACER (GIRLS)	CHAMPLAIN	GLENDALE (BOYS) *	GRANDVIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	PORTAGE LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	WENDICO LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTALS
Under Supervision on placement	184	-	195	6	163	172	304	57	257	54	247	220	300	77	70	106	68	2480
April 1, 1975	91	31	110	49	91	-	216	50	111	71	47	167	173	86	99	236	22	1650
Number placed and under supervision	-	-	-	-	-	(115)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115)**
Wardship transferred	66	-	90	1	89	42	147	46	113	17	151	160	150	49	42	114	8	1285
Released from wardship	57	10	34	10	36	14	80	10	49	26	11	36	88	28	16	32	26	563
Returned to school from placement	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	1	-	10
Deceased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Number on placement as of March 31, 1975	151	21	181	44	129	-	293	51	206	82	131	191	234	85	107	195	56	2157
Treatment Centre	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5
Other Institutions	5	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	8	3	6	-	4	-	34
Absent without leave	11	-	10	2	16	-	32	9	41	3	11	16	14	9	8	9	2	193
In community	135	21	171	42	108	-	260	38	165	79	120	165	217	69	99	182	54	1925
Number of wards in paid foster homes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 1975	35	7	24	14	18	-	46	1	23	23	39	17	41	11	12	24	29	364

\* Glendale School closed as Juvenile Institution on July 30, 1974.

\*\* Wards transferred prior to closure of Glendale School

## TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS

Number of termination cases considered	1405
Total Number of Wardships Terminated	1371
Reasons for Terminations:	
Reached the age of eighteen years	764
Adjustment considered satisfactory	245
Enlisted in Armed Forces	6
Having moved out of province	20
Whereabouts unknown over a long period	2
Admitted to Treatment Centres	0
Responsibility assumed by another agency	6
Placed on probation to adult Court	232
Sentenced to adult institution	74
Death	10
Other	12
TOTALS	1371

## TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSION

Male 710

Female 323

### Ages:

7	0
8	0
9	4
10	11
11	13
12	42
13	133
14	316
15	490
16	24

Wards of C.A.S. 384

Other 649

# ADULT INSTITUTIONS

## male & female

### NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1974	2,155
Committed during the year	6,070
* Transferred from other institutions	2,023
National Parole Violators readmitted	52
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted	142
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	10,442
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	3,631
Discharged on payment of fines	159
Released by National Parole Board	416
Released by Ontario Parole Board	622
Released on Bail	58
Released to Immigration Authorities	62
Released for any other reason	222
Transferred for T.A.P.	270
Transferred for any other reason	2,841
Died while serving sentence	1
Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1975	18
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.	8,300
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1975	2,142

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence

### AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Total
16 years	255	8	263
17 years	584	16	600
18 years	570	17	587
19 - 24 years inclusive	2,275	89	2,364
25 - 35 years inclusive	1,235	100	1,335
36 - 50 years inclusive	671	30	701
51 - 70 years inclusive	210	8	218
70 years and over	2	-	2

### TOTALS

5,802	268	6,070
-------	-----	-------

### ESCAPES

Escaped and Still At Large

Escaped and Recaptured

Brampton (ATC)	1	15
Burlich (CC)	3	17
Burlich (ATC)	-	6
Burwash (CC)	1	5
Glendale (ATC)	1	2
Guelph (CC)	1	38
Millbrook (CC)	-	-
Mimico (CC)	4	18
Monteith (CC)	1	4
Monteith (ATC)	1	1
Ontario Correctional Institute	1	6
Rideau (CC)	1	13
Rideau (ATC)	-	11
Thunder Bay (CC)	-	1
Thunder Bay (ATC)	-	12
Vanier Centre	3	19

### TOTAL

18	168
----	-----

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	Male	Female	Total
Definite Terms			
Under 30 days .....	155	24	179
30 days and under 60 .....	426	14	440
2 months and under 3 .....	399	5	404
3 months and under 6 .....	1,299	27	1,326
6 months and under 12 .....	1,284	7	1,291
12 months and under 18 .....	584	4	588
18 months and under 24 .....	549	4	553
Other definite terms .....	12	-	12
<b>TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4,793</b>
Indefinite Terms Being Served			
Under 3 months .....	12	3	15
3 months and under 6 .....	129	49	178
6 months and under 12 .....	319	73	392
12 months and under 18 .....	300	26	326
18 months and under 24 .....	310	32	342
Other indefinite terms .....	24	-	24
<b>TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1,277</b>
<b>TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>6,070</b>
(included in above)			
Intermittent Sentences .....	2	-	2
Probation after Sentence .....	802	39	841

\* OFFENCES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Crimes Against the Person .....	714	19	733
Crimes Against Property .....	6,655	680	7,335
Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency .....	190	13	203
Crimes Against Public Order and Peace .....	1,552	86	1,638
Drug Offences .....	900	54	954
Liquor Offences .....	853	21	874
Traffic Offences .....	1,439	32	1,471
Other Offences not enumerated above .....	475	-	475
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>13,683</b>

\* Includes all offences for which prisoners were convicted

MALE

	BRAMPTON (ATC)	BURTC (CC)	BURTC (ATC) (a)	BURWASH (CC) (b)	GLENDALE (ATC) (c)	GUELPH (CC)	MILLBROOK (CC)	MIMICO (CC)	MONTEITH (CC)	MONTEITH (ATC)	ONTARIO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION	RIDEAU (CC)	RIDEAU (ATC)	THUNDER BAY (CC)	THUNDER BAY (ATC)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1974 .....	114	165	35	241	-	572	171	282	93	48	109	110	51	45	30	2,066
Committed during year .....	250	985	-	85	-	1,143	140	928	506	156	765	331	120	244	149	5,802
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	2	11	-	-	-	1	-	29
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	12	-	42	3	140	429	257	93	36	-	164	75	97	35	5	1,388
(*) Readmitted from other institutions .....	-	61	4	48	-	229	35	75	7	5	16	28	8	25	11	552
National Parole Violators readmitted .....	1	9	-	4	-	23	1	10	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	52
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted .....	-	9	-	10	-	54	12	26	5	-	-	9	2	8	-	135
Transferred from a psychiatric facility .....	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	18
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	108	466	15	60	15	623	175	581	264	42	152	200	117	111	42	2,971
Discharged on payment of fine .....	-	67	1	-	-	13	-	31	25	2	1	1	-	6	2	149
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	-	64	1	13	5	108	-	57	131	31	7	22	9	62	28	538
Released by National Parole Board .....	49	47	11	17	6	124	13	58	17	9	5	21	13	9	11	410
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	65	14	12	25	8	175	25	62	22	21	26	26	28	20	9	538
Released on Bail .....	3	6	-	-	1	23	1	5	2	1	2	5	1	1	3	54
Released to immigration authorities .....	-	3	-	-	-	21	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	30
Released for other reasons .....	-	-	-	39	-	141	4	-	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	201
Transferred to hospital .....	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-	5	1	-	-	23	5	10	1	1	2	2	-	5	-	55
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	11	82	1	9	-	44	-	26	6	62	4	7	5	7	6	270
Transferred for other reasons .....	37	227	39	220	26	597	203	323	74	-	696	147	49	51	58	2,747
Died while serving sentence .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1975 ..	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	15
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1975 .....	105	245	-	-	81	572	186	266	102	50	143	121	56	91	37	2,055

(a) Burtch A.T.C. - closed November 24, 1974

(b) Burwash C.C. - closed November 13, 1974

(c) Glendale A.T.C. - changed from Training School to Adult Training Centre October 1, 1974

(d) Guelph C.C. - includes Dufferin and Oliver Forestry Camps

(\*) Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings etc. and re-admitted.

# FEMALE

## VANIER CENTRE

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1974 .....	89
Committed during year .....	268
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .....	1
(g) Readmitted from other institutions .....	34
National Parole Violators readmitted .....	-
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted .....	7
Transferred from a psychiatric facility .....	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	108
Discharged on payment of fine .....	10
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	14
Released by National Parole Board .....	6
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	84
Released on Bail .....	4
Released to immigration authorities .....	32
Released for other reasons .....	21
Transferred to hospital .....	-
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	1
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-
Transferred for other reasons .....	30
Died while serving sentence .....	-
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1975 .....	3
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1975 .....	87

## JAILS

### Number committed to Jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1974 .....	56, 071
For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	54, 721

### Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1974 .....	49, 374
For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	44, 293

### Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1974 .....	32, 362
For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	32, 702

## CONVICTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes:		
Against the person .....	4, 947	326
Against property .....	20, 292	772
Against public order and peace .....	8, 380	352
Against public morals and decency .....	1, 017	59
Liquor offences .....	19, 101	1, 229
Drug offences .....	4, 399	225
Traffic offences .....	24, 222	1, 291
Miscellaneous .....	<u>5, 519</u>	<u>184</u>
TOTALS	87, 877	4, 438

## AGES OF PRISONERS

Under 16 years .....	54	4
16 years .....	1, 402	77
17 years .....	2, 659	153
18 years .....	3, 380	161
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	13, 052	568
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	10, 106	779
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	7, 390	401
51 years to 65 years inclusive .....	3, 496	173
65 years and over .....	<u>428</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTALS	41, 967	2, 326



MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1974 .....	739	22
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1974 .....	1,206	80
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year .....	859	36
Transferred from other institutions .....	3,373	186
Committed during year ending March 31, 1975 .....	<u>51,155</u>	<u>3,566</u>
Total in Custody During Year .....	57,332	3,890
MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT		
Number released on bail .....	4,425	331
Acquitted and released .....	890	88
Released by order of judge or court without trial .....	987	65
Paid fines and were released .....	12,099	681
Released on probation and/or suspended sentence .....	2,061	147
Released for any other reason .....	871	72
Released to immigration .....	993	313
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	21,881	1,599
* Transferred to other institutions .....	10,634	493
Died before trial .....	6	-
Died while serving sentence .....	2	-
Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	3	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1975 .....	939	41
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1975 .....	<u>1,541</u>	<u>60</u>
Total .....	57,332	3,890

See \* Prisoners Transferred (Opposite)

# PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Prisoners Transferred:		
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence.....	7,192	326
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	177	2
to penitentiary .....	967	33
to training school .....	93	18
to an Ontario hospital .....	465	33
for other reasons .....	<u>1,740</u>	<u>81</u>
Totals .....	10,634	493

## FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

Paid Fine .....	11,958	677
Placed on probation and/or suspended sentence .....	2,072	157
Under 30 days .....	17,486	1,160
30 days and under 60 days .....	4,029	252
60 days and under 90 days .....	1,370	38
3 months and under 4 .....	1,708	57
4 months and under 5 .....	502	16
5 months and under 6 .....	266	23
6 months and under 9 .....	1,419	47
9 months and under 12 .....	687	26
12 months and under 15 .....	734	11
15 months and under 18 .....	183	9
18 months and under 21 .....	374	10
21 months and under 24 .....	496	12
Penitentiary .....	<u>769</u>	<u>18</u>
Definite Sentences .....	44,053	2,513
Indefinite Sentences .....	1,012	81
Total Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment .....	30,023	1,679

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

JAILS	ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES			LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP AND TRANSIT INMATES	TOTAL DAY'S STAY OF INMATES
	M	F	M&F	M	F	M	F					
Barrie .....	38	7	69	69	3	25	-	45.6	447	1,077	36	16,656
Brampton .....	50	-	53	53	-	27	-	46.1	974	253	-	16,831
Brantford .....	38	3	48	48	3	19	-	34.3	634	473	-	12,522
Brockville .....	21	3	34	34	2	10	-	21.8	137	400	-	7,968
Chatham .....	36	5	48	47	3	10	-	29.3	299	436	9	10,713
Cobourg .....	38	3	41	40	3	12	-	24.7	232	265	10	9,018
Cornwall .....	21	4	37	37	4	8	-	17.9	314	170	-	6,554
Fort Frances .....	12	2	31	29	2	3	-	11.1	72	316	-	4,155
Guelph .....	28	-	42	42	-	13	-	23.9	463	104	-	8,739
Halleybury .....	29	3	35	33	4	8	-	20.3	137	92	-	7,442
Hamilton .....	80	16	161	149	12	112	5	141.1	1,721	2,061	-	51,506
Kenora .....	57	29	109	83	33	34	8	88.4	470	1,539	-	32,287
Kitchener .....	32	5	93	93	4	32	-	60.1	647	781	8	21,969
Lindsay .....	24	6	32	30	2	5	-	15.2	210	267	-	5,564
London .....	68	8	123	115	10	44	-	68.5	942	1,646	44	25,038
L'Orignal .....	24	3	21	21	1	4	-	10.3	105	107	4	3,761
Milton .....	29	-	49	49	-	18	-	28.5	378	192	2	10,405
Monteith .....	24	-	31	31	-	3	-	15.6	262	300	20	5,698
North Bay .....	59	9	65	65	3	16	-	36.7	275	324	544	13,398
Orangeville .....	20	-	23	23	-	7	-	14.3	147	60	-	5,236
Owen Sound .....	34	6	41	41	2	14	-	25.0	201	336	1	9,131
Parry Sound .....	32	4	42	41	3	9	-	25.0	226	272	14	8,894
Pembroke .....	28	4	40	40	3	8	-	19.9	230	479	-	7,286
Perth .....	24	2	30	29	1	7	-	15.3	102	232	1	5,618
Peterborough .....	24	1	39	39	2	12	-	20.8	183	542	-	7,617
St. Thomas .....	17	-	29	29	1	5	-	17.0	253	117	-	6,207
Sarnia .....	60	10	66	66	3	11	-	32.1	422	414	-	11,739
Sault Ste. Marie .....	32	7	67	64	7	28	-	45.4	565	451	128	16,591
Simcoe .....	31	3	40	40	1	11	-	23.5	232	404	6	8,605
Stratford .....	23	4	30	30	1	4	-	18.2	225	231	-	6,677
Sudbury .....	59	6	105	99	7	40	-	73.0	959	1,045	492	26,648
Thunder Bay .....	64	13	102	96	7	36	-	60.5	546	1,119	51	22,105
*Toronto .....	540	48	860	817	64	406	19	658.0	7,215	8,166	774	240,216
Walkerton .....	32	4	34	34	2	8	-	18.6	171	132	-	6,794
Whitby .....	50	4	96	95	4	26	-	54.1	730	595	-	19,776
Windsor .....	92	10	110	100	10	43	1	79.1	1,047	1,054	152	28,903
Woodstock .....	24	3	25	25	2	5	-	13.1	102	200	-	4,797
Quinte .....	96	6	98	98	8	34	-	69.8	575	969	8	25,483
Ottawa Detention Centre .....	174	30	147	145	14	79	-	118.4	863	1,256	260	43,222
Niagara Detention Centre .....	120	19	123	121	9	54	-	88.1	1,098	1,033	-	32,166
TOTALS									24,811	29,910	2,564	813,935

\* Includes Hendrie and Hillsdale Forestry Camps

# TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

For Fiscal Year April 1st, 1974 to March 31st, 1975.

	Central and Local Long Term T.A.s	Local Short Term (1-5) day T.A.s
No. of meetings held (Main Office only)	184	
No. of applications received- Local and Main Office		
Academic	101	
Vocational	194	
Employment	1645	
6-15	215	
Sub Totals (Received)	<u>2155</u>	<u>12385</u>
No. of applications activated-		
Academic	76	
Vocational	169	
Employment	1177	
6-15	88	
Sub Totals (Activated)	<u>1510</u>	<u>7330</u>
No. of application completed successfully (not necessarily activated in the same year)	1318 <u>(87.29%)</u>	7408 <u>(98.22%)</u>
Grand Total - number of approved and activated applications from April 1st, 1974 to March 31st, 1975 both Long term and Short term	8840 - 100.00%	
Revoked	115 - 1.3%	
Withdrawn	258 - 2.9%	
Grand Total without a revocation	<u>8725 - 98.7%</u>	
<u>Completed:</u> without a revocation or withdrawal (though not necessarily activated in the same year)	<u>8467 - 95.8%</u>	

(Community Resource Centre - T.A.s are included in the above cumulative figures -

- once they are approved for an initial and specific (1-5) or (6-15) day T.A. for assessment or other short-term purposes within the Centre.
- Extended Community Resource Centre - T.A.s are included once such applications are received, approved and activated for long-term and extended Academic, Vocational or Employment T.A. programs whilst in the Centre.)

PROBATION

1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1974 - 1975.

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	27,854	Boys	7,134
Women	4,097	Girls	1,003
Total	31,951	Total	8,137

2. Total under supervision April 1, 1974

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	12,810	Boys	3,318
Women	1,755	Girls	440
Total	14,565	Total	3,758

3. Total under Supervision March 31, 1975

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	14,985	Boys	3,816
Women	2,114	Girls	563
Total	17,099	Total	4,379

4. Total placed under probation supervision April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>	
Men	15,044	Boys	3,856
Women	2,342	Girls	963
Total	17,386	Total	4,819

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year Ending March 31, 1975

No. of Meetings held.....	252
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men .....	1166
Women.....	199
Total .....	1365

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:

Men .....	638
Women.....	107
Total .....	745

Completed Successfully:

Men .....	550	or	72.18%
Women.....	112	or	90.32%
Total .....	662	or	74.72%





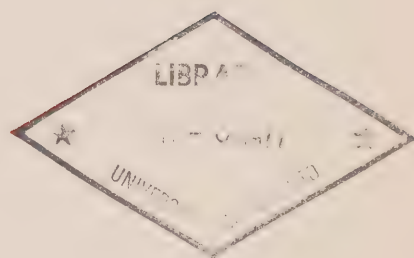






CA2  
ON RI  
-ASS

Government  
Publications



# REPORT OF THE MINISTER

1976



Ontario

Ministry of  
Correctional  
Services



Ministry of Correctional Services  
Annual Report of the Minister  
For the Year Ending 31st March 1976

Printed by order of the Legislative  
Assembly of Ontario

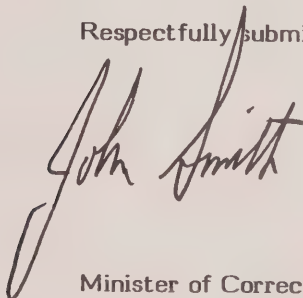




The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon  
O.C., B.A., LL.D., D.U. (Ott.)  
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

I have the honour to present the report of the  
Ministry of Correctional Services for the  
fiscal year 1975-76.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Smith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a distinct "S" for "Smith".

Minister of Correctional Services



## CONTENTS

Minister's Letter .....	3
Ministry Boards .....	6
Organization Chart .....	7
Statement of Purpose .....	8
Deputy Minister's Letter .....	10

### Programs

The Ministry .....	12
Adult Programs .....	13
Juvenile Programs .....	19
Support Programs and Activities .....	22

### Statistical Section

Publications .....	26
Expenditure .....	27
Institutions .....	28
Probation .....	30
Ontario Board of Parole .....	30
Temporary Absence Branch .....	31
Training Schools .....	32
Adult Institutions .....	35

## MINISTRY BOARDS

### Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,  
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,  
Vice-Chairman

Dr. George Nagy,

J. D. Hill,  
Full-time Member

H. M. Hooper,  
Full-time Member

Donald Nokes,  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Dorothy Downing,  
Part-time Member

### Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, B.A., B.S.W., B.Ed.,

Monte H. Harris, Q.C., B.P.H.E., B.A.

Rev. John M. Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych.,  
F.R.C.P. (c)

John M. Gilbert

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon)

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Karen H. Freed

Mr. Jack Marks

Mr. David H. Newman

### Training Schools Advisory Board

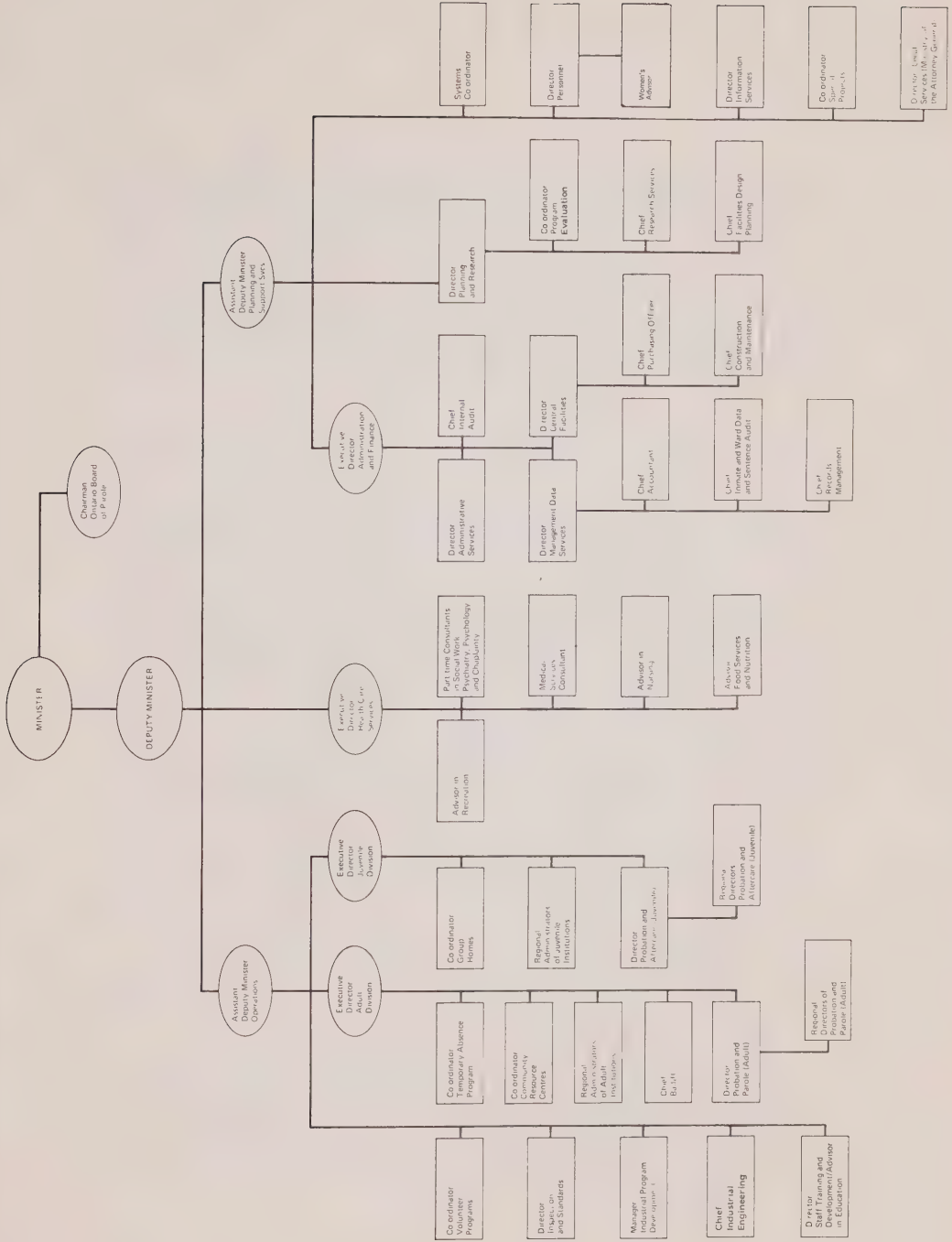
The Board advises the Minister on the current state of training schools and the welfare of wards. The plans made for each ward's return to the community are evaluated by the Board and an appropriate recommendation is then made to the Minister.

Barry G. Lowes, M.A.,  
Chairman

Mrs. Joan Riches, M.S.W.

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch,

Dr. C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.C., C.R.C.P. (c)





## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

### STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

### PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge. It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law.

In addition they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

The Honourable John Smith  
Minister of Correctional Services

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year 1975-1976.

It has been a period in which we have faced a critical overcrowding problem in some of our jails, especially in the south/central part of the province. In the last year populations have increased by 22 percent, taxing facilities to the limit. This increase is due in part to more strict enforcement of bail laws, backlogs in the Courts resulting in longer remand periods, and more sophisticated detection methods being employed by law enforcement agencies.

Under these conditions, institution staff have done a remarkable job in dealing with the greater demands which have been placed upon them. Many of the persons in the jails are on remand awaiting trial or sentencing, and it is therefore necessary to keep them in close proximity to the Courts, their families and their lawyers. To ensure this availability we have made use of a number of alternatives which are outlined in the pages following.

This has also been a year of restraints, both monetary and in staffing. I am proud of the attitude displayed by the staff of this Ministry in coping with the additional duties that have been placed upon them as a result.

In both the Adult and Juvenile Divisions we have continued our development of community-based facilities and programs. Eight new community resource centres for adults and four new group homes for juveniles were established in the fiscal year.

Several centres continued their involvement in community programs assisting the mentally ill, the elderly, and the handicapped. The eagerness of our clients to undertake these projects and the helping relationships which have resulted are clearly of benefit to both groups.

In the Juvenile Division, coeducational programs were expanded creating a more natural environment in which young people may interact and socialize. The Positive Peer Culture and Prime Worker Programs introduced in two schools during the year have added new elements to dealing with youthful offenders. The Ministry also established several juvenile delinquency prevention programs under which funding was provided to various community organizations across the province.

Community understanding and acceptance of this Ministry's programs and objectives is essential. In all aspects of our work, volunteers have provided invaluable assistance as well as being an important means of communicating our efforts to society. In Probation/Parole/Aftercare volunteers have acted as supportive counselors, prepared pre-sentence reports, and actively sought out jobs for probationers. In institutions they have taught a wide range of courses as well as serving as friend, listener and advisor wherever they are needed.

In carrying out the very difficult day-to-day tasks of this Ministry, staff have shown an awareness of and an understanding for the special problems exhibited by our clients and have accepted the challenge such work entails. You may well be proud of their dedication.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. L. R. T.", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Deputy Minister

## THE MINISTRY

On any single day the Ministry has approximately 32,000 adults and juveniles under its care.

The vast majority of these, about 26,000, are under supervision in the community and about 6,000 are in institutions. Adult institutions comprise jails, detention centres, adult training centres, correctional centres, forestry camps, clinics and community resource centres. Juveniles are placed in one of nine training schools or in one of 40 group homes. Numbers of juveniles in training schools continue to fall.

Adult offenders and juvenile wards are supervised in the community by the staff of Probation/Parole/Aftercare. Community organizations such as the branches of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, as well as various Family Service Agencies, have begun to provide community supervision contractually.

## **ADULT PROGRAMS**

### **Institutions for Adult Offenders**

The Adult Division of the Ministry operates 59 institutions. These include:

- 37 jails
- 3 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 6 adult training centres
- 4 forestry camps, and
- 2 specialized clinics

All older jails are maximum security institutions, detention centres provide both maximum and medium accommodation, and other facilities vary from maximum to the comparatively open setting of the forestry camps.

### **Jails and Detention Centres**

Adult offenders sentenced to terms of incarceration of less than two years enter the provincial system of correctional institutions via a jail or detention centre. The term "detention centre" is applied to modern facilities which the Ministry is constructing to replace outdated jails. Although detention centres provide improved settings and more program opportunities, their role is essentially that of a jail. In general, those persons on remand awaiting trial and those serving short (less than three months) sentences and intermittent sentences are held in a jail or detention centre, and those receiving longer sentences are transferred to the appropriate longer-term facilities. The detention centres and jails range in size from the small local jails with accommodation for only 20 inmates up to the large metropolitan jails and detention centres. The four detention centres under construction each have a capacity of approximately 200.

### **Assessment and Classification**

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned after leaving the jail setting is

determined by his age, previous criminal history, mental and physical health, educational background and work experience, the area of the province in which he resides, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and his rehabilitative potential. Considered also is the accessibility for family visiting and, of overriding importance, the safety of the general public.

### **Adult Training Centres**

These minimum security centres provide academic and vocational training for first offenders 16 to 23 years of age. Under the Temporary Absence Program selected students attend academic and vocational classes in the community. A variety of individual and group counseling programs are provided at the training centres and at correctional centres.

### **Correctional Centres**

Six of the eight centres accept first offenders over the age of 18 as well as 16 to 18 year old recidivists who are not motivated or are security risks, and therefore not suitable candidates for the more open setting adult training centre programs. Correctional centres place emphasis on industrial and trades training and useful work experiences. Security ranges from minimum through medium and includes one maximum security correctional centre. The latter accommodates behaviour-problem and other security risk inmates who require segregation from the normal inmate population.

### **Special Units**

The Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, which opened in September 1973, provides a highly specialized program for 200 adult male offenders incorporating assessment, treatment, education and research. The Assessment Unit, with accommodation for 48, provides



classification for first offenders between the ages of 16 and 23 inclusive, serving sentences of nine months or more, from western, central and eastern regions. The outcome of the assessment determines whether the man is transferred to one of the treatment units in the Institute or to programs in other facilities.

Each of the five separate 30-bed units has its own program structure and staff team which plans and executes a program to fit group and individual needs. Multidisciplinary teams include correctional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, medical staff, recreation specialists and others. Treatment programs have been established for the chronic alcoholic, the drug abuser, the sexually maladjusted and other types of disorder. Admission to a treatment unit can be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

As a teaching centre, the Institute allows the increased use of student placements. It also enables the Ministry to pursue research into a number of aspects of corrections.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit, with 26 assessment beds, 65 treatment beds and 7 high security rooms, is staffed by professional workers. This unit began operation during the fiscal year. A wing of the Guelph Correctional Centre was renovated utilizing inmate labour at a considerable saving to provide for this enlarged psychiatric centre.

GATU accepts adult male inmates from any institution on both an outpatient and an inpatient basis, referred there for psychiatric evaluation. After assessment, the patients may be returned to the referring institution with recommendations for treatment, committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, remain as an inpatient for treatment, receive outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Correctional Centre or, if in need of no further care, transferred to a suitable institution. An industrial therapy and occupational therapy workshop, two classrooms, and a minigym are provided, as well as a patient dining room and visiting area.

### Overcrowding

Costs are rising sharply in our programs for the treatment and care of adults and this is the area to which our increased human resources are directed. We have seen a 40 percent increase in the numbers accommodated in our jails in the last five years, 22 percent in this year alone. Numbers serviced by adult longer-term institutions, over the same period, have decreased. Severe overcrowding of our jails and other institutions has resulted, particularly around Toronto. We have converted Mimico Correctional Centre to a short-stay detention/correctional institution, and we have contracted with the Salvation Army's House of Concord, north of Toronto, to house some 86 adult offenders. These moves helped to relieve the situation at the Toronto Jail, as has the opening of the 400-bed Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre, since the longer-stay institutions have had to absorb the overflow of short-term inmates from jails and detention centres.

### Temporary Absence Program

From inception of the Temporary Absence Program in 1969 until March 31 of this year, 42,852 temporary absences have been granted. Of these, 41,516 were completed without revocation or withdrawal. There were 658 or 1.54 percent revoked and a further 678 or 1.58 percent withdrawn for reasons such as termination of employment and minor violations.

The success rate for this program still remains at 98 percent, even though more applications are being processed, resulting in more persons making positive use of the program. This remarkable success rate also reflects favourably on the careful screening procedures that are carried out at all levels.

In the year ending March 31, 1975, some 8,840 temporary absences were granted and 115 or 1.3 percent were revoked. In 1975-76, 13,342 were activated and 1.2 percent were revoked.

Men and women working in the Temporary Absence Program also earned nearly \$1,305,000

in the fiscal year. Of this, about \$31,000 a month on the average went to support inmate families.

### **Industrial Programs**

Industrial programs in institutions have been given increasing importance as a means of equipping men and women for their eventual return to the community and market place.

At Guelph Correctional Centre an outside company was awarded a contract to operate the abattoir on the property, employing inmates on the same basis and at the same rates of pay that they would receive in that industry outside the institutional setting and which is consistent with their abilities and skills.

At Maplehurst Correctional Centre, 20,000 square feet was set aside for private industry employing inmates on the same basis. In addition, a catering firm was awarded a contract to supply all food in the institution. This firm agreed to employ inmates in training programs at wages consistent with other training courses.

The marketing base for the products made in Ministry-managed industrial programs was also expanded by increased sales efforts through product information and visits to other ministries, cities, municipalities and regional governments where the products can be used to benefit those directly involved.

During the past year Ministry correctional centre industries produced 5,869 picnic tables, 341 beds, 224,694 tins of canned goods and 2,131,898 pairs of licence plates. Other items for the use of inmates as well as patients and residents of other government facilities such as shirts, pyjamas, smocks, towels, blankets and socks were produced.

### **Maplehurst Complex**

In early October the Maplehurst complex, consisting of a Correctional Centre and an Adult Training Centre, began receiving its first inmates. Each facility can accommodate up to 200 inmates.

In the ATC, students are offered a full range of academic and vocational courses. Shops include drafting and graphics, electricity and electronics, furniture and woodworking, and heating and ventilation.

Inmates in the Correctional Centre form the work force for private industries which will utilize industrial space within the Centre as well as our own furniture manufacturing plant. Companies with light assembly operations are considered to be ideal for training purposes.

In addition, the central building also contains admitting facilities, a 12-bed infirmary, a kitchen, dining rooms, recreation rooms, visiting for clergy, lawyers and others, and a chapel.

Inmates have been hired by the caterer who supplies all the food to the institution, and are being trained in various capacities of food services. The inmates are paid a wage and are receiving valuable training at the same time.

### **Mimico Correctional Centre**

The Ministry had planned to close Mimico Correctional Centre when Maplehurst opened. However, the dramatic rise in the number of persons being held in jails dictated that the institution could fill a new role.

With a reduced staff complement and with operations being conducted in fewer buildings, Mimico is being used to take "short sentence" inmates from jails and persons serving intermittent sentences from both Toronto and Brampton Jails and it also acts as an overflow remand centre for up to 34 inmates from Brampton Jail.

### **House of Concord**

In the past year the Ministry contracted with the Salvation Army to house 86 short-term inmates from the Toronto Jail in the House of Concord facilities just north of Metropolitan Toronto.

## New Detention Centres

Four new detention centres are currently under construction in Hamilton, London and two in Toronto and are scheduled for completion in 1977.

The detention centres are being built in Hamilton to replace the Hamilton Jail; in London to replace the London and St. Thomas Jails, and one in Scarborough and another in Etobicoke in Metropolitan Toronto to reduce the usage of Toronto Jail.

## Recreation

During the past three summers, students from art colleges across the province have been hired as instructors in fine arts for a number of institutions in this Ministry. In the summer of 1975 this program produced an exhibit of over 125 pieces of painting, prints and sculpture. The exhibition ran for two weeks in the Harbourfront Gallery in Toronto.

As a result of this program nine institutions have also established a fine arts program on a year round basis.

Pilot programs in recreation have also been set up in several jails designed to test the feasibility of using volunteers, part-time staff and full-time recreation officers in the jail setting. The results to date have been most encouraging and some jails are also developing programs involving the use of community facilities, as well as the leisure activities in the jail itself.

The limited space available in most jails has proven a handicap to the development of traditional types of recreational programs, but staff and volunteers have been innovative in tailoring programs to the space available.

Also during the past year, a number of leisure education courses have been developed throughout the province aimed at teaching skills and elevating the awareness of residents both to the need and opportunities for effective use of leisure time.

While some institutions have made use of community facilities, others have made their

facilities available to the community. This attempt to integrate programs and facilities of the community and the institution has two major goals. First, it is an attempt to provide those people in our care with the greatest possible opportunity to integrate with the community in acceptable leisure activity. Second, it is an attempt to make the best possible use of the facilities and resources of the institution by avoiding costly duplication of services for both the institution and community.

## Probation and Parole

With a rapidly increasing number of cases, the Probation and Parole Service of the Ministry established programs not only to deal with the increasing workload but also to establish new standards of service.

During the past year the Probation/Parole caseload increased more than 8.6 percent over 1974 for a total caseload of 19,282 as of March 31, 1976, and in addition there was an 8.7 percent increase in the number of pre-sentence reports prepared by the service over the previous year. There were 31,502 men and 4,920 women under supervision during the year and of these, 16,517 men and 2,806 women were new Probation cases.

As a result of this continuing trend, the service undertook to examine a new model for probation and parole supervision and to revise present methods of caseload management. It is hoped the new model will make the heavy workloads more manageable, significantly reduce the administrative aspects of an officer's workload, and allow for the channelling of expanded counseling and supervisory services to the group of offenders most in need and receptive.

A Committee was appointed in the past year to review the law on probation and note the areas in which clarification and/or change is required if probation is to become more effective. A Pre-sentence Report Committee was established by the Probation Officers Association and supported by the Ministry. Final reports submitted by each of these Committees are under review by the Ministry.



In 1975 the Ministry contracted for service with four John Howard Society branches and one Elizabeth Fry Society branch. This arrangement has been most satisfactory and provides greater benefits to probationers and parolees when the service provided by the private agency is different from the Ministry's service system and adds a new dimension. A good example is the John Howard Society of Kingston, which set up a Life Skills Training Program to prepare probationers and parolees, previously unemployables, for the job market.

Volunteers continue to play an important and increasingly significant role in probation and parole services. While still maintaining one-to-one relationships, their activities have expanded to include group discussion, pre-sentence report preparation and participation in a victim-offender restitution project.

The Mennonite Central Committee in Kitchener set up a Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program on a model suggested by the Law Reform Commission of Canada. In consultation with persons at all levels of the justice system, they have created an effective program that enabled the courts to make a condition of a probation order for the offender to meet with the victim and come to an agreement on restitution. This required the active involvement of a third party to bring the victim and offender together in a non-adversary situation. In the past year more than 60 offenders have taken part in this program. The program is operated under a LIP grant, with two salaried staff and volunteers trained by probation staff.

Last year the Service continued its Native Worker Program in Northwestern Ontario. This project was built on the premise that Native people and organizations can best serve their own people. Three full-time and five part-time Native probation officers have been recruited and trained and, along with three professional probation and parole officers, are providing service to 68 Native communities, 15 of them on a fly-in basis.

For several years the Ministry has maintained a working arrangement with a bonding company to accept and review applications for fidelity bonds

for ex-offenders. This arrangement has been extremely successful and the Insurance Bureau of Canada, through its member companies, also has agreed to participate in a similar program.

### Community Resource Centres

The number of CRCs in operation grew to 20 during the year with the opening of eight new facilities. The Community Resource Centre Program was launched by the Ministry in 1974 to establish community-based residential facilities to be utilized by offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment. To be eligible for placement in one of these facilities, inmates make application through their correctional institution and then they are carefully screened before being transferred to the CRC.

Two CRCs in Northern Ontario were among the eight established and these centres each consist of two mobile trailers joined together to form a unit. They are staffed solely by Native counselors and serve Native inmates. Men are transferred to these centres from the Kenora Jail and work for private contractors on pulp cutting operations in the bush, receiving the regular rates of pay and paying room and board.

### New Programs

Small industries have been introduced in some adult institutions. At Glendale Adult Training Centre in Simcoe, for instance, residents are repairing units for a local refrigeration firm as a training program.

A coeducational program involving the exchange of residents between the Vanier Centre for Women and the Brampton Adult Training Centre was begun. This allows residents of both institutions to take advantage of the full range of available programs.

### Inmates as Volunteers

Inmates from institutions across the province have become involved in community projects and in assisting community organizations with various programs.

Inmates from Rideau Correctional Centre continued to work as assistants to nurses and recreation staff at the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital and as volunteers at the Rideau Regional Centre, a development centre for retarded persons.

Quinte Detention Centre inmates volunteered to help in constructing facilities to temporarily house a Brigantine ship in Kingston so that it might be remodelled in time to participate in the sailing Olympics in that city.

In Milton, inmates from the Maplehurst Complex restored the town's railroad station which is an historical site.

A volunteer program at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre has proven so successful that several organizations in that city have requested volunteer assistance from the Centre. During the year 20 inmates participated in a therapeutic and recreational program operated by St. Joseph's Hospital Rehabilitation Unit in which they helped disabled persons learn to swim. Repairing the United Church Memorial Park at Loon Lake also involved about 60 inmates from the Thunder Bay Institution. They repaired buildings, did landscaping, and used the camps recreational facilities.

Similar programs have been adopted in various forms at jails and other adult institutions and have proven to be both an important aspect of rehabilitation programming and of community liaison and education concerning corrections and the offender.

### Education

Education is an important aspect of the rehabilitation services for inmates of adult institutions. By providing a wide range of education programs - academic, vocational, correspondence and on-the-job training, the Ministry strives to provide the inmate/student with opportunities that will lead to a job on release or continue his education.

Life Skills programs providing practical and fundamental instruction in everyday affairs is a part of the strong emphasis on community based corrections that can provide a solid basis for successful return to the community.

Teachers working in correctional institutions, as part of a team, must be able to develop positive relationships through an understanding of the student's problems in daily living. The teacher then becomes a guide in helping students toward self-motivation and self-appreciation. The standard of teaching is high and there has been a definite long-term commitment to corrections and adult education by many teachers. Teachers are appointed on a 10-month contract basis with salaries commensurate with community schools. The curricula is that of the Ontario Ministry of Education. In both adult and juvenile areas there are 160 teachers and 40 trade instructors working on a full-time basis.

## JUVENILE PROGRAMS

During the past year the Prime Worker Program was introduced at Kawartha Lakes school in Lindsay. A staff member is assigned a female ward under the program and acts as a counselor and advisor while the girl is in the school and during her return to the community. Goals are set for her and the Prime Worker works with teachers and parents in an effort to achieve these goals.

A new program, the Positive Peer Culture Program, was introduced at Sprucedale School in Hagersville and proved to be an effective aid in helping young people understand and deal with their problems. It is a group program that relies on the energies of the young people to effect change. Through a focus of training young people to help and care for each other the program raises their self-image and can substantially affect their set of values.

The Work Study Program has been expanded in the schools, giving more students the opportunity to prove to themselves and to others that they can function in a meaningful way in the community. Many students best achieve improved interpersonal skills through community work or in volunteer situations.

At one school three boys involved in the program and working in the community have functioned so successfully they have been placed in their employers' homes on a foster home basis.

In many schools the young people have become involved with the community by offering their services voluntarily to a number of groups.

Wards at one school participate in a bowling program held at the school for 40 aged people from the community. The children act as pin boys, markers and players. They also play an active part in a swimming program for 60 mentally retarded children from the community.

At another school boys participated in a pollution control project by picking up rubbish on the streets of a nearby town. They also took part in a walk for the Guatemalan Relief Fund.

Students have also gone into nursing homes and day care centres and canvassed for public service organizations.

Several schools have noted the marked increase in wards entering with alcoholic problems. Consequently, various counseling programs have been set up to deal with this problem. Similar programs also operate for children with drug problems and a number of the professional persons involved in the programs are drawn from outside agencies that deal specifically with these addictions.

At Cecil Facer School in Sudbury a number of the wards are Native children and programs that deal with their culture and history have been developed. There is a Native Arts and Crafts Club, Art Club, another for dancing and drumming, and courses on Native history and culture. A Native person is leading these courses.

### Education

The educational programs at the schools have been designed to meet the needs of children who, in many cases, have been unable or unwilling to participate in community schools.

Many of them are frustrated and poorly motivated and it is important that the courses in the schools be presented as exciting and worthwhile experiences. Class sizes have been kept small and courses structured to allow the maximum amount of group participation. In some schools vocational and academic teachers have been assigned to certain "houses" which allows for better coordination, more consistency, and has markedly increased communication and cooperation.



At Kawartha Lakes School in Lindsay, a Community School Program was implemented in conjunction with the Prime Worker Program. It concentrates on keeping the child in the community school from where she came and to which she will return. Staff offer all the support they can and encourage the child to pursue an academic program within the community.

Life Skills programming has become an integral part of the educational process and supports the Ministry's strong emphasis on community-based programs by providing useful information for successful reintegration into the community. It involves decision-making and the development of social skills through content related to such areas as family life and sex education, consumer education, use of leisure time and the world of work.

The regular program includes many additional courses ranging from communications to applied science and wilderness experiences. All courses are under the guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Education.

### Probation and Aftercare

Under supervision in the fiscal year there were 8,013 juveniles. There were 7,029 boys and 984 girls. This number included those who were previously placed on supervision but whose probation period continued into the current fiscal year.

During the year 3,687 boys were placed on supervision along with 872 girls for a total of 4,559 cases.

The Ministry has also entered into contract arrangements with several Family Service Association Agencies to provide probation and aftercare supervision and counseling.

A number of diversion and prevention programs were started with community groups aimed at steering offenders or potential offenders away from inappropriate behaviour.

Recreation programs played a significant role in assisting youngsters with their interpersonal relationships as well as giving them a sense of

accomplishment. In Toronto recreation programs using the facilities of various organizations were operating successfully during the year.

A special education course is also being run in Toronto for children on probation who cannot be managed in a classroom setting.

In Northern Ontario the average caseload was reduced to 35-40 probationers and wards per officer. Two full-time and one part-time Native officers were working with Native children in their communities.

### Group Homes

During the past year the Juvenile Division expanded its thrust toward community-based alternatives for young offenders. The number of Group Homes under contract with the Ministry at the end of the year was 40, offering a variety of programs for approximately 260 boys and girls. Four new Group Homes were established during the year.

A regionalization plan was also completed for the Group Home Program with the appointment of eight area coordinators responsible for overseeing personnel practices, accounting, staff training and general administration of their areas, as well as supervising the assessment, placement and progress of children in their region. The offices are located in London, Hamilton, Toronto and Newmarket, and in Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury and Thunder Bay. Each coordinator is responsible for three to five group homes.

### Delinquency Prevention Program

Last summer the Ministry embarked on a Delinquency Prevention Program with a commitment to fund small pilot projects in communities across the province. The funding of these projects was an attempt to aid communities to initiate demonstration projects whereby preventive intervention may reduce the likelihood of rapid increase in juvenile delinquency. To date 12 projects have been funded at a total cost of approximately \$350,000.

## Coeducation

The Ministry's training schools (with the exception of a few specialized facilities), have been gradually moving toward coeducational programming since 1972. To date four schools have been converted to accept both boys and girls and it is anticipated that three more schools will soon be accepting both boys and girls. One of these schools, Champlain at Alfred, began its coeducational program this year.

## Schools Closed

\* In April 1976 the Ministry announced that three juvenile facilities would be closed, one to be converted to use as an adult institution, and another to be partially privatized. Coldsprings Camp, a 30-bed satellite of Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville; the 36-bed Portage Lake DARE Camp, near Britt, and the 105-bed Grandview School at Cambridge, are the institutions to be closed over a three-to-six month period. The Project DARE Camp at Loxton Lake near South River will be partially privatized. Churchill House, a maximum security unit located on the same property as Grandview School, will be converted to accommodate adult offenders, thereby reducing overcrowding in the jails in the Cambridge and Guelph areas.

Due to the increasing use of probation by the courts and the emphasis by the courts on placing children who would otherwise have come to us under Section 8 of the Training Schools Act, in community facilities, there has been a decline in the number of children entering training schools. In addition, the development of 40 group homes by the Ministry has placed an additional 250 children in the community. Capacity in training schools had been 1,300 and indications are that a peak capacity of 1,100 will meet any requirements under existing legislation.

\* This announcement occurred shortly after the end of the fiscal year but is included because of its significance in the Ministry's overall thrust toward community programs.

## SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

### Head Office Relocates

This year the Head Office was relocated. During November the entire furnishings (79,000 cubic feet) and approximately 250 employees were relocated from three buildings at Dundas Street and University Avenue to 2001 Eglinton Avenue East in Scarborough. The new location is the former municipal building for the borough. The Toronto East Detention Centre is under construction on property directly behind the new Head Office.

### Development of Information Systems

The computer-based system to provide administrative and research data on juvenile clients has been in operation for two years and is providing regular and special analyses for the assistance of management. The Adult Information System has been operational for one year and is providing sound analyses using COM (computer-to-microfilm) for additional economies. A computerized Accounts Payable System was developed during the year and is expected to decrease the administrative workload while expediting payment to suppliers.

### Research Programs

Several significant studies were conducted by and for the Research Branch over the past year that will have a direct bearing on the assessment of the effectiveness of some programs operating within the Ministry.

A report on Correctional Officers' Roles, Attitudes and Problems based on interviews with officers at three institutions found that there were several areas in which officers had grievances. These were low pay, understaffing and poor relationships with the community - that they were regarded as heavyhanded by many people who did not understand them or their work.

The study supplied a number of useful insights into the problems faced by correctional staff during performance of their duties. It is worth pointing out that shortly after the study was completed the officers' pay was increased significantly. Steps have also been taken to increase staff numbers and to make communities more aware of what staff are doing and their role.

A long-term research study on the Vanier Centre for Women looked at the Adult Female Offender Before-During-After Incarceration. It reports on 338 women admitted to Vanier between September 1970 and December 1971. Among the most important findings was the great impact the women's employment situation had on reconviction. It also showed that length of incarceration had a direct bearing on whether the women would be reconvicted. Women spending four to eight months at Vanier were less likely to be recidivists than those with either longer or shorter terms.

A study of the Temporary Absence Program was undertaken to examine the various factors which may have an effect on the decision-making process. This was done for each of the decision-making levels to determine the extent to which they differ with respect to the kinds of selection criteria emphasized. The findings show that for the vast majority of TAP applications the opinions of police and judges were solicited. They also showed that in those cases where judges and police made favorable recommendations, TAP decisions show a high degree of agreement with these recommendations.

The major recommendation was that the number of TAP decision-making stages be reduced from four to two and the final authority to accept or reject applications be delegated to the Superintendents. This was



based on the fact that 85.7 percent of the cases examined showed complete decision-making agreement at all four stages.

A committee of the Probation Officers Association was formed to study the Pre-sentence Report as it is presently being used in Ontario. The report is presently under study with a view to improving the usefulness of these reports in the decision-making process.

A community follow-up of boys who had been returned to training schools at least once was carried out. The data indicated that these boys could be characterized by:

- 1) continued association with delinquent peer groups
- 2) lack of constructive leisure time activities
- 3) violent response to arguments
- 4) poor school and work performance
- 5) extensive police contact

A sub-sample in this study was made up of boys who graduated from the DARE program (Portage Lake). The community adjustment of these boys was not as good as those boys who did not go to DARE. The research prompted a revision of the DARE programs.

A Pilot research project examined the work-study programs at two training schools. The results showed that girls tended to perceive greater benefit in terms of personal enhancement whereas boys saw as significant the acquisition of job related skills. In both cases a need for increased life skills training was indicated. In general terms, the results were quite favourable and indicated an expansion of the program.

### **Personnel Branch**

Several new projects were undertaken by the Personnel Branch in the past year, ranging from a pilot project on broadbanding classifications to a highly successful program carried out by the Women's Advisor.

The implementation of the broadbanding project was a pilot project undertaken by this Ministry in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission.

More than 140 Institutional Management positions were audited within this classification system resulting in improved internal salary relationships within the Institutional Administration group. The study proved an effective tool in measuring variations in job complexity within the Institutional Management group.

As the past fiscal year was one of government constraints it required the Personnel Branch to continually adjust recruitment programs and at the same time meet ongoing Ministry needs. Although turnover was reduced, 697 new employees were hired, which represents about 13 percent of total staff.

With the announcement that the programs at Project DARE Portage Lake Camp and Coldsprings Camp were to cease, personnel staff were successful in securing alternative work for the civil servants employed at these locations.

The opening of the Maplehurst Complex and the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit as well as the retention of the Mimico Correctional Centre involved the Personnel Branch in considerable additional work, including preparation of new job descriptions, reallocation of staff, establishment of organization structures and recruitment of staff.

Throughout the year Regional Personnel Administrators attended many local Employee Relations Committee meetings which allowed many employee/employer problems to be solved at an early stage.

In the past year several institutions, through the Employee Relations Committee, have entered into a variable work hour experiment involving 12-hour shifts and the averaging of hours of work over a one-year period.

The Women's Advisor achieved a high degree of success implementing career workshops and improving the opportunities for a fuller development of awareness on the part of female staff of their potential for management positions either through competitions or the Ministry's Correctional Administrator in Training Program.

## Staff Training

The Staff Training Branch of the Ministry was reorganized and moved to a new location at the House of Concord on the northern outskirts of Toronto. Staff Training personnel provide instruction for correctional officers, supervisors of juveniles, probation/parole/aftercare officers and main office staff, including managers. Four regional centres have also been established to provide service to field offices and institutions in each of the regions. Guidebooks for both adult and juvenile areas are being prepared which will be an important resource for on-the-job training. The staff training programs for probation and parole and probation and aftercare staff have undergone major modifications over the past year. The training has been expanded and much more stress is now placed upon the field work learning experience.

## Indian Scholarship Program

The purpose of this program is to assist Native students who have potential as correctional workers to complete their education. In the academic year just ended, 18 students were granted scholarships totalling \$31,000. It is expected that 15 will continue their studies in 1976-77 and there will be new applicants as well. The proposed budget is \$53,000.

## Volunteers

Volunteers are providing key services to the Ministry in both the adult and juvenile divisions. There are approximately 2,400 volunteers now involved with the Ministry both in institutions and in probation/parole/aftercare services, in life skills, one-to-one supportive counseling, group discussions, preparation of pre-sentence reports, job search assistance, entertainment and recreation. In training schools volunteers are also involved in remedial reading programs, arts and crafts courses, photography, music, dramatics and dozens of other clubs.

Local volunteer coordinators have been appointed at a number of offices and in one Toronto office 150 probationers are being supervised by volunteers.

A new position, Coordinator of Volunteer Services at the Toronto Jail, has proven to be

extremely productive. There is also an excellent volunteer program at that jail which provides aid to the wives and families of men incarcerated and prepares them for the man's eventual release.

During the fiscal year a community service award was introduced which has been presented to 18 recipients with three to eight years' service as volunteers.

Since September 1975 the "Correctional Volunteer" has been published with a circulation in both Canada and the United States. This newsletter is designed to assist the cross pollination of ideas across the Ministry in terms of volunteer activity, and also to serve as a vehicle for providing guidance in such areas as volunteer training, recruitment and management.

## Chaplaincy

Chaplaincy services are provided at each institution, either by full-time clergy or on a volunteer basis from the community.

Spiritual development is encouraged at both adult and juvenile institutions, and chaplains, although representing a particular faith, are available to those persons in the Ministry's care, regardless of religious belief or denomination.

During the year progress was made towards implementing the concept of regional chaplains.

An inter-faith committee, composed of inter-denominational clergymen, which advises all Ontario Government Ministries using the services of chaplains, sets standards and makes recommendations for working conditions, and also provides eligible candidates for chaplaincy vacancies.

Salvation Army staff, working full or part time, play a vital role within the Ministry. In addition to spiritual counseling, at some institutions they take inmates into the community for a variety of reasons such as visiting Canada Manpower offices, employment interviews, family visiting, and other community-related activities.

All clergy working in the Ministry provide family counseling upon request.

## STATISTICAL SECTION



## PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report

Correctional Update (published bimonthly)

Correctional Programs in Ontario - Adult Male Institutions

The Vanier Centre for Women

Ontario Temporary Absence Program

Ontario Temporary Absence Program - Of Interest to Employers

Probation/Parole Services for Adults

Community Resource Centres

Volunteers in Action

Training Schools in Ontario

Probation/Aftercare Services for Juvenile

We Need Foster Parents

Open the Door to Someone in Need

Correctional Education in Ontario

Careers in Corrections

Career Opportunities for Native People

## EXPENDITURE

### EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM

	1974/75 ACTUAL	1975/76 APPROPRIATIONS	1975/76 ACTUAL
Adult	\$ 65,440,307	\$ 80,902,100	\$ 80,585,946
Juvenile	30,663,876	35,104,900	34,557,196
Administration	<u>6,133,300</u>	<u>8,051,200</u>	<u>7,196,082</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	102,237,483	124,058,200	122,339,224
Less Statutory Appropriations (Minister's Salary)	18,038	18,000	18,405
NET TOTAL	<u>\$102,219,445</u>	<u>\$ 124,040,200</u>	<u>\$122,320,819</u>

### EXPENDITURE BY ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

Expenditure	\$102,237,445	\$ 124,058,200	\$122,338,819
Total Charges	<u>38</u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>405</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>\$102,237,483</u>	<u>\$ 124,058,200</u>	<u>\$122,339,224</u>

Superintendents	
ADULT FEMALE	
Vanier Centre for Women .....	B. J. Doyle
ADULT MALE	
Ontario Correctional Institute .....	T. McCarron
.....	Louise Dutka
	Co-ordinator of
	Treatment Services
Correctional Centres	
Burtch .....	J. C. Moclair
Guelph .....	S. Keane
Neuropsychiatric Clinic .....	S. Keane
* Maplehurst .....	J. L. Main
Millbrook .....	G. R. Fisher
Mimico .....	I. Starkie
Monteith .....	D. B. Griggs
Rideau .....	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay .....	R. N. Groulx
Adult Training Centres	
Brampton .....	R. P. Barrett
Glendale .....	E. Moore
* Maplehurst .....	J. L. Main
Monteith .....	D. B. Griggs
Rideau .....	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay .....	R. N. Groulx
Forestry Camps	
Camp Dufferin .....	S. Keane
Camp Hendrie .....	W. J. Taylor
Camp Hillsdale .....	W. J. Taylor
Camp Oliver .....	S. Keane
* Maplehurst complex opened July 31, 1975.	
TRAINING SCHOOLS	
Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville ...	R. Pond
Coeducational	
Brookside School .....	J. E. Slaven
Ecole Cecil Facer School .....	E. R. Blomme
Girls	
Grandview School .....	T. J. Locker
Kawartha Lakes School .....	Acting:
	F. P. Koch
Boys	
Ecole Champlain School .....	A. Riel
Hillcrest School .....	R. K. Glass
Pine Ridge School .....	A. Handelsman
Project D.A.R.E.	
Wendigo Lake .....	G. Cardwell
St. John's School .....	Br. Adrien Dolan
Sprucedale School .....	L. B. Horne
White Oaks Village .....	L. B. Horne

## JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	D. Westland
Brampton	Peel	1867	J. R. Stone
Brantford	Brant	1852	I. Wright
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	S. W. Gilbert
Chatham	Kent	1850	J. Pinder
Cobourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	H. J. Yorke
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	S. Rousseau
Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Guelph	Wellington	1853	M. W. Allman
Haileybury	Temiskaming	1923	D. Abbott
Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	D. Phillipson
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	R. H. Nash
Lindsay	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	D. C. Hinks
London	Middlesex	1843	J. H. Kutchaw
L'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	G. Jongsma
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D. B. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	W. A. Hoey
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	J. D. Robertson
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	G. Preston
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	J. G. Hildebrandt
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	A. Dunbar
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	W. Jennings
Stratford	Perth	1887	J. H. Watson
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	N.C. Bamford
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie
Toronto	York	1862	W. Taylor
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	F. T. MacDonald
Whitby	Ontario	1958	F. R. Gill
Windsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	D. M. Fraser

### Detention Centres

Niagara	Welland	1973	W. L. Barber
Ottawa	Carleton	1972	G. K. Meyer
Quinte	Lennox and Addington	1971	E. W. Martin

# PROBATION

1. Total persons under probation supervision,  
fiscal year 1975 - 1976.

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>
Men	31,502	Boys
Women	<u>4,920</u>	Girls
Total	36,422	Total
		7,029
		<u>984</u>
		8,013

2. Total under supervision April, 1975

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>
Men	14,985	Boys
Women	<u>2,114</u>	Girls
Total	17,099	Total
		3,816
		<u>563</u>
		4,379

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1976

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>
Men	16,089	Boys
Women	<u>2,487</u>	Girls
Total	18,576	Total
		3,649
		<u>682</u>
		4,331

4. Total placed under probation supervision  
April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976

<u>Adults:</u>		<u>Juveniles:</u>
Men	16,517	Boys
Women	<u>2,806</u>	Girls
Total	19,323	Total
		3,687
		<u>872</u>
		4,559

# ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year ending March 31, 1976.

No. of meetings held .....	241
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men .....	1,320
Women .....	<u>230</u>
Total .....	1,550

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men .....	573
Women .....	<u>101</u>
Total .....	674

Completed successfully:

Men .....	422	or	69.63%
Women .....	<u>81</u>	or	89.05%
Total .....	503	or	72.16%

# COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>April 1/74 to March 31/75</u>		<u>April 1/75 to March 31/76</u>	
	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>
No. applications received				
Academic	101		140	
Vocational	194		224	
Employment	1,645		1,637	
6 to 15 day	215		216	
Subtotals received	<u>2,155</u>	<u>12,385</u>	<u>2,217</u>	<u>17,267</u>
No. applications activated				
Academic	76		94	
Vocational	169		186	
Employment	1,177		1,205	
6 to 15 day	88		69	
Subtotals activated	<u>1,510</u>	<u>7,330</u>	<u>1,554</u>	<u>11,788</u>
No. applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1,308	7,159	1,364	11,650
% completed of totals activated	86.6%	97.7%	87.8%	98.8%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	8,840	100%	13,342	100%
Revoked	115	1.3%	154	1.2%
Withdrawn	258	2.9%	174	1.3%
Grand totals completed without revocation	8,725	98.7%	13,188	98.8%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	8,467	95.8%	13,014	97.5%

Community Resource Centre TAs are not included in the above cumulative figures.

HOUSE OF CONCORD RESIDENTIAL TRAINING T.A.s - now averaging about 50 resident participants per month and Industrial Program T.A.s now averaging about 50 resident participants per month are also excluded from the above unless these same participants were involved in normal 1 to 5 day or 6 to 15 day T.A.s supplementary to their involvement in these programs.

These new programs combined with general encouragement by the Ministry towards greater use of 1 to 5 day T.A.s for prerelease humanitarian and rehabilitative programs have resulted in a sharp increase in 1 to 5 day T.A.s.



## TRAINING SCHOOLS

### TRAINING SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

Male .....	627
Female .....	185
Total .....	812
Ages:	
7 .....	-
8 .....	-
9 .....	2
10 .....	3
11 .....	15
12 .....	25
13 .....	95
14 .....	236
15 .....	413
16 .....	23

### TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS

Automatic:	
Reached the age of 18 years .....	747
Committal quashed .....	3
Deceased .....	9
TOTAL .....	759
Approved by the Minister:	
Adjustment considered satisfactory .....	208
Enlisted in armed forces .....	5
Moved out of province .....	16
Responsibilities assumed by another agency	6
Placed on probation to adult court .....	277
Sentenced to adult institution .....	102
Other .....	4
TOTAL .....	618

	Brookside (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Champlain (Boys)	Champlain (Girls)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Placements recommended	111	53	175	118	156	-	356	55	250	117	128	194	189	62	121	192	36	2313
Placements deferred	4	-	2	1	5	-	8	2	1	4	3	9	7	3	15	4	1	66
Placements previously deferred and now approved	3	-	2	1	6	-	6	4	2	1	-	3	4	2	2	1	-	37
Terminations of wardship approved	29	1	54	4	36	-	57	31	48	27	27	95	60	26	42	80	1	618
Terminations of wardship deferred	1	-	4	-	3	-	5	1	4	1	3	4	2	1	-	6	-	35
Special reports	25	5	10	6	21	-	84	10	40	14	11	36	31	3	11	26	9	342

SUMMARY OF LOCATION OF WARDS

Numbers of Wards

On school roll, April 1, 1975	64	33	92	31	81	-	131	47	85	86	50	103	101	29	25	92	36	1086
In Ministry group homes	12	1	24	10	5	-	14	-	14	19	18	17	9	10	9	14	21	197
On placement	151	21	181	44	129	-	293	51	206	82	131	191	234	85	107	195	56	2157
New admissions during fiscal year	-	-	149	18	-	-	-	-	-	478	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	812
Terminations	69	1	109	13	91	-	204	45	131	47	86	179	137	41	65	150	9	1377
On school roll, March 31, 1976	62	28	80	33	65	7	89	48	59	89	43	91	93	2	38	95	38	960
In Ministry group homes	10	1	31	7	15	-	10	1	1	25	16	5	10	7	17	18	19	193
On placement	112	28	159	70	133	-	197	52	161	94	82	132	199	18	108	131	46	1722

Average length of stay in training school (admission to graduation) for admissions during the fiscal year(in months)

8.2    6.2    5.1    6.3    7.0    -    6.5    10.3    6.4    3.7    3.6    6.7    6.4    2.9    4.4    5.2    12.0 \*

\* Admitted during fiscal years 1974/75 and 1975/76

IN	Reception & Assessment Centre										TOTALS									
	Brookside (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Champlain (Boys)	Champlain (Girls)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Oakville (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre Oakville (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	St. John's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)			
Transfers of new admissions	33	11	1	22	73	5	38	6	35	3	1	51	90	-	63	89	17	538		
Transfers from other training schools	30	2	33	11	37	2	25	51	19	53	11	89	31	66	78	72	1	611		
Returns from treatment centres	6	2	3	-	9	-	12	3	1	38	15	23	14	2	-	4	3	135		
Returns from Ministry group homes	37	7	37	20	20	-	41	1	21	35	25	34	31	30	24	39	12	414		
Returns from placement:																				
Violation of placement terms	23	17	31	12	2	-	32	7	12	27	18	9	33	4	24	25	18	294		
Court order	7	-	9	1	9	-	1	1	-	3	-	7	3	1	1	5	1	49		
Re-placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Medical attention	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7		
Voluntary	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	10		
Counseling	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8	2	-	13	18	-	6	-	-	57		
Other	17	6	20	5	10	-	17	3	10	2	2	10	24	6	10	19	7	168		
OUT																				
New admissions transferred to other training schools	-	-	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	373	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	538		
Transfers to other training schools	35	10	47	11	22	-	3	9	7	91	39	43	28	122	54	69	21	611		
Transfers to treatment centres	9	4	3	-	8	-	16	9	-	39	17	23	18	-	-	3	5	154		
Transfers to Ministry group homes	34	7	61	23	32	-	43	2	12	43	29	23	31	34	32	51	11	468		
Placements from training schools to:																				
Own home	45	23	67	28	65	-	95	36	58	42	22	72	101	39	79	85	11	868		
Foster home	15	6	36	24	15	-	21	4	26	12	12	9	8	13	9	8	6	224		
Free home	3	2	3	1	7	-	14	5	5	3	2	15	8	5	1	5	-	69		
Boarding home	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	19		
Employed home	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7		
Special rates home	3	-	-	1	2	-	15	2	7	11	2	8	22	-	2	4	3	82		
Self-contained accommodation	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	2	-	20		
Placements from Ministry group homes to:																				
Own home	2	-	6	2	-	-	3	-	2	12	7	1	3	6	9	4	3	60		
Foster home	3	-	6	2	2	-	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	23		
Free home	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	8		
Boarding home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Employed homes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Special rates home	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Self-contained accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	7		

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in custody, April 1, 1975.....	2,142
Committed during the year.....	6,565
* Transferred from other institutions.....	2,209
National Parole violators readmitted.....	59
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	<u>115</u>
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	11,090

Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	3,826
Discharged on payment of fines .....	129
Released by National Parole Board.....	303
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	562
Released on bail.....	97
Released to immigration authorities .....	11
Released for any other reason .....	469
Transferred for any other reason .....	2,864
Died while serving sentence .....	2
Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1976 ...	<u>36</u>
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.....	8,299
Number remaining in custody, March 31, 1976 ...	2,791

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence

AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Total
16 years .....	246	19	265
17 years .....	605	32	637
18 years.....	684	35	719
19 - 24 years inclusive.....	2,411	137	2,548
25 - 35 years inclusive.....	1,246	106	1,352
36 - 50 years inclusive.....	676	47	723
51 - 70 years inclusive.....	310	6	316
70 years and over.....	<u>5</u>	-	<u>5</u>
TOTALS .....	6,183	382	6,565

ESCAPES

	Escaped and Still At Large	Escaped and Recaptured
Brampton (ATC) .....	2	22
Burtch (CC) .....	5	26
Maplehurst (CC) .....	1	-
House of Concord .....	1	-
Glendale (ATC) .....	1	15
Guelph (CC) .....	13	17
Millbrook (CC) .....	-	-
Mimico (CC) .....	5	28
Monteith (CC & ATC) .....	2	8
Ontario Correctional Institute .	-	1
Rideau (CC & ATC) .....	2	26
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC) ....	1	18
Vanier Centre .....	3	22
TOTAL .....	<u>36</u>	<u>183</u>

# LENGTH OF SENTENCE

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Definite terms under 30 days...	165	34	199
30 days and under 60 .....	454	20	474
2 months and under 3 .....	425	7	432
3 months and under 6 .....	1,385	38	1,423
6 months and under 12 .....	1,368	10	1,378
12 months and under 18 .....	622	6	628
18 months and under 24 .....	585	5	590
Other definite terms .....	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	<u>5,017</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>5,137</u>
Indefinite terms being served			
under 3 months.....	13	4	17
3 months and under 6 .....	137	70	207
6 months and under 12 .....	340	104	444
12 months and under 18 .....	320	37	357
18 months and under 24 .....	330	47	377
Other indefinite terms .....	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	<u>1,166</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>1,428</u>
TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING			
SERVED.....	<u>6,183</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>6,565</u>
(Included in above)			
Intermittent sentences .....	206	6	208
Probation after sentence ....	794	56	850

# PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
To other correctional institutions to serve sentence .....	7,430	302
To other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	109	4
To penitentiary .....	734	17
To training school .....	37	5
To Ontario hospital .....	705	55
For other reasons .....	<u>2,123</u>	<u>137</u>
TOTALS .....	<u>11,138</u>	<u>520</u>

## FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

Paid Fine .....	13,888	1,003
Placed on probation .....	308	21
Suspended sentence .....	203	22
Mixed probation and suspended sentence .....	313	16
Under 30 days .....	16,849	1,040
30 days and under 60 days .....	3,734	205
60 days and under 90 days .....	1,203	31
3 months and under 4 .....	1,625	47
4 months and under 5 .....	478	13
5 months and under 6 .....	253	18
6 months and under 9 .....	1,450	38
9 months and under 12 .....	654	21
12 months and under 15 .....	698	9
15 months and under 18 .....	174	7
18 months and under 21 .....	356	8
21 months and under 24 .....	472	10
Penitentiary .....	<u>734</u>	<u>17</u>
Definite Sentences .....	43,392	2,526
Indefinite Sentences .....	1,005	80
Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment .....	28,680	1,464



MALE

	Brampton ATC	Burth CC	(a) Maplehurst CC & ATC	(b) House of Concord	Glendale ATC	(c) Guelph CC and GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC and ATC	Ontario Corr. Institute	Rideau CC and ATC	Thunder Bay CC and ATC	TOTALS
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1975 .....	105	245	-	-	81	572	186	266	152	143	177	128	2,055
Committed during year .....	153	1153	372	31	56	802	144	1298	566	707	502	399	6,183
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	155	126	304	116	99	281	252	374	71	145	174	65	2,162
* Readmitted from other institutions .....	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	29
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-	11	-	-	-	37	2	9	-	-	-	-	59
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	-	10	-	-	-	65	14	25	-	1	-	-	115
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	104	793	76	33	38	447	181	719	271	104	257	194	3,217
Discharged on payment of fine .....	1	69	2	-	-	-	-	26	14	3	3	-	118
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	2	79	7	6	7	101	-	123	54	19	46	35	479
Released by National Parole Board .....	43	46	17	-	17	75	8	15	26	3	26	24	300
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	90	32	30	-	28	78	16	68	52	26	31	32	483
Released on bail .....	5	7	2	2	1	6	2	16	1	11	7	-	60
Released to immigration authorities .....	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	6
Released for other reasons .....	1	-	4	7	2	47	13	210	64	30	33	24	435
Transferred to hospital .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	3	1	3	-	2	20
Transferred for other reasons .....	44	272	155	33	47	377	194	501	123	667	214	138	2,765
Died while serving sentence .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1976 .	2	5	1	1	1	13	-	5	2	-	2	1	33
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1976 .....	119	239	388	65	95	603	184	283	180	153	234	142	2,685

(a) Maplehurst CC & ATC - operational August, 1976

(b) House of Concord - operational June 1976

(c) Guelph CC - includes Dufferin and Oliver camps and G.A.T.U.

\* Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc. and readmitted.

## FEMALE

---

### VANIER CENTRE

---

Remaining in custody, April 1,1975 .....	87
Committed during year .....	382
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .....	18
Readmitted from other institutions .....	-
National Parole violators readmitted .....	-
Ontario Parole violators readmitted .....	-
Transferred from a psychiatric facility .....	-
<hr/>	
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	114
Discharged on payment of fine.....	11
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	16
Released by National Parole Board .....	3
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	79
Released on bail .....	37
Released to immigration authorities .....	5
Released for other reasons .....	34
Transferred to hospital .....	-
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	-
Transferred for other reasons .....	78
Died while serving sentence .....	1
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31,1976 .....	3
<hr/>	
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1976 .....	106

## JAILS

### Number admitted to Jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	54,721
For the year ending March 31, 1976 .....	54,791

### Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	44,293
For the year ending March 31, 1976 .....	45,918

### Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1975 .....	32,702
For the year ending March 31, 1976 .....	30,144

## CONVICTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes:		
Against the person .....	4,142	274
Against property .....	20,537	789
Against public order and peace .....	6,303	265
Against public morals and decency .....	754	44
Liquor offences .....	19,704	1,267
Drug offences .....	4,105	185
Traffic offences .....	26,189	1317
Miscellaneous .....	<u>5,368</u>	<u>179</u>
TOTALS	87,102	4,320

## AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO JAIL

Under 16 years .....	73	10
16 years .....	2,160	152
17 years .....	3,432	203
18 years .....	4,018	258
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	17,185	944
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	12,335	841
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	8,488	489
51 years to 70 years inclusive .....	3,831	195
71 years and over .....	<u>156</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTALS .....	51,678	3,113

# MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1975 .....	939	41
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1975 .	1,541	60
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year	198	5
Transferred from other institutions .....	5,744	517
Admitted during year ending March 31, 1976 .....	<u>51,678</u>	<u>3,113</u>
Total in custody during year .....	60,100	3,736

# MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail .....	7,462	511
Acquitted and released .....	266	34
Released by order of judge or court without trial .....	363	28
Paid fines and were released .....	13,888	1,003
Released on probation .....	308	21
Suspended sentence .....	203	22
Mixed probation and suspended sentence .....	313	16
Released for any other reason .....	1,441	97
Released to immigration .....	950	231
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	21,007	1,134
* Transferred to other institutions .....	11,138	520
Died before trial .....	10	-
Died while serving sentence .....	10	3
Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	5	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1976 .....	1,036	46
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1976 .....	<u>1,700</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	60,100	3,736

\* See Prisoners Transferred (see page 37)

# ERRATA

For Barrie Jail entry read:  
Average Jail Population: 59.2  
Total Day's Stay: 21657  
Total of Total Day's Stay: 1002041

## USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

JAILS	ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES			LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENSES	NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENSES	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP AND TRANSIT INMATES	TOTAL DAY'S STAY
	M	F	M&F	M	F	M	F					
Barrie .....	35	7	80	80	5	34	-	<del>52.7</del>	465	1120	77	<del>19278</del>
Brampton .....	30	-	66	66	-	-	-	57.6	1275	331	-	21093
Brantford .....	38	3	51	51	5	29	-	39.0	631	470	-	14283
Brockville .....	21	4	40	40	3	7	-	22.4	133	387	113	8193
Chatham .....	41	5	53	52	2	22	-	34.5	268	391	5	12621
Cobourg .....	34	3	46	46	2	12	-	27.9	175	200	111	10216
Cornwall .....	21	4	30	29	3	9	-	22.4	361	195	6	8201
Fort Frances ....	10	2	19	16	4	1	-	9.4	52	226	130	3437
Guelph .....	28	-	52	52	-	23	-	37.3	499	113	-	13645
Haileybury .....	29	3	41	40	5	13	-	26.4	208	139	-	9648
Hamilton .....	68	18	189	176	19	115	5	163.0	1455	1743	-	59668
Kenora .....	73	24	159	126	41	53	10	114.3	432	1414	-	41829
Kitchener .....	37	-	75	75	3	25	-	56.4	590	714	1	20660
Lindsay .....	24	6	37	37	3	8	-	18.9	219	278	296	6942
London .....	62	8	136	123	13	68	1	93.9	1017	1778	95	34351
L'Orignal .....	24	3	24	24	1	8	-	16.3	116	118	27	5961
Milton .....	25	-	54	54	-	17	-	37.5	457	233	79	13713
Monteith .....	26	-	35	35	-	7	-	20.0	302	345	25	7331
North Bay .....	57	6	80	78	2	21	-	47.4	335	395	233	17340
Orangeville .....	16	-	27	27	-	5	-	16.9	201	82	281	6195
Owen Sound ....	31	6	48	48	4	13	-	28.3	196	329	9	10364
Parry Sound ....	31	4	42	41	2	16	-	26.5	230	278	9	9709
Pembroke .....	28	4	43	43	2	14	-	25.3	255	532	28	9252
Perth .....	24	2	29	29	2	9	-	18.6	103	235	130	6803
Peterborough ...	24	1	45	43	2	11	-	26.8	201	594	-	9824
St. Thomas ....	17	-	34	34	-	9	-	22.5	261	121	-	8239
Sarnia .....	52	7	69	69	2	21	-	48.6	438	429	10	17790
Sault Ste. Marie	32	7	83	80	8	20	-	56.3	678	542	-	20613
Simcoe .....	35	3	45	45	2	16	-	31.8	133	233	22	11656
Stratford .....	31	-	39	39	2	15	-	27.7	255	262	5	10139
Sudbury .....	59	6	116	116	10	52	-	80.1	1050	1144	116	29315
Thunder Bay ....	64	11	118	108	10	50	-	71.7	327	670	262	26240
* Toronto .....	543	48	895	833	62	551	24	780.3	6985	7902	708	285578
Walkerton .....	21	4	41	41	1	13	-	26.4	260	201	20	9658
Whitby .....	58	6	113	111	4	43	-	77.4	889	725	-	28343
Windsor .....	92	10	116	112	7	52	1	84.3	1037	1044	111	30868
Woodstock .....	24	3	29	29	1	8	-	19.1	131	257	3	6974
Niagara D.C. ...	130	9	141	138	9	70	-	116.4	1028	966	4	42620
Ottawa D.C. ...	158	30	208	199	12	124	2	160.8	922	1341	165	58840
Quinte D.C. ....	96	6	120	119	6	56	-	88.1	650	1094	42	32232
TOTALS								25220	29571	3123		<del>97825</del>

\* Includes Hendrie and Hillsdale Forestry Camps











CARON  
RI  
-A55

Ontario  
Publications

**REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER**

**1977**



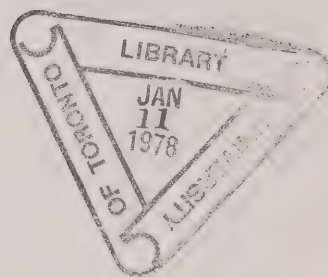
Ontario

**Ministry of  
Correctional  
Services**



**Ministry of Correctional Services**  
**Annual Report of the Minister**  
**For the Year Ending 31st March 1977**







The Honourable Frank Drea

The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon,  
OC BA LLD DU DHumL BAA (Theatre)  
Hon FRCPS(C)

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of  
Ontario,  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park,  
Toronto, Ontario.

May It Please Your Honour:

It has been the custom of the Ministry of Correctional Services, since its inception, to present an Annual Report of its activities, together with those of the Ontario Board of Parole, for the information of Members of the Legislature and also for distribution to agencies operating in our field in Ontario and to other correctional jurisdictions throughout North America. However, the increasing interest in, and wider distribution of, the Ministry's bi-monthly CORRECTIONAL UPDATE newsletter has largely satisfied the demand for the narrative information formerly contained in the Annual Reports of successive years.

The recommendations of the Ontario Commission on the Legislature (the Camp Commission) as accepted, now require the

presentation of an Estimates Debate background document reflecting programs and dollar expenditures area by area. Therefore, I have the honour to present at this time, as my Annual Report, this statistical summary of quantifiable Ministry and Board of Parole activities, together with a table showing the membership of the Ontario Board of Parole, The Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender, and the Training Schools Advisory Board.

The separate background volume of briefing materials, intended for Members' use in their consideration of my Ministry's Annual Estimates for the coming year, will be distributed prior to the debate of those Estimates in the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Correctional Services.

### Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,  
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,  
Vice-Chairman

J. D. Hill,  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. E. M. Markle,  
Member

H. M. Hooper,  
Member

Donald Nokes,  
Member

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson,  
Member

### Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd  
Chairman

Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Rev. John M. Kelly, CSB, PhD, LLD

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, MD, DPsych.,  
FRCP (c)

John M. Gilbert

Jack Marks, Staff Superintendent,  
Metropolitan Toronto Police

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, BA, BEd, LLD

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Karen H. Freel, BA

David H. Newman, BA, LLB

Mrs. Dorothy Downing

### Training Schools Advisory Board

The Board advises the Minister on the current state of training schools and the welfare of wards. The plans made for each ward's return to the community are evaluated by the Board and an appropriate recommendation is then made to the Minister.

Barry G. Lowes, MA  
Chairman

Mrs. Joan Riches, MSW

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch

Rev. Michael McKinley

NOTE: The Training Schools Advisory Board began reporting to the Minister of Community and Social Services effective July 1st, 1977, as part of the reorganization of children's services which occurred on that date.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

1976/1977



# JUVENILE DIVISION

## SUMMARY OF LOCATION OF WARDS

NUMBER OF WARDS		TOTALS																				
As of April 1, 1976																						
On School Roll		62	28	80	33	65	7	89	48	59	89	43	91	--	93	2	38	--	95	--	38	960
In Ministry Group Home		10	1	31	7	15	--	10	1	1	25	16	5	--	10	7	17	--	18	--	19	193
On Placement in Community		112	28	159	70	133	--	197	52	161	94	82	132	--	199	18	108	--	131	--	46	1,722
TOTAL		184	57	270	110	213	7	296	101	221	208	141	228	--	302	27	163	--	244	--	103	2,875
As of March 31, 1977																						
On School Roll		49	20	68	37	39	13	--	45	53	74	45	66	9	80	--	35	1	77	--	28	739
In Ministry Group Home		6	1	33	8	8	1	--	--	3	38	16	5	2	8	--	7	3	4	--	21	164
On Placement in Community		104	39	204	81	111	17	--	47	132	127	126	94	3	172	--	39	12	130	20	44	1,502
TOTAL		159	60	305	126	158	31	--	92	188	239	187	165	14	260	--	81	16	211	20	93	2,405
New Admissions		--	--	174	22	--	--	--	--	--	384	154	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	734
Terminations		57	11	108	42	106	1	29	57	117	76	161	124	--	120	--	35	--	142	5	13	1,204
Average length of stay in Training School (admission to graduation) for admissions during the fiscal year (in months).		6.37	8.57	4.49	6.55	4.86	7.23	--	7.82	5.78	4.23	4.06	7.11	7.71	5.87	--	4.25	5.42	6.01	--	--	9.00



## JUVENILE DIVISION

### TRAINING SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

Male . . . . .	558
Female . . . . .	176
Total . . . . .	734
Ages:	
7 . . . . .	--
8 . . . . .	--
9 . . . . .	1
10 . . . . .	5
11 . . . . .	10
12 . . . . .	25
13 . . . . .	71
14 . . . . .	204
15 . . . . .	384
16 . . . . .	34

### TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS

#### Automatic:

Reached the age of 18 years . . . . .	574
Committal Quashed . . . . .	2
Deceased . . . . .	12
Total . . . . .	588

#### Approved by the Minister:

Adjustment considered satisfactory . . . . .	221
Enlisted in the Armed Forces . . . . .	4
Moved out of Province . . . . .	23
Whereabouts unknown over a long period . . . . .	3
Admitted to Treatment Centres . . . . .	--
Responsibility assumed by another agency . . . . .	5
Placed on probation to Adult Court . . . . .	279
Sentenced to Adult Institution . . . . .	79
Other . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	616

# JUVENILE DIVISION

## MOVEMENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOL WARDS

IN:	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	BROOKSIDE (GIRLS)	CECIL FACER (BOYS)	CECIL FACER (GIRLS)	CHAMPLAIN (BOYS)	CHAMPLAIN (GIRLS)	GRANDVIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	PINE RIDGE (GIRLS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	PORTAGE LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	WENDIGO LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (BOYS)	WENDIGO LAKE, PROJECT D.A.R.E. (GIRLS)	SPRUCCEDALE (BOYS)	SPRUCCEDALE (GIRLS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTALS
Transfers of new admissions	36	11	--	28	40	12	--	5	33	--	--	56	14	65	--	35	5	62	--	10	412
Transfers from other schools	19	6	42	21	28	14	2	49	55	77	271	38	1	27	--	88	15	86	25	3	867
Returns from treatment centres	4	4	5	3	1	--	2	8	6	23	18	15	--	19	--	--	--	2	--	3	113
Returns from Ministry Group Homes	31	6	66	26	12	2	7	2	12	64	49	20	--	32	--	19	1	39	2	16	406
Returns from placement:																					
Violation of Placement Terms	25	5	17	7	26	1	3	4	11	18	25	16	--	30	--	2	--	17	--	13	220
Court Order	6	--	10	2	2	--	--	2	2	2	2	7	--	2	--	5	--	3	--	1	46
Re-placement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Medical attention	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3
Voluntary	2	--	1	--	3	1	1	--	1	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	15
Counselling	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	15	6	1	12	--	25	--	1	1	--	--	--	3
Other	10	3	4	2	2	--	--	3	15	2	2	12	--	--	--	5	1	19	--	4	118
OUT:																					
New Admissions transferred to Training Schools	--	--	45	3	--	--	--	--	--	264	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	412
Transfers to other schools	24	3	28	10	16	1	269	7	5	90	117	33	1	14	26	172	4	37	--	10	867
Transfers to treatment centres	2	2	7	4	4	--	4	7	12	21	17	15	--	17	--	--	--	2	--	2	116
Transfers to Ministry Group Homes	26	6	67	27	20	4	5	3	14	73	45	19	2	31	--	19	5	23	--	18	407
Placements from Training Schools to:																					
Own Home	46	15	89	27	61	9	23	27	40	31	17	53	3	100	--	61	7	84	--	12	705
Foster Home	18	9	24	15	30	4	9	3	19	11	26	9	--	15	--	7	4	10	--	4	217
Boarding Home	--	1	2	2	4	--	8	8	8	1	3	9	--	6	--	3	--	7	--	--	62
Free Home	--	1	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	2	2	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	12
Employed Home	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3
Special Rates Home	11	1	6	7	5	5	6	10	11	9	17	18	--	16	--	8	2	7	1	8	148
Self-contained Accommodation	--	1	1	1	--	--	2	--	3	2	4	1	--	4	--	--	--	8	--	--	27
Placements from Ministry Group Homes to:																					
Own Home	6	--	18	3	1	--	1	--	1	22	10	2	--	2	--	4	--	8	--	3	81
Foster Home	3	1	11	2	--	--	1	--	2	8	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	34
Free Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	3
Boarding Home	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	1	--	10
Employed Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special Rates Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
Self-contained Accommodation	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	10

\* Administrative transfers do not necessarily constitute a physical transfer of persons.

## TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

-8-

## ADULT INSTITUTIONS

### MALE & FEMALE

#### NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in custody, April 1, 1976 . . . . .	2,791
Committed during the year . . . . .	8,088
* Transferred from other institutions. . . . .	<u>1,990</u>
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR. . .	12,869

#### AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Total
16 years . . . . .	243	13	256
17 years . . . . .	674	39	713
18 years . . . . .	775	28	803
19 - 24 years inclusive . . . . .	2,980	156	3,136
25 - 35 years inclusive . . . . .	1,762	110	1,872
36 - 50 years inclusive . . . . .	939	53	992
51 - 70 years inclusive . . . . .	304	5	309
71 years and over . . . . .	<u>7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTALS . . . . .	7,684	404	8,088

#### ESCAPES

		Escaped and Still at Large	Escaped and Recaptured
Brampton (ATC) . . . . .	4,787	2	25
Burch (CC & ATC) . . . . .	131	3	25
Maplehurst (CC & ATC) . . . . .	306	-	1
House of Concord . . . . .	414	-	9
Glendale (ATC) . . . . .	176	1	13
Guelph (CC) . . . . .	--	1	63
Millbrook (CC) . . . . .	928	-	1
Mimico (CC) . . . . .	3,048	3	16
Monteith (CC & ATC) . . . . .	3	3	3
Ontario Correctional Institute . . . . .	<u>21</u>	3	5
Rideau (CC & ATC) . . . . .	9,814	2	30
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC) . . . . .	3,055	-	15
Vanier Centre . . . . .		<u>3</u>	<u>29</u>
TOTAL . . . . .		21	<u>235</u>

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.

# **ADULT INSTITUTIONS** MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

MALE

	Brampton ATC	Burich CC	Maplehurst CC & ATC	House of Concord	Glendale ATC	Guelph CC and GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC and ATC	Ontario Corr. Institute	Rideau CC and ATC	Thunder Bay CC & ATC	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1976 . . . . .	119	239	388	65	95	603	184	283	180	153	234	142	2,685
Committed during year . . . . .	210	1,263	566	71	89	875	248	1,985	578	760	664	375	7,684
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. . . . .	6	6	--	1	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	17
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	120	145	231	229	106	277	138	186	83	151	170	21	1,857
(*) Readmitted from other institutions . . . . .	--	--	28	2	7	--	8	14	8	5	16	2	90
Discharged on expiration of sentence . . . . .	171	889	227	127	73	379	157	1,093	240	87	384	151	3,978
Discharged on payment of fine . . . . .	--	56	3	1	--	6	--	33	17	--	4	3	123
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.. . . . .	22	83	37	36	21	9	24	257	17	1	55	84	646
Released by National Parole Board . . . . .	15	17	53	17	10	102	4	12	19	10	19	28	306
Released by Ontario Parole Board . . . . .	27	26	63	7	15	73	12	26	20	10	28	16	323
Released on Bail . . . . .	3	15	6	1	2	12	4	43	10	3	5	3	107
Released to immigration authorities . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Released for other reasons . . . . .	25	69	71	22	16	128	41	189	158	54	63	47	883
Transferred to hospital . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transferred to a psychiatric facility . . . . .	2	2	6	1	--	14	4	4	2	1	2	2	40
Transferred for other reasons . . . . .	67	243	350	80	61	432	134	331	174	727	281	58	2,938
Died while serving sentence . . . . .	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1977 . . . . .	2	3	--	--	1	1	--	3	3	3	2	--	18
Remaining in Custody March 31, 1977	121	248	397	76	98	602	198	477	189	173	241	148	2,968

(a) Guelph CC - includes G.A.T.U. and Oliver Forestry Camp

\* Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc. and readmitted.

## ADULT INSTITUTIONS

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

#### FEMALE

#### VANIER CENTRE

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1976 . . . . .	106
Committed during year . . . . .	404
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. . . . .	2
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons . . . . .	24
Readmitted from other institutions. . . . .	--
Discharged on expiration of sentence . . . . .	123
Discharged on payment of fine . . . . .	8
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. . . . .	40
Released by National Parole Board . . . . .	--
Released by Ontario Parole Board . . . . .	91
Released on Bail . . . . .	69
Released to immigration authorities . . . . .	--
Released for other reasons . . . . .	45
Transferred to hospital . . . . .	--
Transferred to a psychiatric facility . . . . .	3
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. . . . .	1
Transferred for other reasons . . . . .	66
Died while serving sentence . . . . .	--
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1977. . . . .	3
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1977 . . . . .	87



## ADULT INSTITUTIONS

### LENGTH OF SENTENCE

#### Definite Terms

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 30 days . . . . .	306	79	385
30 days and under 60 . . . . .	723	17	740
2 months and under 3 . . . . .	446	7	453
3 months and under 6 . . . . .	1,822	40	1,862
6 months and under 12 . . . . .	1,792	26	1,818
12 months and under 18 . . . . .	893	14	907
18 months and under 24 . . . . .	870	3	873
Other definite terms . . . . .	<u>44</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>44</u>
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	<u>6,896</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>7,082</u>

#### Indefinite Terms Being Served

Under 3 months . . . . .	25	15	40
3 months and under 6 . . . . .	163	62	225
6 months and under 12 . . . . .	386	79	465
12 months and under 18 . . . . .	174	43	217
18 months and under 24 . . . . .	13	14	27
Other indefinite terms . . . . .	<u>27</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>32</u>
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	<u>788</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>1,006</u>

#### TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED

<u>7,684</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>8,088</u>
--------------	------------	--------------

#### (Included in the above)

Intermittent Sentences . . . . .	1,677	28	1,705
Probation after Sentence . . . . .	550	32	582

## J A I L S

### COMMITTED/SENTENCED

#### NUMBER COMMITTED TO JAIL FOR TRIAL:

For the year ending March 31, 1976 . . . . .	54,791
For the year ending March 31, 1977 . . . . .	59,362

#### NUMBER CONVICTED:

For the year ending March 31, 1976 . . . . .	45,918
For the year ending March 31, 1977 . . . . .	49,729

#### TOTAL NUMBER SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

For the year ending March 31, 1976 . . . . .	30,144
For the year ending March 31, 1977 . . . . .	36,889

#### TYPES OF CRIME

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes:		
Against the person . . . . .	4,468	316
Against property . . . . .	22,155	911
Against public order and peace . . .	6,800	306
Against public morals and decency . .	813	51
Liquor offences . . . . .	21,258	1,463
Drug offences . . . . .	4,428	214
Traffic offences . . . . .	28,253	1,521
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>5,791</u>	<u>207</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	93,966	4,989

#### AGES OF PRISONERS

Under 16 years. . . . .	62	24
16 years . . . . .	2,267	187
17 years . . . . .	3,722	293
18 years . . . . .	4,280	336
19 years to 24 years inclusive . . . .	18,737	1,270
25 years to 35 years inclusive . . . .	13,695	887
36 years to 50 years inclusive . . . .	8,903	529
51 years to 70 years inclusive . . . .	3,854	166
71 years and over . . . . .	<u>147</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTALS . . . . .	55,667	3,695

# J A I L S

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN:	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1976 . . . . .	1,036	46
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1976 . . .	1,700	70
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year .	49	6
Transferred from other institutions . . . . .	3,044	237
Committed during year ending March 31, 1977 . . . . .	<u>55,667</u>	<u>3,695</u>
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR . . . . .	61,496	4,054
OUT:		
Number released on bail . . . . .	10,869	927
Acquitted and released. . . . .	353	34
Released by order of judge or court without trial. . . . .	1,034	74
Paid fines and were released . . . . .	10,645	1,067
Released on probation . . . . .	366	44
Suspended sentence . . . . .	215	21
Mixed probation and suspended sentence . . . . .	452	30
Released for any other reason . . . . .	1,581	30
Released to immigration . . . . .	842	245
Discharged on expiration of sentence . . . . .	18,487	889
* Transferred to other institutions . . . . .	13,653	591
Died before trial . . . . .	5	--
Died while serving sentence . . . . .	8	--
Escaped and not recaptured during year . . . . .	7	--
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1977 . . . . .	1,326	28
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1977 . . . . .	<u>1,653</u>	<u>74</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	61,496	4,054

\* See Prisoners Transferred - Page 15

## J A I L S

### PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
To other correctional institutions to serve sentence . . . . .	9,541	328
To other correctional institutions for T.A.P. . . . .	106	5
To penitentiary . . . . .	1,040	38
To training school . . . . .	42	23
To Ontario hospital . . . . .	638	69
For other reasons . . . . .	<u>2,286</u>	<u>128</u>
TOTALS . . . . .	13,653	591

---

### FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

Paid fine . . . . .	10,645	1,067
Placed on probation . . . . .	366	44
Suspended sentence . . . . .	215	21
Mixed probation and suspended sentence . . . . .	452	30
Under 30 days . . . . .	21,989	1,385
30 days and under 60 days . . . . .	5,045	188
60 days and under 90 days . . . . .	1,605	36
3 months and under 4 . . . . .	2,082	45
4 months and under 5 . . . . .	482	14
5 months and under 6 . . . . .	136	1
6 months and under 9 . . . . .	1,348	20
9 months and under 12 . . . . .	273	4
12 months and under 15 . . . . .	495	9
15 months and under 18 . . . . .	259	6
18 months and under 21 . . . . .	43	1
21 months and under 24 . . . . .	180	2
Penitentiary . . . . .	<u>1,197</u>	<u>44</u>
Definite Sentences . . . . .	46,812	2,917
Indefinite Sentences . . . . .	685	168
Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment	35,134	1,755

# USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

JAILS	ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES			LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENSES	NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENSES	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP AND TRANSIT INMATES	TOTAL DAY'S STAY OF INMATES
	M	F	M&F	M	F	M	F					
Barrie . . . . .	32	9	122	122	4	43	--	71.03	574	977	42	25,927
Brampton . . . .	30	--	71	71	--	27	--	51.79	1,660	271	--	18,904
Brantford . . . .	22	3	56	56	5	27	--	39.87	473	454	--	14,554
Brockville . . . .	21	4	38	38	2	14	--	24.34	144	351	90	8,887
Chatham . . . . .	39	5	54	53	2	20	--	37.13	318	497	2	13,555
Cobourg . . . . .	34	3	38	38	2	15	--	29.41	142	331	210	10,735
Cornwall . . . . .	21	1	32	32	3	11	--	23.97	395	157	3	8,751
Fort Frances . . .	10	2	21	21	2	4	--	11.61	74	120	179	4,238
Guelph . . . . .	28	--	52	52	--	23	--	36.78	438	131	11	13,426
Haileybury . . . .	29	3	42	42	4	11	--	25.20	234	156	--	9,201
Hamilton . . . . .	68	18	189	180	24	92	4	160.16	1,324	1,631	--	58,460
Kenora . . . . .	73	24	136	114	32	59	5	101.51	555	1,234	---	37,054
Kitchener . . . . .	37	--	104	104	2	43	--	68.75	679	864	--	25,097
Lindsay . . . . .	24	6	40	40	3	8	--	21.89	324	235	354	7,992
London . . . . .	62	8	119	109	10	53	--	86.70	981	1,534	78	31,648
L'Orignal . . . . .	24	3	32	32	--	10	--	20.75	138	105	7	7,577
Milton . . . . .	31	--	54	54	--	27	--	41.19	378	298	51	15,036
Monteith . . . . .	26	--	37	37	--	11	--	20.69	271	346	28	7,552
North Bay . . . .	57	6	81	81	3	24	--	43.44	602	492	9	15,856
Orangeville . . . .	16	--	27	27	--	11	--	16.78	167	126	218	6,125
Owen Sound . . . .	31	6	49	49	3	15	--	33.98	253	373	--	12,403
Parry Sound . . . .	31	4	47	47	3	6	--	26.97	339	287	183	9,846
Pembroke . . . . .	24	4	37	37	2	12	--	23.15	163	344	43	8,453
Perth . . . . .	24	2	31	31	2	11	--	21.05	174	161	129	7,686
Peterborough . . .	24	1	54	54	2	19	--	35.90	412	483	--	13,104
St. Thomas . . . .	17	--	31	31	--	11	--	20.26	140	248	--	7,398
Sarnia . . . . .	52	7	69	69	2	26	--	49.40	528	488	73	18,034
Sault Ste. Marie . .	49	7	89	86	8	32	--	58.94	583	657	137	21,516
Simcoe . . . . .	25	1	50	50	2	20	--	32.77	324	324	--	11,964
Stratford . . . . .	31	--	45	45	--	12	--	28.36	165	334	17	10,355
Sudbury . . . . .	59	6	122	118	6	55	--	77.18	968	1,092	101	28,171
Thunder Bay . . . .	64	11	106	98	8	47	--	71.33	931	895	5	26,036
* Toronto . . . . .	543	48	881	823	62	590	23	749.76	8,897	8,651	591	273,666
Walkerton . . . . .	25	2	40	40	2	13	--	25.78	432	64	37	9,411
Whitby . . . . .	58	6	123	122	10	45	--	90.68	1,225	720	--	33,100
Windsor . . . . .	92	10	108	106	7	47	--	83.86	1,403	823	130	30,611
Woodstock . . . .	24	3	38	38	1	10	--	21.44	174	323	--	7,828
Quinte D. C. . . .	96	6	125	122	7	57	--	97.49	998	753	62	35,584
Ottawa-Carleton												
Detention Centre	186	10	207	197	17	118	3	163.74	1,287	858	293	59,768
Niagara D.C. . . .	130	9	155	142	11	59	--	110.06	991	916	3	40,173
TOTALS									30,258	29,104	3,086	1,005,682

\* Includes Hendrie and Hillsdale Forestry Camps

# COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>April 1/75 to March 31/76</u>		<u>April 1/76 to March 31/77</u>	
	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>
No. of Applications received				
Academic	140		120	
Vocational	224		132	
Employment	1,637		1,693	
6 to 15 day	216		298	
Subtotals received	<u>2,217</u>	<u>17,267</u>	<u>2,243</u>	<u>18,075</u>
No. of Applications activated				
Academic	94		73	
Vocational	186		109	
Employment	1,205		1,356	
6 to 15 day	69		65	
Subtotals activated	<u>1,554</u>	<u>11,788</u>	<u>1,605</u>	<u>11,753</u>
No. applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1,364	11,650	1,472	11,604
% completed of totals activated	87.8%	98.8%	91.8%	98.7%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	13,342	100%	13,356	100%
Revoked	154	1.2%	159	1.2%
Withdrawn	174	1.3%	121	.9%
Grand totals completed without revocation	13,188	98.8%	13,197	98.8%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	13,014	97.5%	13,076	97.9%

## NOTES:

Community Resource Centre T.A.s figures are assembled by the C.R.C. Branch and therefore will not be included in the figures shown.

House of Concord Residential Training T.A.s - now averaging about 56 resident participants per month and Industrial Program T.A.s now averaging about 70 resident participants per month are also excluded from the above unless these same participants were involved in normal (1 to 5) day or (6 to 15) day T.A.s supplementary to their involvement in these programs.

These new programs combined with general encouragement by the Ministry towards greater use of (1 to 5) day T.A.s for pre-release humanitarian and rehabilitative programs have sustained the high incidence of (1 to 5) day T.A.s.



# PROBATION

1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1976-1977

Adults:	Men	32,103
	Women	<u>5,324</u>
	Total	37,427

2. Total under supervision April 1, 1976

Adults:	Men	16,089
	Women	<u>2,487</u>
	Total	18,576

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1977

Adults:	Men	17,991
	Women	<u>2,777</u>
	Total	20,768

4. Total placed under probation supervision April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977

Adults:	Men	16,014
	Women	<u>2,837</u>
	Total	18,851

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year Ending March 31, 1977

No. of Meetings held . . . . . 243

No. appeared for parole consideration:

Men	. . . . .	1,345
Women	. . . . .	<u>269</u>
Total	. . . . .	1,614

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:

Men	. . . . .	546
Women	. . . . .	<u>129</u>
Total	. . . . .	675

Completed Successfully:

Men	. . . . .	365	or	64.49%
Women	. . . . .	<u>86</u>	or	81.13%
Total	. . . . .	451	or	72.16%





CA20N  
RI  
-A55



# Ministry of Correctional Services

## Report of the Minister 1978





**Ministry of Correctional Services**  
**Annual Report of the Minister**  
**For the Year Ending 31st March 1978**



The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon, OC BA LLD DU DHumL BAA  
(Theatre) Hon FRCPS(C)  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park,  
Toronto, Ontario.

May It Please Your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1978.

Since my appointment as Minister in September, 1977, I have directed my attention to promoting community programs for offenders and the improvement of institutional programs.

It is my strong belief that in the past, far too many individuals were sentenced to periods of incarceration who might better have been allowed to remain in the community. I refer to the numerous offenders who have not committed acts of physical violence and do not pose a physical threat to the community.

I have advocated in public forums across the province wider use of community service orders by the courts. These orders require the offender to take responsibility for his antisocial behavior and to repay society by performing on a volunteer basis tasks which benefit individuals such as senior citizens, or work which benefits the community generally.

The use of community service orders for minor offenders helps to relieve undesirable overcrowding in correctional institutions. Eliminating overcrowding results in substantial savings to the taxpayer by reducing the need to build new and expensive institutions.

I have also given impetus to a broad expansion of work for the community by inmate crews from correctional institutions. We live in a work-oriented society in which each individual must be self-reliant and productive. In my view there can be no better preparation of an inmate to assume his responsibilities in the work-a-day world upon his release than to send him out daily to perform useful work in the community while completing his sentence.

The daily involvement of inmates in work projects for the community is a positive experience in assuming discipline and learning good work habits which will serve them well upon their return to society.

To increase the inmate's motivation toward self-help and responsibility for his own future, a number of changes were advocated in federal legislation. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977, eliminates the



The Honourable Frank Drea

indeterminate/indefinite sentence and abolishes statutory remission in favor of earned remission. This new earned remission scheme means that an inmate must now 'earn' any reduction in his sentence based on his satisfactory conduct or his application to whatever work or educational program he is assigned. This simply means that those inmates who do not comply will remain in the institution for the entire length of the sentence given them by the courts.

I fully expect that we will see a very extensive change in the attitudes of offenders toward work -- a change which must surely benefit the community as well as the offender.

Along with the elimination of the indeterminate/indefinite sentence, the provinces were given the option to assume full parole jurisdiction over all provincially incarcerated inmates. To meet these increased responsibilities the Ontario Board of Parole and the Probation and Parole Services will be expanded.

I am pleased with the rate at which we have been able to close a number of outdated jails. During the year nine jails were closed or closures announced and four new detention centres and a reconstructed existing building were opened to replace them. In addition, the old section of the Toronto (Don) Jail, for long a controversial landmark in the province's correctional system, was finally closed.

This past year has seen a virtual revolution in the operation of our correctional system. It has been possible only because of the outstanding caliber and tremendous dedication of the 5,500 staff of this Ministry; next year will see more changes because it is our common goal to bring corrections even more into the community, since that is the place where the problems of the offender must be dealt with.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Frank Drea", written in a cursive style.

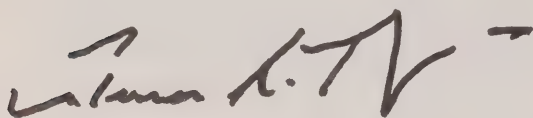
Minister of Correctional Services

The Honourable Frank Drea  
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1978.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Glenn R. Thompson". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "G" and a prominent "T".

Glenn R. Thompson  
Deputy Minister

## CONTENTS

Minister's Letter .....	2
Deputy Minister's Letter .....	4
Ministry Boards .....	6
Preface .....	7
Administration .....	8
Legislative Changes Affecting the Ministry ..	8
Organization Chart .....	10
Community-based Programs .....	11
Institution Programs .....	18
Support Services and Program Consultation and Development .....	29
Statistical Section .....	35

# Ministry Boards

## Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,  
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,  
Vice-Chairman

J. D. Hill,  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. E. M. Markle,  
Member

H. M. Hooper,  
Member

Donald Nokes,  
Member

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson,  
Member

## Minister's Advisory Council for the Treatment of the Offender

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd  
Chairman

Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Rev. John M. Kelly, CSB, PhD,  
LLD

Dr. Lionel P. Solorsh, MD,  
DPsych., FRCP (c)

John M. Gilbert

Jack Marks, Staff Superintendent,  
Metropolitan Toronto Police

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

Mrs. Katherine Stewart, BA, BEd, LLD

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Karen H. Freel, BA

David H. Newman, BA, LLB

Mrs. Dorothy Downing

Donald V. Roach

Lloyd Shier

## PREFACE

The Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services was created in 1946, as the Department of Reform Institutions. Previously, correctional facilities were under the jurisdiction of several different agencies.

At that time, the institutions operated by the Ministry included various types of facilities for adult male inmates, one facility for adult female inmates, and several training schools for boys and girls.

On January 1, 1968, the Ministry assumed full responsibility for 35 county and two city jails and immediately launched a survey of these facilities in order to establish priorities for renovations and replacements.

In the ensuing 10-year period, 13 jails and the old section of the Toronto (Don) Jail were closed and six modern detention centres were built to replace them. Where it was preferable, the existing jail facilities were modernized. By March 31, 1978, a total of 15 jails had been closed and a seventh detention centre opened.

The Ministry's responsibilities increased substantially when, in 1972, the Probation Services were transferred from the Ministry of the Attorney General, later to be amalgamated with the Aftercare Services operating within this Ministry. Both the aftercare officers and the probation officers carried mixed caseloads of adults and juveniles; however, in 1974 all services to juveniles and adults were totally separated. This move permitted staff to specialize in one area or the other, and ensured a continuity of care and supervision to clients at any point in the system.

When provincial services for children with special needs were consolidated within a new Children's Services Division of the Ministry of Community and Social Services in 1977, responsibility for training schools, juvenile probation and aftercare services, group homes and foster homes was transferred to that Ministry.

The Ministry of Correctional Services currently is responsible for probation and parole supervision of adults and for the operation of 55 adult institutional facilities. During the fiscal year April 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978, this involved contact with approximately 80,000 offenders. The greatest percentage of these persons was either on probation or received a fine or other non-institutional disposition of their case. The average daily caseload was: probation and parole 24,627; jails and detention centres 2,660 and correctional centres and other specialized facilities 2,915.

Jails and detention centres house in general those persons on remand awaiting trial or sentencing, those serving very short sentences, those awaiting transfer to federal institutions, those awaiting immigration



hearings or deportation, parole violators and others. The actual number of persons entering the system through the jails during the fiscal year was 59,072. Of those, 10,807 were transferred to other Ministry facilities to serve longer sentences.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry of Correctional Services is headed by a Minister of the Crown, who is an elected representative of his constituency. The Deputy Minister is a civil servant to whom the executive staff of the Ministry reports, and through that position, to the Minister. Within the three major areas, namely community-based programs, institutional programs, and support services, there are many varied functions which are the responsibility of senior staff. The flow of responsibilities may be examined in the organizational chart on page 10.

## LEGISLATIVE CHANGES AFFECTING THE MINISTRY

On July 18, 1977, the House of Commons passed the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977 (Bill C-51). The new act amended sections of the Criminal Code, the Customs Tariff, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, and the Prisons and Reformatories Act. Major revisions in the Criminal Code include changes in the escape, wiretap and dangerous offenders sections. The Parole Act amendments will allow the Ontario Board of Parole to assume jurisdiction over all inmates incarcerated in the provincial system. New parole procedures relating to parole hearings, suspension of parole and apprehension of parolees were also introduced. Some of these sections became law on October 15, 1977.

The major change affecting the Ministry of Correctional Services is the complete revision of the Prisons and Reformatories Act. The new act will abolish statutory remission and the indeterminate/indefinite sentence; however, it establishes a new earned remission policy.

Bill C-51 also permits the exchange of prisoners between Provinces and between the Federal Government and the Provinces. It is expected that the working agreements will be drawn up and go into effect during the next fiscal year.

Bill C-21, passed by the House of Commons on March 17, 1978, will permit the transfer of convicted prisoners to their country of citizenship. The countries affected are Canada, the USA and Mexico.

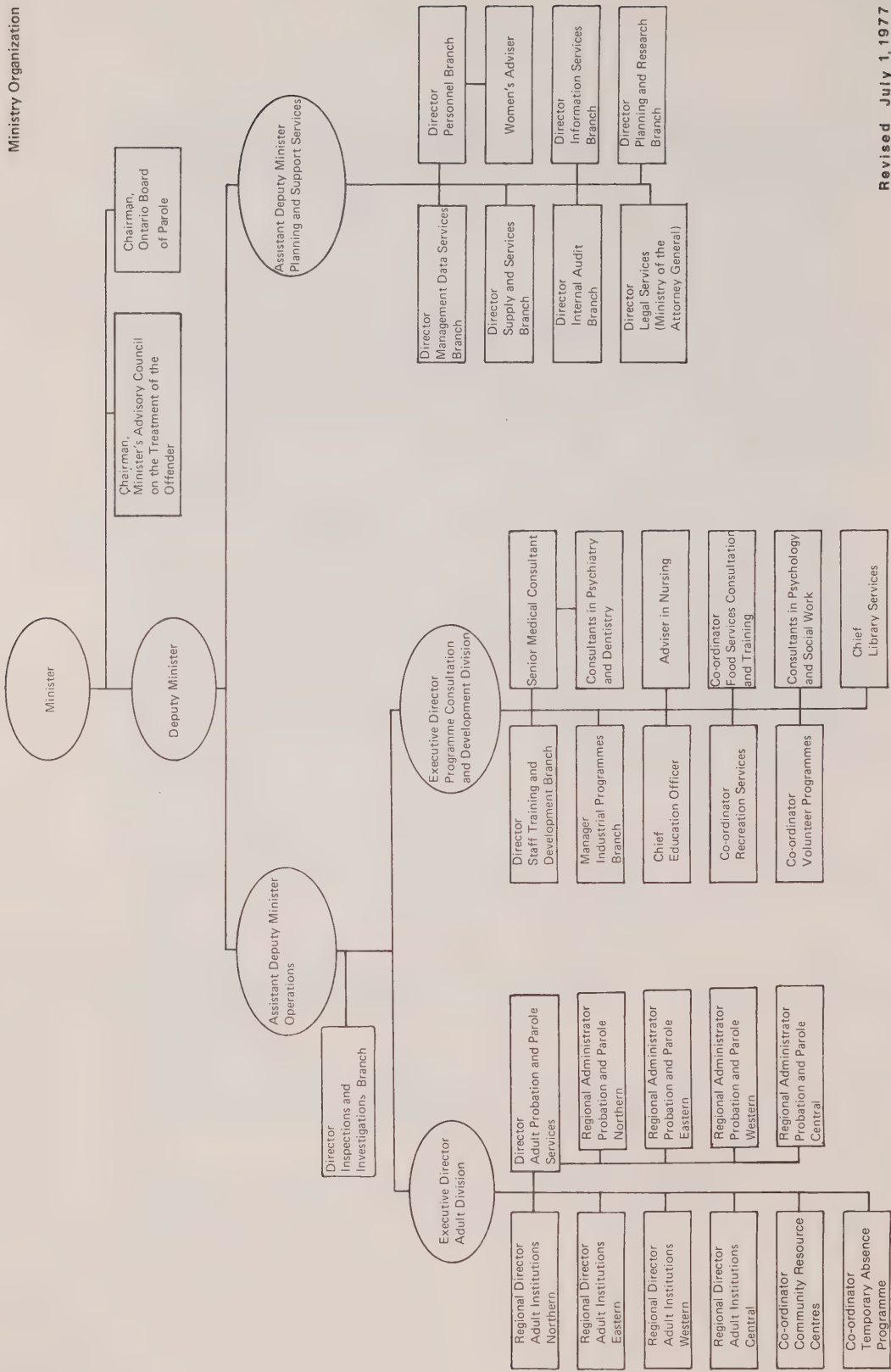
Following a commitment made to the Select Committee on the Ombudsman, the Ministry enacted new subsections relating to inmate mail which coordinate Ministry policy with the Ombudsman Act (O. Reg. 932/77).

Bill C-51 will necessitate a new Ministry of Correctional Services Act, which it is anticipated will be introduced in the 1978 spring session of the Legislature. Amendments to the Act are being prepared for approval by the Legislature. These changes will reflect new developments and directions in the corrections field, especially the concentrated thrust toward community-based corrections.

The revised Act will also serve to align provincial legislation with federal legislation, specifically the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977. The changes contained in that Act which are important to this Ministry's operations relate to the elimination of the indeterminate sentence and the provision for the establishment by this Province of its own Parole Board with full responsibility for the paroling of inmates in provincial institutions.

The Federal Government anticipates proclaiming the Prisons and Reformatories Act amendments on July 1, 1978, and the Ministry hopes to have its new legislation proclaimed simultaneously in order to initiate its expanded parole system and new earned remission system.

This Province has long wanted a fully positive remission scheme; the new Federal legislation recognizes that need and eliminates statutory remission in favor of full earned remission -- the latter will be approximately equal to one-third of any sentence. The concept of earned remission is consistent with the Ministry's stated policy of allowing inmates to shorten their sentences through their work and application to responsibilities assigned to them while in custody.



# Community-based Programs

## PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

The Probation and Parole Services supervise adults on probation and ex-inmates of institutions who are serving a term of parole. In order to provide service to every area of the province, probation and parole offices operate in 85 locations.

Approximately 27 percent of the 80,000 offenders who came into contact with the Ministry in the 1977-78 fiscal year were placed on probation.

On any given day throughout this fiscal year, approximately 24,500 adults were under supervision.

In addition to their supervisory role, officers provide the Courts with presentence investigative reports which are used by judges to determine whether offenders should be placed on probation or would be better dealt with in an institution program. They also provide pre-parole reports for the Ontario Board of Parole based upon community inquiry and investigation.

The community and all its resources are seen as increasingly valuable partners in the Ministry's service to probationers and parolees, particularly in the initiating and carrying out of such important programs as community service orders, victim-offender restitution programs, and driver awareness programs.

During the past four years, the Ministry has operated a probation and parole program for Native people in the remote northwest of the province. The program has gone through a period of reconstruction and is now a supervisory area within the Probation and Parole Services.

Operating with two full-time Native workers and a number of volunteers who are paid a retainer fee for each client supervised, the program covers a physical area of more than half the province. Volunteers provide supervision on 62 reserves and settlements, 22 of which are fly-in locations.

The same arrangement for service has also been developed in the northeastern part of the province where a total of five part-time Native

workers are active in Moosonee, Moose Factory, Fort Albany, and Attawapiskat.

### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Community service orders provide an alternative to incarceration where the court feels that the usual terms of a probation order are insufficient. In these cases, the addition of a work requirement to the usual probation term provides the option considered necessary by the court.

The concept of community service as a disposition has been well received by the courts in Ontario. The Ministry was responsible for the supervision of approximately 350 orders at the end of the fiscal year.

Seven pilot projects to test out the mechanisms of community service went into operation in the latter part of 1977. All of them are being sponsored by community agencies, with the exception of the Ajax-Oshawa project which is being organized by the Probation and Parole Services.

The locations and groups sponsoring these are as follows:

Belleville -	The Quinte Community-Oriented Sentencing Committee;
Oshawa/Ajax -	Probation and Parole Services (local office) Ministry of Correctional Services;
Peterborough -	The Peterborough Volunteer Bureau jointly with the Probation and Parole Services (local office) Ministry of Correctional Services;
Scarborough -	The John Howard Society of Metropolitan Toronto jointly with the Probation and Parole Services (local office) Ministry of Correctional Services;
Thunder Bay -	The John Howard Society;
Windsor -	The St. Leonard's Society;
Native Indian Projects -	N'Amerind Friendship Centre, London Nechee Friendship Centre, Kenora



It should be stressed that none of the work undertaken by offenders through service orders will conflict with paid employment for members of the community.

A wide range of jobs is available, including both social service and physical work, so that it is possible to match an offender's abilities with work requirements. Placements have varied from, for example, chopping and carrying logs for the Centennial Log Cabin in Belleville to working with the Children's Aid in Essex County where services are available for the offender's own children. There have also been some cases in which the offender has not been in a position to make financial restitution to the victim and where, in consequence, both the victim and the offender have agreed that compensation will be made in the form of work. For example, a young man who vandalized a Toronto streetcar worked for the Toronto Transit Commission cleaning streetcars, a project which involved union consent.

Supervising an offender on a community service order at an estimated cost of \$2.35 per day is a fraction of the average cost of just over \$41.00 per day to house an inmate in a correctional facility.

For the offender, a great advantage of a service order is that it concentrates on his skills rather than on his problems. It also encourages responsible behavior and attitudes by bringing the offender into direct contact with the recipient and he learns to sympathize with other people's difficulties.

A number of offenders have continued as volunteers in their order placement after the order has been fully served.

This program will be the subject of ongoing evaluation to determine if it should be expanded to include new areas.

#### PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES AND THE PRIVATE AGENCY

A major component of the Ministry's policy of engaging non-government agencies as partners is the contractual arrangement between Probation and Parole Services and numerous private agencies.

There are five agreements at present, three with the John Howard Societies of Kitchener, Kingston and Sudbury, an agreement with the Youth Employment Service of Metropolitan Toronto, and the KAIROS program in Kingston.

These agreements range from teaching life skills and shopwork through job placement, and the care and counseling of probationers and parolees who have been impaired through the use of amphetamines.



## DRIVER AWARENESS PROGRAM

In several communities in Ontario, the Probation and Parole Services have encouraged the establishment of drinking/driving awareness programs. This is a first-offender court referral program for the purpose of reducing the incidence of impaired driving offences. Where programs exist, upon conviction, individuals who have been charged for impaired driving for the first time are advised of the service available either directly or through legal counsel. If requested, the judge may elect to sentence the accused to a period of probation which will include mandatory attendance at the Drinking/Driving Awareness Program.

The program content consists of a course of weekly sessions in which the offender has the opportunity to examine the issues related to drinking and driving.

These programs operate in cooperation with local agencies engaged in helping alcoholics.

## VICTIM/OFFENDER RECONCILIATION

In June, 1974, the Mennonite Central Committee in Kitchener set up a victim/offender reconciliation program on a model suggested by the Law Reform Commission of Canada. The program, which is now run jointly by the Mennonite Central Committee and the Ministry, enables the courts to make a condition of a probation order for the offender to meet with the victim and come to an agreement on restitution.

The victim is most often the participant in the criminal justice system who is overlooked — once he is dealt with initially, he may never learn the outcome of the case. The offender can be arrested, charged, arraigned, plead guilty, and be sentenced to imprisonment, without the victim's further involvement.

Through the victim/offender reconciliation program, the victim not only gets financial satisfaction but becomes personally participant in resolving the conflict between the offender and society, while the offender sees his crime as an act for which he must actively make amends.

Since the inception of the program, over 200 offenders and a substantially larger number of victims have been brought together.

## VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers serve to link the Ministry's clients to the mainstream of society and also interpret to the public at large the Ministry's programs and the complexities involved in dealing with the offender. During the fiscal year 2,958 volunteers augmented the work of staff. Of those, 1,200 worked with Probation and Parole Services, and 1,758 were involved in institution programs. Volunteers provide enrichment and diversification of programs: activities range through one-to-one relationships, life skills, tutoring, remedial reading, psychological testing, recreation, escorts into the community, job finding, research, arts, crafts, and many others.

Volunteers working throughout the Probation and Parole Services have increasingly augmented the work of officers. In addition to one-to-one relationships and group discussions, they assist with presentence report preparation, and, in certain locations, they participate in victim-offender restitution and community service order projects.

Last year volunteers contributed time amounting to the equivalent of over 100 full-time staff members which, conservatively estimated at a yearly salary of \$10,000 per person, represents an equivalent value of over \$1-million, an amount which is far exceeded by the value of human input. (Based on average volunteer contribution of about 3,500 hours per week.)

In addition to the volunteers who work through the Ministry's Volunteer Programs and through the Probation and Parole Services, the Ministry is continually indebted to the numerous social agencies which participate directly and indirectly in many areas of program.

In the Metropolitan Toronto area particularly, the multicultural aspect of the volunteer services plays an important part in a number of close-knit communities where it is not always possible to provide full-time officers who are linguistically fluent in a particular language.

These volunteers often deal with parents and other family members in addition to the probationer or parolee, since, in many instances, the parents speak little English and have no knowledge of the judicial process in Canada.

Because of their own cultural background and ethnic origins, a number of probation and parole officers are able to respond to the counseling needs of probationers and parolees who desire to communicate in their native language.

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

An offender serving an indeterminate sentence in an Ontario institution is automatically considered for parole eligibility by the Ontario Board

of Parole. If parole is granted, the inmate will serve the remainder of his sentence in the community under the supervision of a probation and parole officer.

Inmates serving sentences longer than two years less a day are transferred to federal jurisdiction. Therefore, in examining the possibility of parole, the Board recognizes that inmates held in Ontario facilities will, in any event, be returning to society in a relatively short period of time. The period spent on parole affords the opportunity for the continual guidance by a parole officer of an inmate who desires to reform himself and allows the inmate to receive assistance in reintegrating himself into the community.

The caseload of the Ontario Board of Parole reached a peak of approximately 2,000 parolees per year in the early 1970s, then declined to a level of 1,500 -- 1,600 cases annually since 1972/73. This factor can be attributed in large measure to a revision in the Criminal Code permitting the imposition of probation after sentence to a provincial institution: the courts have made significant use of probation as an alternative to an indefinite term.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977, contains amendments to previous Federal legislation that eliminate the indeterminate sentence and allow Provincial Governments to exercise parole jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to Provincial institutions. Thus inmates serving sentences of six months or more, regardless of the Act or Statute under which they were sentenced, will be eligible for parole, thereby greatly broadening the scope of controlled release into the community. Proclamation of this Act will require a realignment of the Board's responsibilities.

On November 23, 1977, Cabinet gave approval in principle to the concept of expanding the jurisdiction of the Ontario Board of Parole subject to acceptable completion of negotiations with the Federal Government concerning the take-over of responsibilities. The Ministry was also directed by Cabinet to make the necessary amendments to the Ministry of Correctional Services Act. In anticipation of these conditions being met, the Ministry's estimates contain funding of \$600,000, which allows for the expanded parole program to take effect in October 1978.

#### COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES

The community resource centre program, which began in 1974, allows an inmate to serve all or part of his sentence in a community facility. Four of the 25 small residences now operating in local communities were opened in the current fiscal year.

The community agencies and groups which enter into an agreement with the Ministry for the establishment of a centre are paid by the Ministry on a set scale of remuneration, which is dependent on the size and usage of the facility.

Inmates who, after assessment, are accepted for transfer from an institution to a community resource centre, are able to hold down regular jobs or attend academic or trades training programs. Like inmates in institutions, those who earn a wage contribute a portion of their earnings toward room and board, and, where possible, toward the support of their families.

These centres provide a residence where meals are eaten communally and each resident is expected to share in the maintenance chores. Programs are directed at the individual's needs; counseling is provided in financial management, family relationships, job finding, community social activities, and other basic life skills.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Within the temporary absence program, any inmate of an institution may apply for an absence to take part in humanitarian or rehabilitative programs operating within the community for a period as short as several hours, or in various programs involving longer intervals. Applicants for temporary absence are carefully screened for their suitability.

The temporary absence program, which has been in operation for eight years, continues to have a high success rate. During the fiscal year, 14,107 temporary absences were granted for educational, employment and humanitarian purposes; of these 13,921 were successfully completed. During the year 182 permits were withdrawn. This may have occurred where there was a minor violation of rules but with mitigating reasons, or usually because a student was not profiting from a course of instruction, or because an employee was not performing well on the job. Only 186 permits were revoked for violation of rules. Although there was an increase over the previous year in the total number of approved and activated permits, it is encouraging to note that the percentage of unrevoked and successfully completed temporary absences continues to be about 98 percent.

The success rate also reflects favorably on the careful screening and supervisory procedures which are carried out as applicable, and on participants themselves who have demonstrated their capacity to handle such responsibilities at various stages of their sentence preliminary to their release.



# Institution Programs

The Ministry operates a total of 55 facilities for adult male and female inmates who are sentenced by the courts to terms of less than two years.

In the 1977/78 fiscal year a total of 59,072 inmates entered the system at the jail level. Of those, 49,265 completed their contact with this Ministry at the jail level, and 10,807 were transferred to longer-term institutions.

The total inmate accommodation of 5,694 male beds and 201 female beds is provided in the following types of institutions:

30 Jails

7 Detention Centres

5 Adult Training Centres

9 Correctional Centres

2 Treatment Facilities

2 Forestry Camps

## BAILIFF'S BRANCH

The initial classification of all inmates who will be transferred from a jail to any one of the longer-term Ministry facilities is the responsibility of the Chief Provincial Bailiff. Arranging and coordinating the transfer and movement of all inmates in the Ministry's care is carried out by a field staff of one female and 13 male provincial bailiffs, who operate five security vehicles.

## Assessment and Classification

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned after leaving the jail setting is determined by his age, previous criminal history, mental and physical health, educational background and work experience, the area of the province in which he resides, the factors contributing to his antisocial behavior, and his rehabilitative potential. Considered also is

the accessibility for family visiting and, of overriding importance, the safety of the general public.

#### Jails and Detention Centres

In Ontario, jails and detention centres house in general those inmates on remand awaiting trial or sentencing, those being held for immigration hearings or for deportation, those serving relatively short sentences or intermittent sentences, and those awaiting transfer to federal institutions. Since the implementation of the temporary absence program, jails and detention centres sometimes provide accommodation for inmates transferred to the area of their temporary absence employment or educational training.

These institutions range in size from the smallest local jail accommodating 12, to the largest detention centre with accommodation for 340.

The term 'detention centre' is applied to the seven modern facilities which the Ministry has opened to replace outdated jails. Although detention centres provide improved settings and more program opportunities, their role is essentially that of a jail.

#### Adult Training Centres

Young offenders aged 16 to 23 are eligible for the academic and vocational training programs provided at these minimum security institutions. In addition, inmates over the age of 23 may participate in the programs at these centres. Under the Ministry's temporary absence program, selected inmates attend academic and vocational classes in the community.

#### Correctional Centres

Six of the nine centres accept young offenders who are not well-motivated or are security risks, and are therefore not considered good risks for the open setting of an adult training centre. Correctional centres place emphasis on industrial and trades training and useful work experiences.

Security includes both minimum and medium, with one totally maximum security setting. The latter provides accommodation for behavior-problem and other security-risk inmates who require segregation from the normal inmate population.

#### Treatment Facilities

A highly specialized program for 200 male offenders, incorporating assessment, treatment, education, and research, is carried out at the Ontario Correctional Institute in Brampton.



The Assessment Unit within the institute, with accommodation for 48, provides classification for first incarcerates between the ages of 16 and 23 inclusive, serving sentences of nine months or more, from the western, central and eastern regions. The outcome of the assessment determines whether the man is transferred to one of the treatment units in the institute or to programs in other facilities.

Each of the five separate 30-bed units has its own program structure and staff team which plans and executes a program to fit group and individual needs. Multidisciplinary teams include correctional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, medical staff, recreation specialists and others. Treatment programs have been established for chronic alcoholism, drug abuse, sexual maladjustment and other types of disorder. Admission to a treatment unit can be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

As a teaching centre, the institute allows the increased use of student placements. It also enables the Ministry to pursue research into a number of aspects of corrections.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit (GATU) was expanded during the fiscal year to its present capacity of 26 assessment beds, 76 treatment beds and seven high-security rooms. The treatment staff includes a consultant, a psychiatrist, psychologists, psychometrists, social workers and medical staff. To provide for the expansion, a wing of the Guelph Correctional Centre was renovated, using inmate labor.

A comparison of admissions over a 10-year period shows an increase from 81 patients in 1967 to 466 patients in 1977.

GATU accepts adult male inmates from any institution both on an outpatient and an inpatient basis, referred there for psychiatric evaluation. After assessment, the patients may be returned to the referring institution with recommendations for treatment, be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, remain as an inpatient for treatment, receive outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Correctional Centre or, if in need of no further care, be transferred to a suitable institution. An industrial therapy and occupational therapy workshop, two classrooms, and a minigym are provided, as well as a patient dining room and visiting area.

#### REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Institutions are separated geographically into four areas, each of which is the responsibility of a regional director. Following is a list of

institutions by region, together with a short resumé of the main changes and accomplishments within the region.

### CENTRAL REGION

Barrie Jail

Camp Hillsdale

Hamilton Jail (Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre)

Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre

Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre

Milton Jail

Mimico Correctional Centre

Niagara Detention Centre

Toronto Jail

House of Concord (Ministry contract home with the Salvation Army)

On December 31, 1977, the old wing of the Toronto Jail was closed, and on February 10, 1978, the Orangeville Jail was closed. As of February 27, 1978, a realignment of institutions between Central and Western Regions was carried out which resulted in the Niagara Detention Centre coming into Central Region, and the Walkerton Jail, Owen Sound Jail, Ontario Correctional Institute, Vanier Centre for Women, and Brampton Adult Training Centre going over to the Western region.

Other decisions that left their mark on Central Region included double-bunking of the detention centres in Hamilton, Toronto East and Toronto West, resulting in an increased 'in cell' bed capacity.

Major renovations were carried out at the Barrie Jail -- a new heating system and a fire alarm and annunciator system were installed and office space was expanded. Camp Hillsdale, a satellite camp of the Barrie Jail, continues to provide a useful labor pool for the Ministry of Natural Resources. Additionally, negotiations have been completed between the jail and the City of Barrie to clean and maintain 28 bus stop shelters and remove snow from 244 bus stops.

With the opening of the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre in January, 1978, Central Region's cell capacity in its three new detention centres was increased by approximately 376 beds, which includes the

additional 120 beds provided by the double-bunking of this centre. However, initially the centre will not be functioning at full capacity.

Due to the lack of suitable program space, the Milton Jail operates primarily as a remand facility, with dormitory accommodation for inmate kitchen workers and a maximum of two or three inmates on employment temporary absence. The closure of this jail is expected early in the 1978/79 fiscal year.

At the Mimico Correctional Centre further extensions to housing accommodation were undertaken, with the first phase due for completion by May 1, 1978, and the second phase shortly thereafter. The first phase consists of four 24-man modules of accommodation along with the required storage space as well as service and administrative space. Phase 2 will provide the same accommodation: 96 beds in temporary housing units. To date all of the labor on this project has been provided from the inmate population.

Thirty to 35 inmates are engaged full time in ongoing community and institution-based work projects. A mattress factory was opened on November 1, 1977. Production of the Ministry's specially designed institutional mattress as of February 28, 1978, was slightly in excess of 2,000, with up to 10 inmates on the temporary absence program providing the work force. The food service operation employs six inmates on temporary absence. Some of the ongoing community programs involve refurbishing the HMCS Haida during the off-season; assisting in Red Cross blood donor clinics; working with patients at the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital, and when requested, shoveling snow for elderly citizens in Scarborough, Milton, Barrie and other communities.

A Superintendent's Citizens' Committee has been appointed at the Niagara Detention Centre. This group will be meeting with the superintendent on a regular basis to discuss matters related to community involvement and operation of the centre.

The Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre officially opened on April 25, 1977. Inmates began to occupy the institution on May 9, 1977. As of February, 1978, the average daily population was 310 and the design capacity is 340.

The Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre officially opened on July 15, 1977. Inmates began to occupy the institution on July 20, 1977. As of February 1978, the average daily population was 303, and the design capacity is 252 males and 66 females.

The old wing of the Toronto Jail was closed on December 31, 1977. Ongoing renovations together with space reallocations are aimed at establishing an operational capacity of 324 in the remaining section of the jail, which was built in 1955. This capacity figure was established by placing two beds in approximately one-third of the cells which make

up the 252 cell design capacity for this building. However, with an increasing count (February 1978 average daily population was 383) it has been found necessary to increase the number of cells with two beds to provide for emergency bed space for up to 400 prisoners.

The House of Concord continues to service that portion of the inmate population which requires the structured discipline of a para-correctional institution in the learning of vocational and industrial work skills.

#### WESTERN REGION

Brampton Adult Training Centre

Brampton -- Ontario Correctional Institute

Brantford Jail

Burth Correctional Centre

Chatham Jail

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre

Guelph Correctional Centre and Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit

Guelph Jail

Kitchener Jail (to be replaced by the Waterloo Detention Centre)

Owen Sound Jail

Sarnia Jail

Stratford Jail

Vanier Centre for Women

Walkerton Jail

Windsor Jail

On February 27, 1978, the region assumed responsibility for five extra institutions: the Ontario Correctional Institute, the Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton Adult Training Centre, Owen Sound Jail and Walkerton Jail. The Niagara Detention Centre was incorporated into the Central Region.

Considerable change was experienced, due to institutional closures and



the concomitant opening up of new facilities, resulting in redeployment of staff and inmate redistribution.

The Simcoe Jail closed on February 27, 1978, and the Glendale Adult Training Centre will be handed over to the Ministry of Community and Social Services on April 1, 1978, to be used as a training school. Staff at the Simcoe Jail were transferred elsewhere in line with preferences and vacancies; similarly, the Glendale staff will be accommodated.

The Hillcrest School, currently a maximum security training school for juveniles, is to become a correctional institution for adults at some future date. It is anticipated that this institution will begin operation in late spring. Considerable construction and redesign will be needed, and ultimately this facility will replace the Guelph Jail. It is hoped to use staff and inmate labor in the reconstruction work, and in the building of a 20-foot security wall around the premises.

The Waterloo Detention Centre, formerly known as the Kitchener Jail Annex, has been completely renovated and restructured internally by a team of staff and inmates, who are currently building a 20-foot high security wall around the institution. Upon completion of the wall, the facility will become operational, permitting the closing of the Kitchener Jail. The centre will house 62 inmates. It is estimated that a saving of approximately \$1 million will result from the use of inmate labor for these projects.

Existing institutions currently undergoing significant renovations include the Burtch Correctional Centre, the Brantford Jail and the Chatham Jail. It is hoped to use staff and inmates to construct a security wall at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, which, after being in operation only one year, is experiencing overcrowding relative to its capacity.

The abattoir program at the Guelph Correctional Centre for inmates on a temporary absence continues to develop effectively, and the application of research into inmate attitudes and perceptions is now being examined.

The annual tobacco harvesting program at the Burtch Correctional Centre employed 60 inmates on temporary absences in the Brantford/Simcoe area.

During this period of severe economic constraints, substantial reductions in the use of overtime have been made at the Guelph Correctional Centre, which has had a history of high overtime costs.

The regional volunteer programs coordinator has introduced a monthly news sheet which it is hoped will encourage and develop a more meaningful understanding of community involvement. A one-day seminar on volunteers was held on February 20, 1978, involving field personnel and regional office staff.

## NORTHERN REGION

Fort Frances Jail

Haileybury Jail

Kenora Jail

Monteith Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Monteith Jail

North Bay Jail

Parry Sound Jail

Sault Ste. Marie Jail

Sudbury Jail

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Thunder Bay Jail

Inmate volunteers provided community service in areas such as the upkeep of Haileybury Cenotaph and grounds, and wood-cutting and snow shoveling for senior citizens in Kenora. Through an inmate volunteer program at La Fraternite Community Resource Centre assistance was given to handicapped persons, the CNIB and the YM/YWCA in Sudbury. At the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre selected Native inmates volunteered for the Lil' Beavers Program at the Indian Friendship Centre. Other institutions also contributed volunteer inmate assistance to the community.

Work programs with the Ministry of Natural Resources in the areas of tree-planting, wood-cutting and brush clearing have been very successful ongoing activities at both the Monteith and the Thunder Bay Correctional Centres. At the Kenora Jail, inmates provide necessary assistance to forest fire-fighting teams.

A rehabilitation program is operated for Monteith Complex inmates involving both rehabilitative and educational components. The Monteith Correctional Centre is one of the five institutions which are Reclamation Centres identified under the Liquor Licence Act, and as a result some specialized alcohol treatment programs are incorporated.



## EASTERN REGION

Brockville Jail

Cobourg Jail

Cornwall Jail

Lindsay Jail

L'Orignal Jail

Millbrook Correctional Centre and Millbrook Annex

Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre

Pembroke Jail

Perth Jail

Peterborough Jail

Quinte Detention Centre

Rideau Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Whitby Jail

During the year, a number of institutions within the Eastern Region experienced overcrowding conditions which severely taxed available physical facilities and institutional personnel. The Whitby and Peterborough Jails operated far above capacity throughout most of the fiscal year. Other institutions, such as the Quinte Detention Centre, the Rideau Correctional Centre and some of the smaller jails functioned at capacity.

A number of renovations and/or construction projects were undertaken and completed. These encompassed construction at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, including a 20-foot high security wall, renovations to the administrative offices of the Lindsay Jail, completion of a multi-purpose room at the Pembroke Jail, work begun on a programming building at the Rideau Correctional Centre, and a portable office building at the Whitby Jail which will relieve overcrowding in the administrative offices. Detailed planning has begun in regard to a major renovation project at the Cobourg Jail, involving the control room and the kitchen area. At the Millbrook Correctional Centre, the planning of a new detention unit and gymnasium is under way. A considerable amount of the work for these latter two projects will be undertaken by inmates.

A number of programs were implemented within the Eastern Region institutions during the year and it is anticipated that they will continue. At the Whitby Jail, for example, inmates worked at several projects in cooperation with the local Conservation Authority and with the town of Ajax. A pilot project was instituted at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre which permits inmates to contact their lawyers confidentially by telephone and to receive telephone calls from lawyers for legal matters. This project was instituted early in 1978 and, to date, has received a very favorable response from staff, inmates and the legal profession. Should the project continue to prove successful, consideration will be given to expanding it to other institutions.

Early in 1978 renovations were completed to the former Camp Durham at the Millbrook Correctional Centre Annex. For the first time in the history of this institution, selected inmates now have the opportunity to live and work outside the walls. To date, the project has been working satisfactorily and on several occasions inmates from the Annex have provided community services to the local area: for example, working in the town of Millbrook to clear snow around fire hydrants.

The Rideau Correctional Centre participated in a number of community projects, such as construction of a firehall for the town of Montague, renovation of the firehall in Merrickville, and renovations to a local Boy Scout camp.

Arrangements were made during the year for the establishment of the position of regional coordinator, volunteer programs, reporting to the regional director. The incumbent of this position is now based at the regional office and is providing a consultative and coordinating service to all institutions within the Eastern Region. The addition of this new position has improved considerably communications and the quality of volunteer programming throughout the region.

#### INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Every correctional facility operated by the Ministry is routinely inspected each year in accordance with the Ministry of Correctional Services Act.

The purpose of an operational inspection is to monitor the over-all institutional operation and report the findings in writing, making recommendations for change in all areas which are not operating in accordance with Ministry policy.

In its quasi-judicial function the branch holds hearings on and conducts investigations into disputed claims and alleged infractions of rules and regulations which occur concerning staff, inmates and institution operation and administration. In addition, the branch investigates

incidents and complaints which occur in the community and which also involve the Ministry.

Collateral activities of the branch include providing a consultative service to Ministry staff in matters of security and safety, liaising with community and governmental agencies involved in corrections and the administration of justice, and involvement in staff training.

#### OMBUDSMAN OF ONTARIO

Any individual in the province may appeal to the Ombudsman for consideration of a particular issue relating to any Provincial ministry, agency, board, or commission. Within the administrative make-up of the Ombudsman's office, a staff is assigned to deal solely with issues presented by correctional staff or inmates. The Ombudsman, as a totally independent agent, has no reporting relationship to the Minister, but reports directly to the Legislature of Ontario.

#### CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR OF CANADA

Any inmate in the Ministry's institutions may independently raise any issue with the Correctional Investigator for Canada.

# Support Services and Program Consultation and Development

The Head Office of the Ministry is located at 2001 Eglinton Avenue East, in the Borough of Scarborough. Here, all of the main administrative functions are carried out under the over-all direction of the Deputy Minister.

The support services main areas of operation are:

Financial Services

Personnel Services

Audit Services

Information Services

Analysis, Research and Planning

Supply and Office Services

## FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Director, Management Data Services, is responsible for the operations of accounts, budget, client information systems and records, data processing, and systems development sections, with the prime objective of supplying accurate and timely information on the financial operations of the Ministry and in the maintenance and analysis of client information for management needs.

## PERSONNEL SERVICES

Regional personnel administrators work in 11 different geographic locations serving designated institutions and offices, including a new administrative post located in Thunder Bay to meet the needs of staff in the northwestern region of the province.

In cooperation with the Management Board Secretariat and the Civil Service Commission, the Ministry this year embarked on a pilot project to test a new manpower control system: a system which is no longer based on complement but on total salary and wage expenditures. As a result of this pilot project, the Ontario Government introduced a new

manpower control system similar to the pilot project and using financial rather than complement control.

The acceptance of this system enabled the Ministry to transfer expenditures from its unclassified and overtime areas, in order to increase its over-all classified staff strength by approximately 350. This increased staffing level will not result in any additional expenditures but instead will reduce overtime and the use of casual staff.

During the year, staff turnover in the Ministry was reduced to just under 9 percent, from a high in 1975 of approximately 20 percent. Despite this significant reduction in turnover, new staffing initiatives were necessary for recruitment of staff at the new Detention Centres in Hamilton, Etobicoke (Metro Toronto West), and Scarborough (Metro Toronto East), and for expanded programs at the Mimico Correctional Centre. In the area of job placement for redundant staff, the Ministry was able to redeploy staff from institutional closings at the Glendale Adult Training Centre, the Orangeville Jail, the Simcoe Jail, the Kitchener Jail, and the Toronto Jail (old section). As in previous institutional closings, the Ministry, with very few exceptions, was able to redeploy its work force and retain its trained and dedicated staff.

In addition to providing alternative work for this Ministry's redundant staff, the Personnel Branch worked actively with the Ministry of Community and Social Services to place redundant staff of the Hillcrest School. Through the joint efforts of the two Ministries, staff were able to retain their civil service positions, despite the closing of their institutions.

The Personnel Branch introduced new staffing standards for correctional officers. These standards recognized the need for Grade XII at the entry level. In addition, promotion through the correctional ranks has been made easier by the elimination of extensive experience requirements which will permit the promotion of staff on merit rather than length of service.

The Ontario Public Service Employees Union, Correctional Division, invited the Minister and his senior staff to attend a union divisional meeting which was attended by over 200 delegates. This provided a forum for various union officials to discuss with the Minister and his staff numerous staff relations issues.

A number of delegations of authority under the Public Service Act, which were formerly controlled by Head Office, were transferred to senior field staff. Particularly successful was the delegation of staff discipline and grievance resolution. This delegation provided the local manager with both the authority and responsibility for decision making on items such as working conditions, safety and discipline.



The women's advisor received additional assistance with the appointment of a full-time assistant. This appointee was selected from within the Ministry and has experience as a female correctional officer in an adult male institution.

The number of female correctional officers in adult male institutions has increased significantly. During the year, the number of female correctional officers exceeded 300; of those, over 150 work in adult male institutions. The success of the affirmative action program in placing females in adult male institutions has been the subject of numerous supportive articles in newspapers and journals across Canada and is a model for the use of women in correctional institutions. The women's advisory committee recently completed a study and recommended the full integration of male/female staff in all correctional institutions in Ontario.

In addition to the significant increase in female correctional officers, recruitment at the entry level for the Probation and Parole Services shows a 50/50 split between male and female officers entering the service. In addition to the significant improvement in the major work areas, probation and institution, over-all representation of females in the Ministry has increased. In the area of management representation, women have been appointed as senior administrators.

A number of pilot projects and task groups have been formed to examine items such as staff uniforms, the competition system, skill-based appraisal systems, organizational development intervention, job exchange programs within the Ministry, with the Federal Government and with other Ministries of the Ontario Government. In addition, a joint study was recently completed by the Personnel Branch and the Ontario Public Service Employees Union on the use of paraprofessionals in the probation and parole area.

#### AUDIT SERVICES

The Internal Audit Branch performs annual audits in the Ministry's institutions, probation and parole offices, community resource centres, and main office branches. These reviews provide current reports for senior management outlining the status of the Ministry's financial and business operations, including personnel and program administration. In addition, audits of specific programs and investigations are conducted as special assignments on an unscheduled basis.

#### INFORMATION SERVICES

The Information Branch maintains daily contact with the news media, responding to inquiries regarding Ministry programs and incidents occurring in the provincial correctional system.



A number of publications for general distribution are produced each year describing Ministry programs; a bi-monthly newsletter, Correctional Update, now in its seventh year, is provided for staff and is made available to other correctional jurisdictions as well as agencies in related fields; photographic displays are provided for field staff taking part in local events.

A public awareness project has been initiated to provide speakers and resource persons for schools, service clubs and community groups. This project uses both institutional and community-based staff of the Ministry in responding to the increased public interest in the field of corrections. During the fiscal year, 75 public speaking engagements were undertaken by the public awareness coordinator.

#### ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Director of Planning and Research is responsible for the direction of the research services and program evaluation sections and their activities, which include policy analysis, financial planning, primary research data collection, statistical studies, and evaluation of programs. He also acts in an advisory capacity to the Ministry senior officials and on Ministry planning committees.

#### SUPPLY AND OFFICE SERVICES

The Director of Supply and Services is responsible for the functions of the Ministry's purchasing, inventory control, office services, facilities design planning, and construction and maintenance sections.

#### PROGRAM CONSULTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Program Consultation and Development Division was formed in July 1976 and consists of the following Branches: staff training and development, medical services, nursing, food services, recreation, industrial programs, volunteer programs, library services and education. Consultants in social work, psychology and chaplaincy are also available through this division.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS

Progress was made during the past year both in the outside-managed and the Ministry-managed institutional industry operations. At Guelph, where the outside-managed industry was first introduced a few years ago, a collective agreement between the local union and the beef centre management was introduced in August, 1977.

Efforts to seek similar outside-managed institutional work projects for other institutions have continued. The Ministry's new mattress shop, which was set up during the year at the Mimico Correctional Centre, is a somewhat modified version of the abattoir mode. This shop is operated for the Ministry by a mattress manufacturing firm, on a cost plus management fee basis, and it employs inmate labor. Descriptive literature for these mattresses will be distributed in an effort to promote the product for further sale to this and other provincial governments in Canada, the federal government and local municipalities.

A smaller version of the abattoir industry model is presently being arranged for the Brampton Adult Training Centre, where a local firm is setting up a small plant for dismantling and sorting automotive parts. Up to six inmate employees will work for the minimum wage plus a suitable piece-work incentive.

At the Burtch Correctional Centre, new equipment has been installed which has improved significantly the quality of canned goods. Consequently, more orders for these have now been received, mainly from the Ministry of Health, which is purchasing most of its requirements from this Ministry.

With the transfer of mattress-making to Mimico Correctional Centre, the tailor shop at Guelph Correctional Centre has reoriented its production towards specialty items such as newly-designed security garments, inmates' property bags and inmate clothing. Productivity has improved by increasing the number of inmate workers. The Maplehurst Correctional Centre, in addition to increasing its sales to other Ministries of specialty institutional furniture items such as wardrobe units, has also been successful in manufacturing heavy-duty galvanized steel security furniture such as the bunk beds installed in the two Metro Toronto Detention Centres, where 268 new bed spaces were created at a modest cost. During the year, designs were completed and prototypes built of security tables and benches for institution use.

#### STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Training and Development Branch conducts training and development programs for the various categories of staff within the Ministry. Four hundred and twenty eight staff attended at the Ministry's staff training facility and 1,700 received training at the four regional centres located in Sudbury, Cobourg, Brampton and Guelph. In addition, a program of on-the-job training is conducted at each of the institutions and field offices.

This branch also administers the Ministry's educational assistance program. As of March 31, 1978, 443 persons within the Ministry will have benefited from these developmental programs.

In September, 1977, the branch concluded the first phase of a report to senior management of staff training and development. The branch was designated by senior management for a pilot project in zero base budgeting techniques. The project is an ongoing one with the first phase - that of obtaining senior management approval of a decision package - now completed. Monitoring the programs and budget through the coming year will result in an evaluation of zero base budgeting as it has been applied.

The branch continues to be represented on the Regional Committee of the National Advisory Network on Correctional Manpower Planning (NAN) and, in cooperation with the Personnel Branch, participates in such NAN assisted projects as job enrichment and performance appraisal.

# **Annual Statistics 1977/1978**

## PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

### 1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1977-1978

Men	36,081
Women	<u>6,100</u>
Total	42,181

### 2. Total under supervision April 1, 1977

Men	17,991
Women	<u>2,777</u>
Total	20,768

### 3. Total under supervision March 31, 1978

Men	21,064
Women	<u>3,429</u>
Total	24,493

### 4. Total placed under probation supervision April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978

Men	18,090
Women	<u>3,323</u>
Total	21,413

### 5. Presentence reports compiled by probation and parole officers for use by Courts

Total	14,798
-------	--------

(During the preparation of presentence reports, officers conduct interviews with the offender's family, and/or employer/school, social agencies, lawyers and other persons with whom the offender may have had contact.)

The following figures from the February 1977 monthly report represent the typical workload of the Probation and Parole Service throughout the year:

Investigations: 1,872

(Investigations include presentence reports for the Courts, for the Ontario Board of Parole and for the Temporary Absence Committee.)

Supervision: 27,013

(Probation/Parole officers supervise in the community persons serving a term of probation, those released from an institution on National or Ontario Parole, as well as those offenders who voluntarily ask for counselling services.)

Interviews: 25,464

(During the course of supervising probationers and parolees, officers conduct counselling as well as interviews with families, employers, social agency representatives, and others.)

Community Service Orders

Total under supervision March 31, 1978: 334

(Probationers actively engaged in fulfilling the condition of a Community Service Order)

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

No. of Meetings held ..... 232

No. appeared for parole consideration:

Men ..... 1,299

Women ..... 197

Total ..... 1,496

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:

Men ..... 578

Women ..... 83

Total ..... 661

Completed Successfully:

Men ..... 343 or 59.34%

Women ..... 68 or 81.93%

Total ..... 411



## JAILS

### COMMITTED/SENTENCED

#### NUMBER COMMITTED TO JAIL FOR TRIAL:

For the year ending March 31, 1977 .....	59,362
For the year ending March 31, 1978 .....	59,072

#### NUMBER CONVICTED:

For the year ending March 31, 1977 .....	49,729
For the year ending March 31, 1978 .....	50,160

#### TOTAL NUMBER SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

For the year ending March 31, 1977 .....	36,889
For the year ending March 31, 1978 .....	39,092

### TYPES OF CRIME

Crimes:	MALE	FEMALE
Against the person .....	4,531	287
Against property .....	22,465	829
Against public order and peace .....	6,895	278
Against public morals and decency .....	824	46
Liquor offences .....	21,555	1,331
Drug offences .....	4,489	195
Traffic offences .....	28,648	1,384
Miscellaneous .....	<u>5,872</u>	<u>188</u>
TOTALS .....	95,279	4,538

### AGES OF PRISONERS

Under 16 years .....	67	18
16 years .....	2,121	192
17 years .....	3,676	270
18 years .....	4,226	308
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	18,762	1,276
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	13,785	950
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	8,774	505
51 years to 70 years inclusive .....	3,843	171
71 years and over .....	<u>126</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTALS .....	55,380	3,692

## JAILS

### PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence ....	10,382	425
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	175	8
to penitentiary .....	1,155	37
to training school .....	28	14
to Ontario hospital .....	720	67
for other reasons .....	<u>980</u>	<u>96</u>
TOTAL .....	13,440	647

### FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

	MALE	FEMALE
Paid fine .....	9,010	659
Placed on probation with supervision .....	1,040	102
Placed on probation without supervision .....	240	17
Under 30 days .....	23,891	1,419
30 days and under 60 days .....	5,717	252
60 days and under 90 days .....	1,784	67
3 months and under 4 .....	2,144	64
4 months and under 5 .....	495	12
5 months and under 6 .....	129	4
6 months and under 9 .....	1,037	17
9 months and under 12 .....	196	2
12 months and under 15 .....	362	6
15 months and under 18 .....	173	1
18 months and under 21 .....	28	--
21 months and under 24 .....	99	1
Penitentiary .....	<u>1,155</u>	<u>37</u>
Definite Sentences .....	47,500	2,660
Indefinite Sentences .....	314	101
TOTAL Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment	37,210	1,882

## JAILS

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1977 .....	1,326	28
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1977 ..	1,653	74
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year ...	41	2
Transferred from other institutions .....	4,719	373
Committed during year ending March 31, 1978 .....	<u>55,380</u>	<u>3,692</u>
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	63,119	4,169
OUT:	MALE	FEMALE
Number released on bail .....	12,700	1,045
Acquitted and released .....	944	79
Released by order of judge or court without trial .	1,192	147
Paid fines and were released .....	9,010	659
(1) Placed on probation with supervision .....	1,040	102
Placed on probation without supervision .....	240	17
Released for any other reason .....	383	23
Released to immigration .....	811	233
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	20,301	1,123
*Transferred to other institutions .....	13,440	647
(2) Died before trial .....	5	1
(2) Died while serving sentence .....	7	-
Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	16	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1978 ....	1,970	73
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1978	<u>1,060</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL .....	63,119	4,169

\* See Prisoners Transferred - Page 39

- (1) Item identified in previous reports as "Mixed probation and suspended sentence" is now included in "Placed on probation with supervision".
- (2) Six deaths occurred in institutions and seven occurred while persons were on hospital/medical temporary absence, or between intermittent incarcerations.

USE OF JAIL  
ACCOMMODATION  
JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

	ACCOMMODATION			NUMBER OF INMATES			AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION			NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENCES			NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP & TRANSIT INMATES	TOTAL DAYS STAY OF INMATES
	M	F	M & F	M	F	M	M	F	F	M	F	F			
BARRIE	39	6	138	137	8	69	0	0	0	58.87	1.94	805	958	57	22,195
*BRAMPTON	30	-	89	89	0	0	0	0	0	43.97	-	346	252	-	4,880
BRANTFORD	38	3	68	68	3	23	0	0	0	34.68	1.54	634	252	0	13,220
BROCKVILLE	21	3	38	38	2	9	0	0	0	20.20	1.34	124	360	110	7,862
CHATHAM	51	-	52	52	2	18	0	0	0	31.85	1.33	299	456	10	12,032
COBOURG	36	3	43	43	2	16	0	0	0	25.35	1.05	120	275	106	9,636
CORNWALL	20	1	32	32	2	7	0	0	0	19.10	1.11	375	132	6	7,376
FORT FRANCES	10	2	28	28	3	4	0	0	0	13.41	1.34	116	201	98	5,383
GUELPH	28	-	54	54	-	24	-	-	-	32.76	-	457	181	-	11,957
HAILEYBURY	29	3	34	33	3	10	0	0	0	22.50	1.57	163	110	0	8,785
HAMILTON	68	18	235	223	21	114	2	2	2	143.28	10.58	1,777	1,451	-	51,001
KENORA	73	24	125	110	23	61	4	4	4	66.87	12.78	516	1,309	14	29,072
KITCHENER	37	-	104	104	3	42	0	0	0	52.14	-	667	715	-	19,031
LINDSAY	30	6	41	41	2	11	0	0	0	23.89	1.06	318	264	451	9,106
*LONDON	62	8	96	88	8	60	4	4	4	16.12	1.00	48	71	21	1,734
L'ORIGNAL	24	3	28	28	1	5	0	0	0	36.65	-	130	101	12	6,248
MILTON	31	-	57	57	-	24	-	-	-	20.91	-	418	350	17	13,377
MONTEITH	26	-	35	35	-	10	-	-	-	39.66	1.58	252	314	27	7,632
NORTH BAY	57	6	88	86	4	21	0	0	0	29.91	-	342	390	-	15,052
*ORANGEVILLE	16	-	27	27	-	9	-	-	-	14.31	-	80	47	186	4,521
OWEN SOUND	31	6	49	49	3	18	0	0	0	29.90	1.98	228	382	1	11,636
PARRY SOUND	31	4	49	49	3	16	0	0	0	28.25	1.28	287	216	48	10,778
PEMBROKE	24	4	35	35	2	9	0	0	0	17.36	1.06	187	335	61	6,723
PERTH	24	2	29	29	3	10	0	0	0	17.71	1.17	133	182	147	6,891
PETERBOROUGH	24	1	55	55	3	28	0	0	0	27.51	1.28	345	561	4	10,508
*ST. THOMAS	17	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	42.83	1.00	3	5	-	364
SARNIA	58	1	62	61	1	20	0	0	0	52.41	1.70	385	463	-	15,997
SAULT STE. MARIE	57	7	89	89	6	36	0	0	0	25.76	1.13	529	614	138	19,750
SIMCOE	25	1	41	41	1	0	0	0	0	23.29	-	157	293	-	8,497
STRAITFORD	31	-	50	50	1	21	0	0	0	67.32	4.34	149	263	17	8,500
SUDBURY	59	6	129	117	13	66	0	0	0	65.10	2.04	1,077	850	137	26,155
THUNDER BAY	64	11	101	95	6	41	0	0	0	47.61	1.27	935	833	22	24,506
*TORONTO JAIL	543	48	816	757	59	240	28	28	28	24.67	38.70	6,688	7,231	781	185,463
WALKERTON	24	2	43	43	2	13	0	0	0	87.91	2.55	374	78	57	9,468
WHITBY	58	1	141	137	9	73	0	0	0	75.85	2.79	1,229	674	0	33,017
WINDSOR	91	10	114	112	7	52	0	0	0	145.11	6.52	1,099	871	-	28,703
*WOODSTOCK	24	3	28	28	0	20	-	-	-	101.75	3.76	8	9	-	364
ELGIN MIDDLESEX DC	164	9	221	210	18	58	3	3	3	202.38	-	1,013	2,041	32	52,766
NIAGARA DC	130	9	173	163	14	70	0	0	0	216.58	37.79	1,085	761	7	38,511
TORONTO EAST DC	340	-	341	341	-	10	-	-	-	132.94	2.40	1,626	1,153	1,572	66,178
TORONTO WEST DC	252	66	349	301	60	69	0	0	0	95.33	-	1,857	1,659	85	59,319
OTTAWA CARLETON DC	186	10	203	190	14	103	1	1	1	95.33	-	1,228	879	-	50,957
QUINTE DC	96	6	134	130	6	60	0	0	0	29.237	29.835	628	1,286	188	35,671
TOTALS										29,237	29,835	4,412	970,822		

\* Closed in 1977/78 - Brampton Jail July 20, 1977; London Jail April 21, 1977; Orangeville Feb. 10, 1978; St. Thomas April 19, 1977; Toronto Jail (old section) Dec. 31, 1977; Woodstock Jail April 18, 1977.

(a) Accommodation before closings

(b) Opened in 1977/78 - Elgin-Middlesex DC April 18, 1977; Metro Toronto East DC May 9, 1977; Metro Toronto West DC July 21, 1977

Basis of Total Days Stay changed in 1977/78 to reflect official count as of midnight each day not the greatest number of the day.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS		AGES OF INMATES		Male	Female	Total
MALE & FEMALE		16 years	.....	273	12	285
		17 years	.....	629	26	655
		18 years	.....	793	36	829
NUMBERS IN CUSTODY		19 - 24 years inclusive	.....	3,303	146	3,449
		25 - 35 years inclusive	.....	2,091	102	2,193
		36 - 50 years inclusive	.....	1,051	56	1,107
		51 - 70 years inclusive	.....	303	12	315
		71 years and over	.....	<u>7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7</u>
		TOTALS	.....	8,450	390	8,840
ESCAPES				Escaped and Still at Large		
		Brampton (ATC)	.....		6	
		Burtch CC	.....		2	
		Maplehurst (CC & ATC)	.....		-	
		House of Concord	.....		-	
		Glendale (ATC)	.....		-	
		Guelph (CC)	.....		6	
		Millbrook (CC)	.....		-	
		Mimico (CC)	.....		6	
		Monteith (CC & ATC)	.....		-	
		Ontario Correctional Institute	....		-	
		Rideau (CC & ATC)	.....		1	
		Thunder Bay (CC & ATC)	.....		-	
		Vanier Centre	.....		<u>-</u>	
		TOTAL	.....		21	
NUMBERS IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR		.....	13,945.			
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence		.....	6,020			
Discharged on payment of fines		.....	125			
Released by National Parole Board		.....	315			
Released by Ontario Parole Board		.....	412			
Released on Bail		.....	271			
Released to Immigration Authorities		.....	13			
Released for any other reason		.....	1,019			
Transferred		.....	2,862			
(1) Died while serving sentence		.....	2			
(2) Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1978		.....	<u>21</u>			
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED ETC.		.....	11,060			
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1978		.....	2,885			
* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.						
(1) At the time of death one prisoner was out on temporary absence and one prisoner was unlawfully at large.						
(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.						

## ADULT INSTITUTIONS

### LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite Terms	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days .....	1,558	113	1,671
30 days and under 60 .....	1,142	58	1,200
2 months and under 3 .....	560	19	579
3 months and under 6 .....	2,252	62	2,314
6 months and under 12 .....	1,537	24	1,561
12 months and under 18 .....	703	8	711
18 months and under 24 .....	203	-	203
Other definite terms .....	10	-	10
<hr/>			
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	7,965	284	8,249

### LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Indefinite terms being served	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 3 months .....	40	12	52
3 months and under 6 .....	82	24	106
6 months and under 12 .....	240	48	288
12 months and under 18 .....	99	19	118
18 months and under 24 .....	7	1	8
Other indefinite terms .....	17	2	19
<hr/>			
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	485	106	591
<hr/>			
TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED	8,450	390	8,840

(included in the above)

Intermittent Sentences .....	3,229	38	3,267
Probation after Sentence .....	1,019	48	1,067



# ADULT INSTITUTIONS

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION: MALE

ADULT INSTITUTIONS													
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:													
MALE													
	Brampton ATC	Burich CC	Maplehurst CC &ATC	House of Concord	(1)	Guelph CC & GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC &ATC	Ontario Correctional Institute	Rideau CC & ATC	Thunder Bay CC &ATC	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1977 .....	121	248	397	76	98	602	198	477	189	173	241	148	2,968
Committed during year .....	261	985	527	87	65	898	175 <sup>(5)</sup>	3,169	621	610	668	384	8,450
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	3	25	1	3	1	5	1	15	2	-	5	3	64
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons ....	146	158	255	180	80	410	185	179	21	177	123	18	1,932
Readmitted from other institutions .....	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	1	5	18
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	181	773	203	140	61	358	141	2,225	325	86	325	238	5,056
Discharged on payment of fine .....	1	44	3	-	1	3	2	44	15	1	-	1	115
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	25	121	41	43	20	42	34	313	44	3	91	7	784
Released by National Parole Board .....	19	16	56	19	6	76	6	8	29	21	19	39	314
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	18	21	54	11	23	87	8	24	23	28	37	14	348
Released on Bail .....	6	14	10	2	3	21	2	106	25	11	6	9	215
Released to immigration authorities .....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	6
Released for other reasons .....	44	58	79	24	9	137	43	378	77	56	43	35	983
Transferred to hospital .....	-	-	3	7	6	-	6	6	13	-	41	18	100
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	-	6	8	-	1	21	5	6	-	1	2	8	58
Transferred for other reasons .....	102	133	329	52	114	541	117	246	102	592	264	49	2,641
Died while serving sentence .....	-	-	-	-	-	(4)1	-	(2)1	-	-	-	-	2
(3) Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1978 .....	6	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	21
Remaining in Custody March 31, 1978 .....	129	232	393	48	0	624	194	478	181	162	208	140	2,789

- (1) Glendale A.T.C. closed March 31, 1978  
(2) Intermittent sentence prisoner died out of custody from Mimico C.C.  
(3) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners  
(4) One death occurred while on unescorted T.A. from Guelph C.C.  
(5) Includes 1563 intermittent prisoners

## ADULT INSTITUTIONS

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION: FEMALE

#### VANIER CENTRE

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1977 .....	89
Committed during year .....	390
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	1
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .....	35
Readmitted from other institutions .....	--

---

Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	147
Discharged on payment of fine .....	10
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	33
Released by National Parole Board .....	1
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	64
Released on Bail .....	56
Released to immigration authorities .....	7
Released for other reasons .....	36
Transferred to hospital .....	--
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	6
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P. ....	6
Transferred for other reasons .....	51
Died while serving sentence .....	--
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1978 .....	--

---

Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1978 .....	96
--	----

---

# COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>April 1/76 to March 31/77</u>		<u>April 1/77 to March 31/78</u>	
	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>
No. of Applications received				
Academic	120		94	
Vocational	132		149	
Employment	1,693		1,801	
5 to 15 day	298		169	
Subtotals received	<u>2,243</u>	<u>18,075</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>18,234</u>
No. Applications activated				
Academic	73		47	
Vocational	109		97	
Employment	1,356		1,385	
5 to 15 day	65		39	
Subtotals activated	<u>1,603</u>	<u>11,753</u>	<u>1,568</u>	<u>12,539</u>
No. applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1,472	11,604	1,342	12,397
% completed of totals activated	91.8%	98.7%	85.5%	98.8%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	13,356	100%	14,107	100%
Revoked	159	1.2%	186	1.3%
Withdrawn	121	.9%	182	1.2%
Grand totals completed without revocation	13,197	98.8%	13,921	98.7%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	13,076	97.9%	13,739	97.4%

## NOTES:

Community Resource Centre T.A. figures are assembled by the C.R.C. Branch and therefore will not be included in the figures shown.

House of Concord Residential Training T.A.s - now averaging about 56 resident participants per month and Industrial Program T.A.s now averaging about 70 resident participants per month are also excluded from the above unless these same participants were involved in normal (1 to 5) day or (6 to 15) day T.A.s supplementary to their involvement in these programs

These new programs combined with general encouragement by the Ministry towards greater use of (1 to 5) day T.A.s for pre-release humanitarian and rehabilitative programs have sustained the high incidence of (1 to 5) day T.A.s.











CA2ΦN  
R I  
- A55



# Ministry of Correctional Services

## Report of the Minister

1979



**Ministry of Correctional Services**  
**Annual Report of the Minister**  
**For the Year Ending 31st March 1979**

## CONTENTS

Ministry Boards . . . . .	4
Preamble . . . . .	6
The Ministry . . . . .	7
Organization Chart . . . . .	8
Institution Programs . . . . .	18
Community Programs . . . . .	33
Statistical Section . . . . .	41



The Honorable Pauline M. McGibbon, OC BA LLD DU DHumL BAA  
(Theatre) Hon FRCPS(C)  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park,  
Toronto, Ontario.

May It Please Your Honor:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional  
Services for the year ending March 31, 1979.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gord Walker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gord" being more prominent than the last name "Walker".

Gord Walker, QC  
Minister of Correctional Services

The Honorable Gord Walker, QC  
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the ministry's progress for  
the fiscal year ended March 31, 1979.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Glenn R. Thompson". The signature is cursive and stylized, with a large, sweeping flourish at the end of the last name.

Glenn R. Thompson  
Deputy Minister



# Ministry Boards

---

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

Daniel W. F. Coughlan  
Chairman

### **West-Central Regional Board**

John S. Morrison  
Vice-Chairman

F. Vernon Johnston  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marjorie E. Nicholson  
Full-time Member

Sir Robert S. Williams, KSS  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Karen H. Freel  
Part-time Member

### **East-Central Regional Board**

Hubert M. Hooper  
Vice-Chairman

Chauncey L. Dawson  
Part-time Member

Dennis W. Murphy  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Patricia E. Whiteford  
Part-time Member

Donald E. Nokes  
Full-time Member

### **Western Regional Board**

Ms. Donna M. Clark  
Vice-Chairman

Wally Hetherington  
Part-time Member

Edward A. O'Neill  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Barbara M. McLean  
Part-time Member

Geoffrey M. Fellows  
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. Elizabeth Murray  
Part-time Member

### **Eastern Regional Board**

Gerald P. Whitehead  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Alixe Lillico  
Part-time Member

John E. Fraser  
Full-time Member

Donald C. Mason  
Part-time Member

Roland R. Beriault  
Part-time Member

James H. Metcalfe  
Part-time Member

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE** continued

### **Northern Regional Board**

Donald B. Griggs  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bradley  
Part-time Member

Fernand E. Grandbois  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Liliane B. Beauchamp  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur  
Part-time Member

---

## **MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER**

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry program.

W. Jack Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd  
Chairman

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, QC

John M. Gilbert

Lloyd Shier

Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, MD,  
DPsych, FRCP (C)

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Katherine Stewart, BA  
BEd, LLD

Rev. John M. Kelly, CSB, PhD  
LLD

## **PREAMBLE**

During the past year the Ministry of Correctional Services has maintained its standing as a progressive correctional jurisdiction.

Improved classification methods for inmates of institutions, expansion of community programs, and increased staff training have all served to increase the efficacy of the over-all ministry performance.

Despite severe budget constraints, the ministry has provided a wide range of rehabilitative programs for inmates and instituted new types of community programs for probationers.

Presentations were made to criminal court judges across the province urging greater use of community programs and other alternatives to incarceration for non-violent petty offenders.

Many communities benefited throughout the year from a variety of inmate work programs. All of the projects undertaken were those for which no funds were available and therefore no citizens lost jobs.

Corrections offers a challenging work environment in several fields of endeavor, and the ministry has been fortunate to continue to attract personnel of high calibre.

The number of volunteer workers continued to increase, providing many specialized programs and support workers.

The ministry's work during the year is detailed in the pages following.

# The Ministry

## REORGANIZATION

A reorganization of the ministry was initiated in response to several objectives including: the further development of community programs; improving the coordination and integration of long-range planning and inter-governmental relations; adjusting the administrative structure further as a result of the transfer of the Juvenile Division to the Ministry of Community and Social Services; and responding to the current climate of economic restraint by reducing the administrative super-structure of the ministry.

The separation of institutional and community programs is designed to give a major thrust to the expansion and further development of community-based programs. The ministry's goal of consolidating institutional and community program administration at the local level is expected to be accomplished within two or three years.

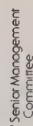
The organization chart on the following page indicates the flow of responsibility from regional locations and within the ministry's head office.

The three major areas of the ministry, starting from the left side of the chart, are:

- (1) Institutions and the various personnel, both administrative and specialized, supporting the daily operations of institutions are governed by an executive director, institutional programs.
- (2) An executive director, community programs, administers probation and parole services as well as a number of continuing and recently initiated programs, some of which are aimed at helping the offender to accept his responsibility for his wrongdoing and make restitution to his victim or to the community as a whole.
- (3) The executive director, planning and support services division, is responsible for the comptrollership functions, which include the management and financial control and reporting processes, of the ministry. This division includes also the ministry's central supply and services, data processing, public relations, research and legal services.

The total area of responsibility for each of these three positions can be seen from an examination of the chart on the following page.

ORGANIZATION CHART  
As of March 31, 1979



The annual report is intended to provide information on specific projects initiated in the fiscal year and on progress made in on-going programs.

Literature dealing with specific areas of interest is available through the Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1N8.

## **EFFECTS OF NEW LEGISLATION**

Under the terms of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977 (Canada), the indeterminate, or indefinite, sentence was abolished as of August 1, 1978. As a result, the Ontario Board of Parole accepted responsibility for parole decisions involving all inmates serving sentences in ministry institutions. Those inmates serving terms of more than six months are now interviewed automatically; those serving less than six months may apply for parole.

An expansion of the probation and parole services followed as a result of this increased parole jurisdiction. In larger centres where the parole caseload exceeded forty-five clients, a probation/parole officer was delegated to deal only with parole cases.

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977, contained amendments to previous federal legislation which eliminated the indeterminate sentence. Provincial governments in Canada now exercise parole jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to provincial institutions if they so desire.

These new parole limits were implemented in Ontario following passage of The Ministry of Correctional Services Act (Bill 85), which came into force in June 1978.

Inmates serving sentences of six months or more are eligible for parole and automatically receive consideration by the board; no formal application on the part of the inmate is required. For sentences of less than six months written application is required.

Parole is a means of releasing an offender into the community under supervision while he serves the remaining portion of his sentence. A parolee who fails to comply with the conditions of parole may be returned to the institution on the authority of the board.

Because of the additional responsibilities incurred by the board as a result of the amendments, the board was expanded, and five regional boards are now operating. There are now 12 full-time and 17 part-time members. The part-time members have been selected from the areas in which correctional institutions are located, in order to elicit community participation and cooperation.



The northern board covers all institutions north of North Bay, and from Timmins westward to Kenora. This necessitates considerable traveling time. The eastern regional board is located in Kingston, the western board in Guelph, and the west-central and east-central boards are located at the ministry's head office in Scarborough.

It is too early yet to accurately estimate the annual workload of the board under its added responsibility but it is significant to note that in the last full year under the former system, the board held 232 meetings to consider 1,496 applicants and released 659 on parole. By comparison, for the first six months under the present system the board held 364 meetings to consider 2,872 applicants and released 1,033 on parole.

An examination of revocation rates for those granted parole shows that in the eight-month period (September 1978 to April 1979) immediately following the implementation of the new parole legislation, the percentage of monthly revocations to monthly counts did not increase with the increase in parolees.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

In 1978, as a part of the ministry reorganization plan, the former personnel branch took over responsibility for manpower planning and development and was renamed human resources management branch. These added responsibilities will become increasingly significant as the branch develops an over-all manpower plan for the ministry, with the primary objective of preparing employees for the anticipated amalgamation of institutional and community programs in approximately three to four years.

The affirmative action program has continued to work towards increasing opportunities for female employees throughout the ministry. Two-thirds of the ministry's employees work in traditionally male occupations, those of correctional officer and probation and parole officer, and the affirmative action program has, therefore, concentrated on these two areas.

The ministry was the first provincial correctional jurisdiction to employ women correctional officers to work in correctional institutions for the male offender, and as such is a model for the use of women in correctional facilities. Currently 145 women correctional officers are employed in adult male institutions as compared to 16 in 1975.

For almost a decade the trend in hiring probation and parole officers has been towards increasing the number of women officers, but the affirmative action program has provided added impetus, and the number of women officers has increased from 39 in March 1975 to 99 in March 1979.

Traditionally, women probation and parole officers handled only female clients, but as the number of women officers increased so has the caseload for all officers, necessitating a sharing of responsibilities, and thus an increasingly equal role for women. Both male and female officers now manage mixed caseloads.

Continued efforts will be made by the human resources management branch to maintain and improve recruitment standards, particularly for correctional officers and probation and parole officers.

## **STAFF TRAINING**

As a part of the ministry reorganization which went into effect in September 1978, the responsibility for staff training and development was divided into two specialized divisions: institutions and community programs.

The institutional staff training branch underwent an extensive reorganization designed to improve cost effectiveness, to increase flexibility of response to the changing demands of field managers, and to enhance the quality of institutional staff training. Concurrent with this reorganization a number of initiatives were undertaken.

The scope of the ministry's institutional training and development program was widened by the implementation of management development training. The first of these programs, which included all superintendents as participants, was successfully concluded and plans are now underway to offer the program to institutional middle management.

The cost effectiveness of the branch received a great deal of attention by emphasizing the numerical aspects of training. Management by results (MBR) targets were exceeded both in terms of numbers of trainees as well as in the number of in-house courses offered during the year.

Measures were also taken to improve on-the-job refresher training by providing institutions with better access to the services of a specialist in staff training. A regional training advisor (RTA) was appointed for each of the four regions. Where needed, RTAs delivered in situ training in a number of areas and especially in first aid and the use of tear gas equipment. Each RTA was provided with a number of copies of slide and sound programs which could be used by institutional training officers as a part of on-the-job refresher training. Through the aegis of the National Advisory Network on Correctional Manpower Planning, Training and Development, approximately 300 copies of thirteen of these programs have been distributed to other correctional jurisdictions and have found ready acceptance at the institutional level.

As a first step towards improving the quality of the semi-annual training plan, the ministry's institutional staff training records were computerized, providing up-to-date hard information on the progress of training and, more importantly, on the areas in which greater emphasis was required. RTAs provided further important input into the planning system by, in effect, drawing the planning staff's attention to the special needs as articulated by the institutional staff within their respective regions. RTAs were also able to liaise closely with regional representatives of the human resources management branch and were thus able to forecast the numerical needs of each of the regions. This enabled the branch to arrive at a semi-annual training plan which focused on the actual needs of the field.

The components of the semi-annual training plan were, broadly speaking, management training and correctional officer training. Both were delivered in such a way as to minimize costs and travel time. Management training was delivered in locations central to the home bases of the participants. Correctional officer training courses were delivered by a group of trainers who traveled to a central location within a geographical cluster of institutions.

The branch continued to administer the ministry's educational leave assistance program although the terms of reference were narrowed to focus on job performance requirements as opposed to the wider scope of a particular individual's developmental needs.

Work continued in the area of curriculum development although the development of the managerial program occupied much of the available man hours. The overhaul of all institutional staff training programs has commenced with a re-examination of the basic training system of correctional officers.

The community programs area of staff training provides services to all areas within the community programs division as well as to related community correctional agencies.

A series of yearly workshops and seminars is provided for various levels of staff in the areas of basic training, management training, skills training, non-government agencies training, and volunteers and process consultation.

An intensive theoretical training course for new probation and parole officers is provided each year, utilizing graduate school professors from the disciplines of law, social work and administration, as well as ministry development officers.

This two-year training period culminates in professional development examinations which judge the candidates on their ability to integrate theory with practical knowledge.

All new officers must succeed in these examinations in order to progress from the probation/parole officer one level.

Management training courses, which are receiving special emphasis, encompass a grounding in management theory, the concepts of general supervision and the principles of management, and the relation of concepts of management to new correctional approaches, such as team management and resource personnel.

The new team approach provides clients with access to more than one officer, so that the clients' varied needs are met by the officers with skills in the particular areas.

To meet the ministry's increasing involvement with the community, staff from community resource centres and from programs operated by agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army are included in regularly scheduled programs where appropriate.

## **INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS**

The ministry entered into an agreement with Carlisle Automotive Parts to set up a manufacturing operation within the Maplehurst Complex.

The operation is similar to that already in place at the Guelph Correctional Centre abattoir in that inmates are hired by the company to work for wages comparable to those paid in private industry in the community, but inmates work and live on correctional institution property. Ten to twelve inmates worked for this company at one time throughout the year.

Flame retardant mattresses for ministry use are made at the Mimico Correctional Centre. The mattresses were also sold within the Ontario Government to the Ministries of Health and Community and Social Services, and to other provincial governments and federal penitentiaries.

At the Burtch Correctional Centre, a canning operation produced approximately 200,000 cans of fruit, vegetables and jams for ministry use as well as for sale to other ministries.

A \$60,000 expansion which added an apple juice line will be ready for use next year and is expected to can about 200 tons of Ontario apples.

In cooperation with the federal government, the industrial products branch, together with the regional market development, Ontario, section of Correctional Services Canada, held a joint display of industrial products made in correctional institutions. The first cooperative venture of its kind between the two levels of government, the trade show's success was seen as a step towards similar joint participation in other areas of responsibility.

## **PLANNING AND RESEARCH**

The planning and research branch provides financial, planning and policy analyses, and controls and conducts researches carried out to assess and evaluate programs and provide assistance to managers in making priority operational decisions.



The position of policy planning coordinator was established to work in conjunction with the ministry's senior management committee. A major responsibility will be to assist in the development of a policy master plan, which will include clarification of ministry goals and objectives and development of a broad philosophical stance in relevant issues.

A number of research reports were published during the year, including: The Native Inmate in Ontario: a preliminary survey; Community Resource Centres - a one year follow-up study; and Inventory of Probation and Parole Programs in Ontario.

Among studies conducted during the year, with publication expected sometime in the next fiscal year, is a study of the child-care needs of female offenders; further analyses of the problems of Native offenders; offenders' perceptions of the ministry's community service order program; and an examination of adult training centre programs.

Another study examined the current status of the temporary absence program. The study included a sample of 209 inmates who were granted long-term passes between January and April of 1977. These passes from the institutions were to allow inmates to work or attend school in the community. The data generated from this study revealed the following description of TAP participants: 52 percent were single; 35 percent were married; 4 percent were living common-law, while the remaining 9 percent were either widowed, separated or divorced. The average age was 26.4 years; 65 percent had completed at least a grade 10 level of education; over two-thirds were employed at the time of incarceration with 27 percent unemployed; and the remaining 4 percent were either students or housewives.

Almost one half of the participants were first offenders. The types of offenses for which participants were currently serving time is illustrated by the data in the following table:

#### CURRENT OFFENSE CATEGORIES

<u>Offense Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% *</u>
Property	79	37.8
Liquor	79	37.8
Public Order and Peace	38	18.2
Traffic	31	14.8
Drug	30	14.4
Person	12	5.8
Morals and Decency	1	0.4
Other	3	1.4

\*Since inmates may be serving time for more than one offense type, these categories are not mutually exclusive and the percentages will add to more than 100.

To summarize, the average inmate in the temporary absence program was single, 26.4 years of age, with at least a grade 10 level of education. He was employed at the time of incarceration and, in half the cases, he had no prior convictions. He was most likely to be serving time for property and/or liquor offenses.

Eighty-nine percent of the participants for whom information was available completed their program as planned. Only 4.9 percent of the participants could be considered failures in that they did not adjust to the special conditions of their temporary absence pass.

Recidivism rates were relatively low. Only 18.4 percent of the participants were convicted of a further offense within a one-year period after release. Furthermore, 69.2 percent of the 107 participants who had a history of prior convictions were not convicted of any additional offenses within the one-year study period after release.

Altogether, 73.9 percent of the participants comprising this study sample both completed their program as planned and did not recidivate within a one-year period. Further information and data on the temporary absence program will be released in a report from the ministry's planning and research branch in the latter part of 1979.

#### **TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM (TAP)**

The temporary absence program maintained a success rate of about 98 percent throughout the year, a success rate which has remained stable to within one percent plus or minus since the program began in 1969.

Within the temporary absence program, any inmate of an institution may apply for an absence to take part in humanitarian or rehabilitative programs operating within the community for a period as short as several hours, or in a variety of programs involving longer periods of time. Applicants for a temporary absence are carefully screened for their suitability.

The program is monitored by the inmate enquiry and appeals branch, which is also responsible for acting on complaints, reviews, and appeals involving temporary absence application and enforcement proceedings.

During the year, responsibility for much of the decision-making regarding the implementation of a temporary absence was transferred to the local level. Institutional superintendents, working in cooperation with the probation and parole staff as well as any outside agency which may be involved, now supervise and monitor participants of the program.

There has been a significant increase in short-term absences which, although it reflects an expected normal increase, also coincides with the decentralization of initial decision-making authority.



Many of the benefits of the temporary absence program accrue in the long term, after the individual has completed his sentence, such as in the areas of job continuance, new work skills, and additional educational training. The short-term benefits, however, are much more tangible, as can be seen from the socio-economic benefits illustrated in the table on the page opposite.

## **ENERGY CONSERVATION**

In 1976 an energy management program was initiated to control the use of energy throughout ministry facilities.

Institutions of 20,000 square feet and over were included in the project; a total of sixteen institutions.

A 7.5 percent savings was projected for this year, but an actual savings of 8.3 percent was accomplished. This produced a cost avoidance of \$400,000, bringing the total savings since the program's inception to \$1,840,593.

In addition, all ministry facilities have cut down on energy use wherever possible. These savings have helped to offset the inflation factor in the budgets of all facilities.

## **INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD**

Although this ministry has no legislative control over persons under the age of 16, staff responded to the minister's request for participation in International Year of the Child projects with an unprecedented enthusiasm.

By the end of the fiscal year, only three months into IYC, staff had sponsored children in underdeveloped countries, taken part in skidoo-a-thons and skate-a-thons in support of local programs, and lent support to local sports teams.

Inmates of institutions also made a large contribution in the form of hand-made toys, nursery furniture, and playground equipment such as log climbing bars.

Despite the fact that no additional funds were provided, staff interest remained high, and plans were made to expand involvement in this project for the remainder of the calendar year.

# TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM EARNINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<u>ABATTOIR PROGRAM, GUELPH CORRECTIONAL CENTRE</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Persons on TAP</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Room and Board</u>	<u>Family Support</u>
1977/78	182	\$254,129	\$43,072	\$94,937
1978/79	189	\$306,327	\$50,874	\$80,068
<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Persons on TAP</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Room and Board</u>	<u>Family Support</u>
1977/78	2,397	\$647,882	\$116,285	\$184,826
1978/79	2,740	\$686,475	\$123,306	\$164,905
<u>COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Room and Board</u>	<u>Family Support</u>
1977/78	237	\$1,250,000	\$260,000	\$300,000
1978/79	320	\$1,500,000	\$330,000	\$320,000

# Institution Programs

The institutional program division, headed by an executive director, is responsible for all functions carried out within and for institutional programs. This includes the areas of administration, inmate enquiry and appeals, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, preventive security, inmate classification, and the bailiff duties.

Within this division, four geographically formed sections are each directed by a regional director. In total, the ministry operates 48 institutions and two forestry camps.

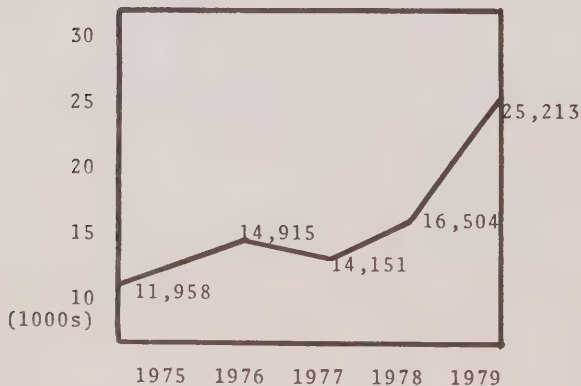
## Bailiff Branch

The initial classification of all provincially sentenced prisoners is carried out by the bailiff branch.

During the year, this branch, with a staff of fourteen, transported 25,213 federal and provincial prisoners. The branch maintains five security vehicles for this purpose, all of which are equipped with mobile radios, mobile telephones, and security equipment.

As the graph below illustrates, the number of inmates transported by the ministry has more than doubled during a five-year period. This increase is a result of such ministry programs as temporary absence, where inmates are transferred to the institution closest to their place of work or educational training. In addition, law enforcement agencies and civil and criminal courts have increased the number of requests for the ministry to accept responsibility for the transportation of prisoners to appear as witnesses or for trial on further charges.

**INMATES TRANSPORTED**



## TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Ontario operates four basic types of correctional institutions: jails and detention centres; adult training centres; correctional centres, and treatment facilities.

Jails and detention centres, ranging in size from a 12-bed capacity to a 340-bed capacity, house, in the main, inmates awaiting trial or sentencing, those being held for immigration hearings or for deportation, those awaiting transfer to federal institutions and those serving very short sentences. Maximum security is provided in all jails and detention centres.

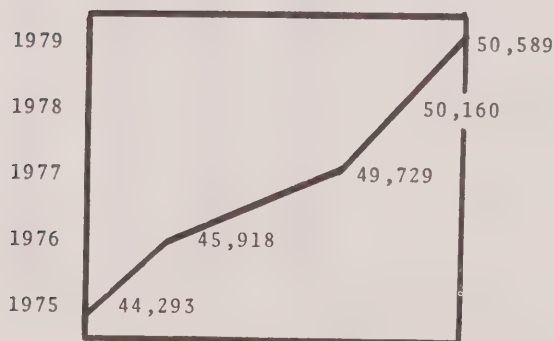
The correctional centres provide industrial and work experiences for those who are classified as being not well motivated. Both maximum and medium security are provided.

For inmates classified as potentially able to benefit from academic and vocational training programs, training centres offer programs approved by the Ontario Ministry of Education.

A correctional centre and an adult training centre functioning on the same property and under the same administration, are known as a correctional complex.

Of the two treatment facilities, one provides psychiatric assessment for male offenders from any ministry facility; the other consists of an assessment unit and treatment units. Admission to a treatment unit may be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

## SENTENCED INMATES

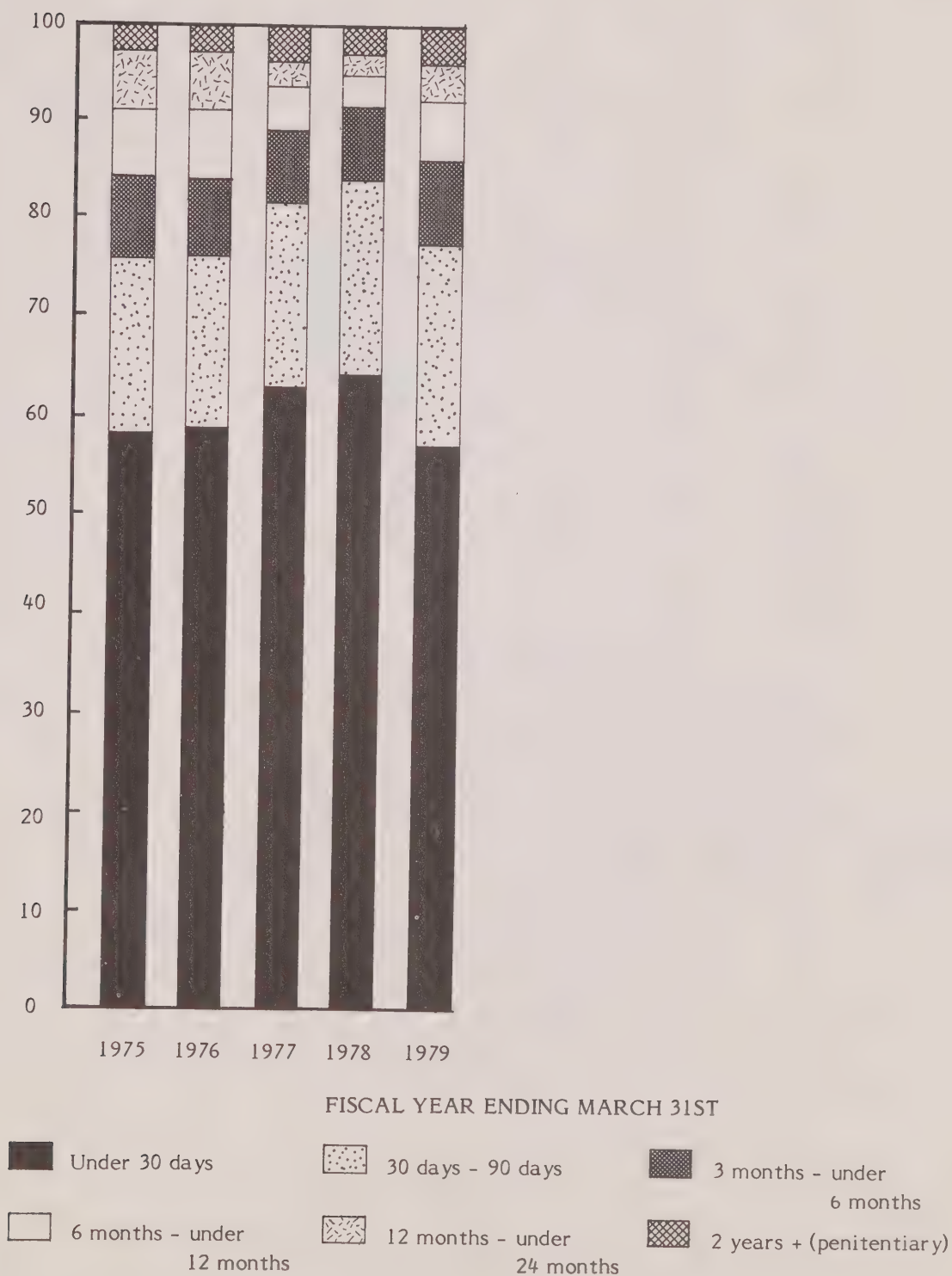


The above table shows the increase in institution population for a five-year period. The greater part of that increase is in the 16- to 35-year-old group, with the concentration on the 19- to 24-year-olds.

# BREAKDOWN OF AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO JAILS

MALE	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
16 to 18	7,495	9,683	10,331	10,023	11,092
19 to 24	13,052	17,185	18,737	18,762	19,629
25 to 35	10,106	12,335	13,695	13,785	14,371
36 to 50	7,390	8,488	8,903	8,774	8,634
59 and over	3,924	3,989	4,001	3,969	3,876
Totals	<u>41,967</u>	<u>51,678</u>	<u>55,667</u>	<u>55,380</u>	<u>57,602</u>
FEMALE					
16 to 18	402	623	840	788	962
19 to 24	568	944	1,270	1,276	1,423
25 to 35	779	841	887	950	1,075
36 to 50	401	489	529	505	599
59 and over	183	216	169	173	173
Totals	<u>2,326</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>3,695</u>	<u>3,692</u>	<u>4,232</u>

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF THE LENGTHS OF DEFINITE TERMS  
BEING SERVED BY PERSONS ADMITTED TO ONTARIO JAILS AND  
SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, FISCAL YEARS ENDING  
MARCH 31ST, 1975-1979.

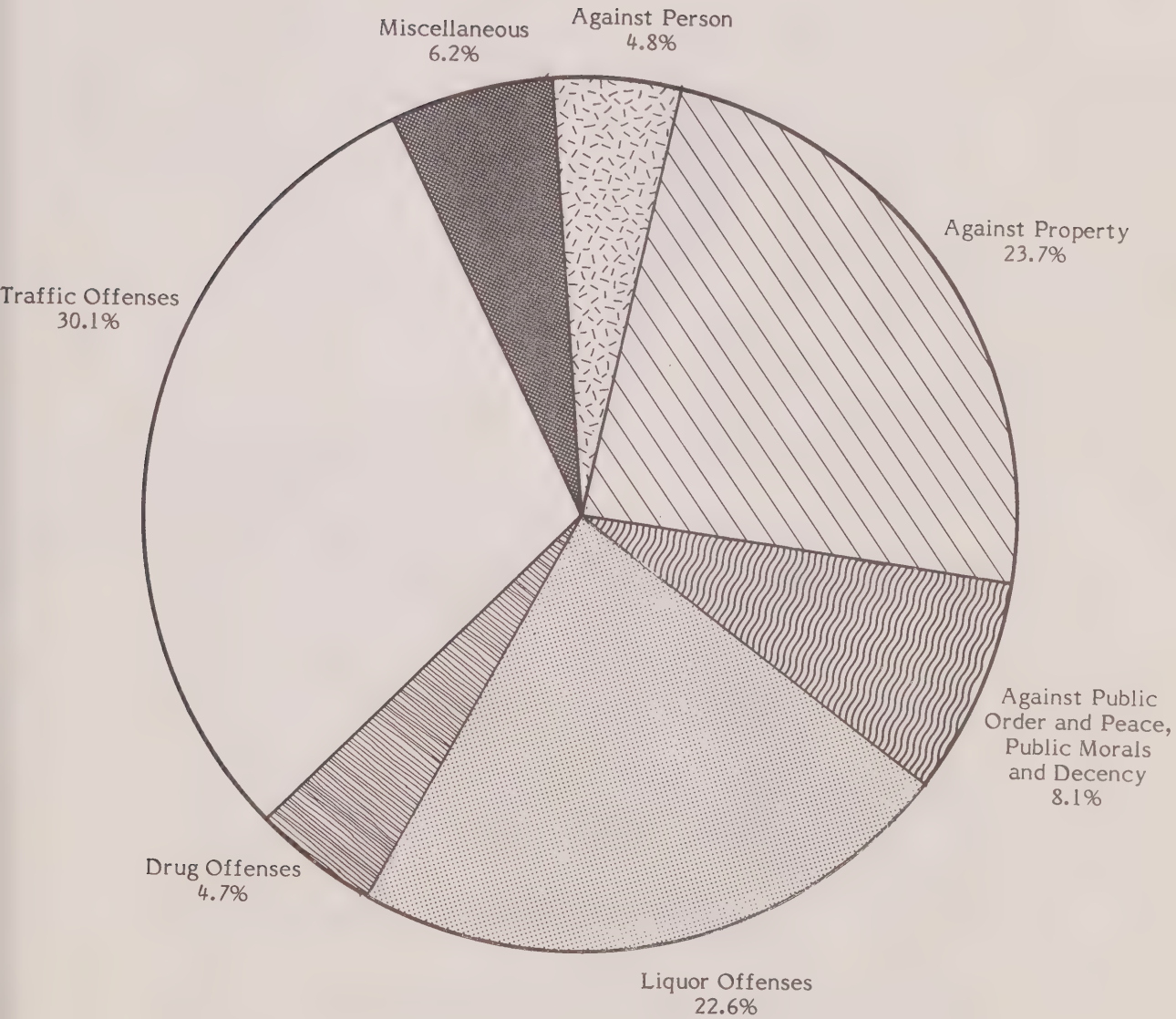




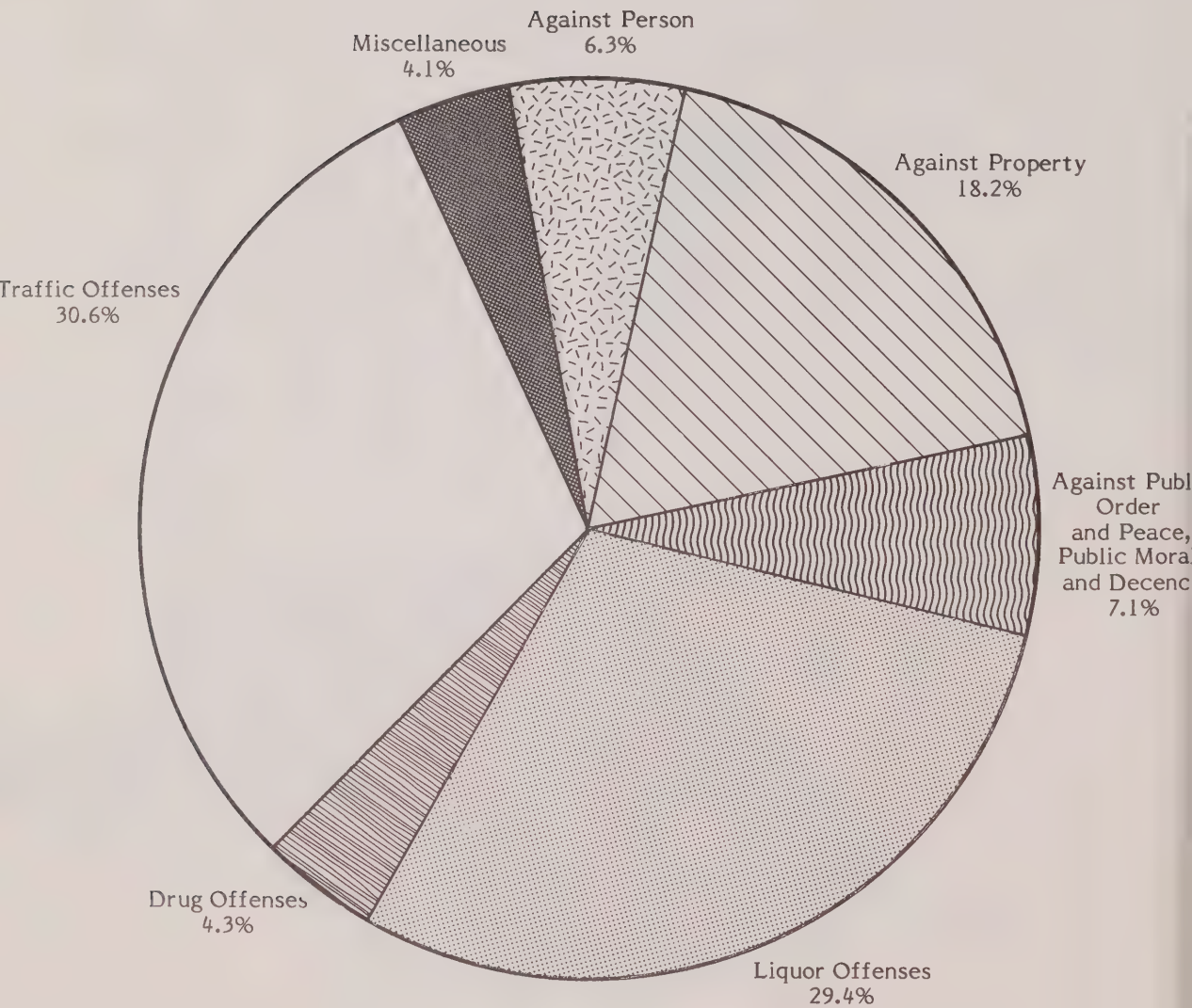
Breakdown of Length of Definite Term Being Served by Persons Committed to Ontario Jails  
and Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment, Fiscal Years Ending March 31st, 1975-1979

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st						
<u>Length of Term</u>		<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Under 30 Days	N %	18,646 58.8	17,889 59.3	23,374 63.4	25,310 64.7	22,365 58.1
30 Days and Under 90 Days	N %	5,689 17.9	5,173 17.2	6,874 18.6	7,820 20.0	7,856 20.4
3 Months and Under 6	N %	2,572 8.1	2,434 8.1	2,760 7.5	2,848 7.3	3,525 9.2
6 Months and Under 12	N %	2,179 6.9	2,163 7.2	1,645 4.5	1,252 3.2	2,183 5.7
12 Months and Under 24	N %	1,829 5.8	1,734 5.8	995 2.7	670 1.7	1,326 3.4
Penitentiary (2 years or more)	N %	787 2.5	751 2.5	1,241 3.4	1,192 3.0	1,254 3.3
Total	N %	31,702 100.0	30,144 100.1	36,889 100.1	39,092 99.9	38,509 100.1

TYPES OF CRIMES BY MALES ADMITTED TO  
ONTARIO JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES  
FISCAL YEAR 1978/79



TYPES OF CRIMES BY FEMALES ADMITTED TO  
ONTARIO JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES  
FISCAL YEAR 1978/79



## CENTRAL REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Maplehurst Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	J. O'Brien (acting)
Mimico Correctional Centre	C. C. DeGrandis
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R. D. Phillipson
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A. J. Dunbar
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R. P. G. Barrett
Niagara Detention Centre	C. W. Hill (acting)
Barrie Jail	D. McFarlane
Toronto Jail	I. D. Starkie
House of Concord	T. Burns (Liaison Officer)

Furthering the ministry's program of leasing space to community industry, 30,131 square feet of industrial space at Maplehurst Complex, Milton, was leased to an automotive parts manufacturing firm. The ministry-managed furniture operation previously housed in this area was transferred to the Guelph Correctional Centre (western region).

Inmates employed by this private company are paid regular wages from which they contribute to their room and board in the institution.

During the 1978 harvest season 40 to 100 inmates assisted local fruit and vegetable growers to harvest their crops. In general, these inmates were paid the minimum wage and contributed proportionately to their room and board.

The following are examples of the numerous community projects carried out by Maplehurst Complex inmates.

A downtown beautification project for the Town of Milton involved planting trees along Main Street and helping to demolish an old service station site which inmates then converted into a parking lot and flower garden area.

Throughout the year, unescorted inmates were employed five days a week at the Milton Agricultural Museum, working at the restoration of agricultural artifacts and at general landscaping and maintenance under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture staff.

Another year-round program, in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, provides bush clearing and other forestry work for approximately ten inmates.

Construction of two new dormitories was carried out by inmates at Mimico Correctional Centre under the supervision of a ministry construction superintendent. Specialized contract companies provided necessary services.

Inmates also worked on a number of projects such as furniture refinishing for several ministry offices and repairing and painting Metropolitan Toronto area Crippled Civilian drop boxes.

The mattress factory at this institution produced approximately 4,000 flame retardant mattresses during the year. In addition to those supplied for ministry use, a number have been sold to hospitals and homes for the aged.

Community projects carried out by Mimico Correctional Centre inmates include involvement in the daily operations at Black Creek Pioneer Village (a pre-Confederation settlement) in northwest Metropolitan Toronto. Inmates dressed in period costumes provide animal care and work in the blacksmith's shop, the mill, and the toy shop, while others work at grounds maintenance.

A solar-heated home was built by Mimico Correctional Centre inmates for the Brampton Conservation Centre on the campus of Sheridan College in Brampton. The building will be used as a conservation resource centre and will be open to the public.

Mimico Correctional Centre inmates also provided a telephone canvassing service for the Canadian Red Cross, Etobicoke Branch, and set up and dismantled equipment for a number of local blood donor clinics.

Because of the success of the inmate/lawyer telephone project which was begun over a year ago at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, plans are under way to implement the project at Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre.

Other projects are undertaken for Clubs such as Lions, Rotary, and Kinsmen whenever inmate services are requested. These tasks include construction of booths, garbage removal, snow fence erection, and parking supervision.

On July 1, 1978, the outdated Milton Jail was closed and the inmates transferred to other area institutions.



Following the closure of the old wing of the Toronto Jail in December 1977, a number of structural improvements were made to the remaining newer section of the jail.

As a result of considerable overcrowding throughout the year at the Barrie Jail, erection of two portable facilities within the jail walls was begun. At Camp Hillsdale, a satellite of the Barrie Jail, inmates cultivated approximately twelve acres, which provided fresh vegetables for use by the jail and the camp.

An inmate work force from Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre participated in a land development program on the grounds of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington, and in a tree pruning and general land maintenance project in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources at Bronte Creek Provincial Park.

The Niagara Detention Centre provided inmate labor to assist with street and park cleaning for the City of Thorold.

## **WESTERN REGION**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>
Brampton Adult Training Centre	R. S. Dunning
Burtch Correctional Centre	J. Moclair
Guelph Correctional Centre	W. J. Taylor
Ontario Correctional Institute	B. J. Doyle
Vanier Centre For Women	Miss S. Nicholls
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J. H. Kutchaw
Waterloo Detention Centre	R. H. Nash
Brantford Jail	I. M. Wright
Chatham Jail	J. Pinder
Guelph Jail	M. W. Allman
Owen Sound Jail	W. A. Hoey
Sarnia Jail	J. Whiteley
Stratford Jail	T. H. Watson
Walkerton Jail	B. C. Parker
Windsor Jail	J. G. Hildebrandt



The Kitchener Jail, which was built in 1853, was closed and replaced by the more modern Waterloo Detention Centre (formerly a part of Grandview Training School).

A portion of the Guelph Correctional Centre was taken over by Kitchener House Incorporated, operators of community resource centres (CRC). Inmates employed through the temporary absence program in the privately operated abattoir on the correctional centre grounds now reside in this CRC.

In a bid to cut overtime costs at the Guelph CC and at the same time make more efficient use of existing facilities, the dormitory floors of the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit (GATU) were closed and forty-eight inmates transferred to the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton.

This allowed for the relocation of some staff and a subsequent decrease in overtime payments. GATU now accommodates fifty inmates with special problems and has an operational responsibility for the 30-bed Guelph CC hospital unit.

Guelph CC and its satellite, Camp Dufferin, were both involved in numerous community projects throughout the year. Hobbyhorses from a turn-of-the-century carousel owned by the City of Guelph were restored by Guelph CC inmates. Canadian artist Ken Danby is designing and overseeing the decorative painting of the horses.

Guelph CC work crews cleaned out the Speed River, which runs through the centre of the city; cleaned up the river banks and planted over 2,000 trees in Riverside Park; painted the offices of a local distress centre; worked at a number of projects in cooperation with the Grand River Conservation Authority; and assisted teachers at Sunnysdale School for retarded children.

Camp Dufferin inmates worked in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources; cut cedar for the picnic tables made at the correctional centre; maintained six area cemeteries; and in return for grounds maintenance, the Creemore Arena offered free skating for inmates.

Burtch CC inmates on daily temporary absences worked at local tobacco harvesting and were paid the going rate for such work. A percentage of the wage was paid to the institution for board and lodging.

Two local hospitals were provided with inmate assistance to nursing staff; one inmate worked at a home for the aged in Brantford; and one inmate provided a hair-cutting service at a home for the aged on the Six Nations Reserve.

Burtch CC inmates earned complimentary passes to an Arthur Fiedler concert in Brantford as a thank you for the job of cleaning up the Kerby Islands in preparation for the concert. Inmates also provide a year-round grass cutting and garden maintenance and snow shoveling service in the area for the elderly and the handicapped.

## **EASTERN REGION**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J. A. Rundle
Rideau Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	G. R. Fisher
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	A. J. Roberts
Quinte Detention Centre	E. W. Martin
Brockville Jail	W. F. Schneider
Cobourg Jail	H. F. Yorke
Cornwall Jail	R. Dagenais
Lindsay Jail	P. Campbell
L'Orignal Jail	L. Migneault
Pembroke Jail	T. R. Chambers
Perth Jail	J. D. Robertson
Peterborough Jail	L. Wiles
Whitby Jail	F. R. Gill

Several institutions in the eastern region continued to experience overcrowding, which taxed the facilities and staff. These institutions included Whitby and Peterborough Jails and the Quinte Detention Centre at Napanee. Most other institutions operated at, or near, capacity throughout the year.

A portable office addition was under construction at the Whitby Jail. Another portable unit to provide additional space for inmate clothing and storage and considerably relieve the very crowded admission and discharge section at this jail was also being built.

The maintenance staff at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre constructed a walkway and officer shelter on the roof of the maximum security unit which affords more efficient supervision of outdoor inmate recreational periods. In addition, the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre is now making increased use of closed circuit television for perimeter surveillance, freeing staff for other duties.

Recently completed renovations at the L'Original Jail included the construction of a control room and new visiting area, modifications to the administrative area, and considerably enhanced security features.

The perimeter security fence and the installation of an air tempering system at the Quinte Detention Centre were completed, and it is anticipated that the new office addition will be completed in 1979.

Old wooden fire escape doors at the rear of the corridors at the Perth Jail have been replaced by new steel doors, frames and new locks.

A new sanitary sewage system has been installed at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the old system dismantled for salvage. It is anticipated that a new air tempering system for the entire centre will be completed by about May, 1979.

Community work programs are in operation at Whitby, Brockville, Millbrook, Peterborough, Ottawa and Napanee. For instance, inmates from the Millbrook Correctional Centre Annex provided 2,250 hours of work to senior citizens and to the village of Millbrook. A number of other institutions in this region provided voluntary inmate labor for snow removal and other projects on an as-needed basis. These programs are considered to be quite successful in providing work for inmates and for the benefit of the public.

Rideau Correctional Centre has been particularly successful in implementing an inmate volunteer program to benefit patients at the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital and at the Rideau Regional Centre at Smiths Falls.

The inmate/lawyer telephone project begun at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre has proved so successful that a similar project went into operation at the Whitby Jail. In February, a pilot project began at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the Lindsay, Peterborough and Cobourg Jails to test the new localized inmate classification system.

## **NORTHERN REGION**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>
Monteith Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	N. Bamford
Thunder Bay Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	H. Rowe
Fort Frances Jail	C. M. Gillespie

## **NORTHERN REGION** continued

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>
Haileybury Jail	A. D. Abbott
Kenora Jail	L. W. Goss
Monteith Jail	N. Bamford
North Bay Jail	A. Celentano
Parry Sound Jail	J. Crozier
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	E. D. Lock
Sudbury Jail	A. G. Hooson
Thunder Bay Jail	J. R. Keddle

Renovations to the Parry Sound Jail provided a new admission and discharge area and improved administrative offices. A new medical examination and treatment unit was completed at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre. Fire alarm and detection systems were replaced or renewed wherever necessary, and Monteith Correctional Centre's new vocational and academic training building was completed.

Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie Jails operated over their rated capacities, while the Kenora Jail population was reduced to near capacity, a change from the overcrowded conditions of previous years.

In cooperation with the New Liskeard Agricultural and Technology College, the Monteith Correctional Centre produced eggs for its own use and to provide to nearby jails. A herd of Hereford beef cattle and a small sheep flock were also maintained as part of the agricultural college program.

Garden produce amounted to 267,000 pounds, which provided fresh vegetables for the correctional centres and some jails.

A number of inmates participated in specialized training programs in the community. These included courses at the South Porcupine campus of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology; the work skills program at Cambrian College, Sudbury; a diamond drilling course at Haileybury Mining School; a work skills course at Northern Community Development Services Program, Fort Frances; the work skills program offered by the Thunder Bay Social Services Department; and the Detox Centre program in Kenora.

Inmates on work temporary absences received payment for brush clearing for Ontario Hydro; tree planting for the Ministry of Natural Resources; pulp cutting at Pistol lake and Red Lake; and for work with various local contractors.

Community projects carried out by inmates from the Monteith and Thunder Bay Correctional Complexes included assisting with programs for mentally handicapped children and adults, and helping physically handicapped children and adults in swimming and equestrian programs at Care Centres.

Monteith Correctional Complex inmates contributed 1,355 man days of work through community projects during the fiscal year.

Throughout the northern region, inmates were involved in projects that benefited local communities. For instance, the Haileybury Jail accepted responsibility for maintenance of the Legion Cenotaph grounds, the local arena, and grounds maintenance and furniture moving for the courthouse. Inmates at the Sault Ste. Marie Jail worked in cooperation with the local John Howard Society to cut grass and clear snow for old age pensioners.



# Community Programs

---

As a part of the ministry's reorganization which took place this year, a new division was established which is responsible for emphasizing community correctional programs. The division assumed responsibility for existing community-based programs such as probation and parole, community resource centres, Native programs, and volunteer programs.

Concomitantly, new community initiatives are being developed which will establish alternatives to incarceration and which will help the offender to inter-relate within his home community. These include community service orders; victim-witness services; restitution; bail supervision; pre-trial services; employment programs; employment readiness programs; and alcohol and drug counseling.

A recent Gallup Poll indicated that 84 percent of Canadians supported the concept of offenders working in the community, as an alternative to incarceration. This acceptance of community corrections by the public has made possible the expansion of existing programs and the development of a number of innovative concepts.

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES**

The number of offenders supervised daily in the community by probation and parole officers increased by approximately 4,000 - a 15 percent increase over the previous year. In order to maintain the level of service, the staff complement was increased by 35. Concurrently, a major reorganization of the probation and parole services was undertaken in order to provide a responsive management at the local level which could work conjointly with ministry staff, volunteers and private agencies.

The year saw a substantial growth in the ministry's use of private agencies to assist in the delivery of community correctional services. Fee-for-service contracts were initiated in the areas of probation supervision, parole supervision, volunteer coordination, Native offender supervision, housing, and employment. These contracts were made with the more traditional private agencies which have long histories of service to the offender in the community such as the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, and the Elizabeth Fry Society.

As well as these, new organizations with strong community support such as the Kitchener-based program, Youth in Conflict with the Law, the Nelson Small Legs Junior Foundation in Toronto, and the Community Oriented Sentencing Program operating in Belleville as well as a number of other groups are now extending their partnerships with the ministry in the provision of community programs.



Contracts such as these support the local probation and parole service and provide much-needed relief in an area of the ministry which has seen a rapid increase in its workload.

One such program has gone into operation in Atikokan, a town midway between Thunder Bay and Fort Frances. Sponsored by the Atikokan Lions Club and dependent on the cooperation of all community agencies, the appointment of a local community correctional worker has provided the town with a full-time service rather than the bi-weekly 48 hours previously provided by a probation and parole officer from the ministry's office in Fort Frances. The energies expended by that staff person can now be better deployed within a smaller geographic area.

The community correctional worker in this instance is responsible for co-ordinating several programs such as community service orders, a volunteer program, a victim/offender reconciliation program, and working with the families of offenders, as well as acting in a general community liaison function.

A community resources management team model which emphasizes the program delivery aspects of the probation and parole services and encourages the use of private agencies and other services as part of the over-all team was recommended by a workload management committee formed to examine the problem of workload management within the probation and parole services.

This management model was introduced into Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury and later extended to Kingston, Mississauga and Belleville.

## **Alternatives**

Because of the approximately 15 percent increase per year in probation caseloads in past years, the ministry has been looking for alternative ways in which to provide service to clients. This large and continuing increase during this year over the previous fiscal year has made the need for alternatives even more urgent.

. A new court-liaison or court-worker program frees regular officers to work with clients in the community by replacing them with part-time contract officers and a back-up corps of volunteers. These persons handle the court intake and referral service.

. An increased use of volunteers in both supervision, especially for minimum supervision cases, and presentence report writing. Approximately 12 percent of probationers are under the supervision of about 350 volunteers at the present time. The ministry's aim is to increase this to 20 percent during the coming year.

. As community service order programs expand and increase from the present pilot project areas, agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army, will be called upon to provide administrative services.

- . A restitution program gives special attention to the restitution aspects of probation orders and relates these where possible to the victim. This emulates the victim/offender reconciliation (VORP) model developed by the Mennonite Central Committee of Kitchener.

- . Employment programs such as the Youth Employment Service described below, using a fee-for-service basis.

- . A team-management approach incorporating the differential use of probation and parole officers in such areas as job finding, accommodation assistance, addiction counseling, and volunteer coordination.

### **Youth Employment Service (YES)**

A Toronto employment program, operating under the auspices of the Rotary Club and the Central YMCA on a fee-for-service basis, is jointly funded by the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government and brings together government and private sector employers in a meaningful and productive way.

Clients are referred at an average rate of ten per month at a cost to the ministry of \$115.00 per client. With the difficulty to place clientele the ministry provides, and the current state of the labor market, the results can be regarded as significant: an over 50 percent job-placement rate and a three month follow-up on-the-job success rate of 75 percent.

Employment status was listed as the most important predictor of probation success in a 1977 study of the Adult Probationer in Ontario carried out by Dr. J. Renner. The same study showed that those with full-time employment at probation termination were judged successful in 82.67 percent of the cases, and those who seldom changed employers or seldom were unemployed showed a success rate of 89.5 percent at the termination of the probation order.

It follows that employment finding and subsequent job success is a major contributor to successful rehabilitation; thus, with the average Ontario probation and parole caseload showing a 33 percent unemployed rate, and particular caseloads showing a rate as high as 60 percent, programs such as YES continue to provide an extremely important service.

### **Marriage Encounter**

Operating out of the Kapuskasing probation and parole office, this program, which teaches people how to deal openly and honestly with their feelings, is being used not only to help clients communicate in a husband/wife relationship, but also to help parents communicate better with their children through use of the same techniques.

## **Permanent Part-time Probation and Parole Officers**

During the year the ministry established several permanent part-time positions in smaller communities across the province. In the past these communities received weekly or twice weekly visits from a member of the probation and parole services stationed in a nearby larger area, but the time spent on travel as well as the lack of continuing community presence were seen as negative aspects of the service.

The 24-hour per week service delivered by the part-time probation and parole officer includes work as the local community service order and volunteer coordinator. Positions have been successfully established in Red Lake, Sandy Lake, Sioux Lookout, Blind River, Sturgeon Falls, and Huntsville. These new staff now train and recruit volunteers, develop community service order programs and, in the case of Blind River, develop an alcohol education program.

Officers who previously served outlying communities are now able to concentrate their attentions on the ever-increasing workload in their own areas.

## **RESTITUTION PROGRAMS**

Restitution is another alternative to incarceration in that the offender is either placed on probation and negotiates the amount he will pay for the loss and damages caused by his offense, or he is incarcerated and transferred to a community resource centre, having entered into a restitution agreement.

Between January 1, 1978 and March 31, 1979, a total of \$52,650 was paid by offenders in reparation.

## **PRE-TRIAL SERVICES**

The increasing number of individuals who are remanded into custody prior to trial is causing overcrowding in correctional institutions. Many of these remanded inmates are unable to meet certain bail conditions stipulated by the Courts.

The ministry has established several alternatives to pre-trial incarceration for these individuals, including bail verification and bail supervision.

Bail verification involves the confirmation of a person's residence, employment, school attendance, general community ties and, when necessary, the development of an alternative community plan for the accused in preparation for his bail hearing.

Part of this plan could include supervision of the accused through a bail supervision program, which would include surveillance, reporting, continuous liaison with the person's family, employer, teachers, community agency staff and the police.

Bail services have been contracted on a pilot project basis to private agencies, the John Howard Societies of Hamilton and St. Catharines and the Youth in Conflict with the Law organization in Kitchener. These pilot projects will be reviewed by the ministry's research branch to monitor and ensure the success of the program in reducing the high remand population.

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS**

Community service orders (CSOs) were introduced in Ontario in 1977, to provide an alternative to the severity of a sentence of incarceration and where the usual terms of probation were an insufficient disposition.

In the first year of operation, 736 offenders were involved in the thirteen CSO pilot projects established throughout the province. In the month of December, 1978, there were 873 persons performing CSOs, of whom 594 were in the pilot project areas and 279 were in the rest of the province.

An examination of the social histories of 689 clients issued a CSO between December 1977 and December 1978 showed that the majority of CSO clients in the pilot project area were male, under 20 years old, single, and had acquired at least some high school education. They had largely been sentenced for one offense only, which was most often a property-related offense. The most common crime was theft under \$200.

The group had worked a total of 12,798 hours of unpaid community service, and the over-all successful completion rate was 93 percent. The most common work performed was manual labor, but a variety of other tasks were also performed.

Only 4.3 percent of the CSO population were reconvicted during the performance of their CSOs. One fifth of these clients indicated their satisfaction with the program by continuing in their assignment as a volunteer after completion of the CSO requirement.

The following CSO projects were begun during the current fiscal year:

### **New CSO Projects**

Hamilton - Elizabeth Fry Society (funded until September 1979 by Canada Works)

Kenora - Neechee Indian Friendship Centre

Kitchener/Cambridge - Probation/Parole

London - N'Amerind Friendship Centre

Peel - Elizabeth Fry Society

St. Catharines - John Howard Society.



## **PROGRAMS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES**

Among a number of programs operating in various probation and parole service locations for clients charged with alcohol-related offenses are the driving while impaired and alcohol awareness programs in Espanola and Manitoulin Island. Both of these programs are community based and, although supervised by probation and parole officers, operate at no additional costs to the ministry.

In the driving while impaired program (Manitoulin Island), offenders charged for the second and subsequent times whose disposition is a fine or jail term plus twelve months probation, are required to report as requested, abstain from alcohol, not enter premises where liquor, wine or beer is dispensed, and attend nine lectures organized by probation/parole staff. These lectures are given by local judges, crown attorneys, police, doctors and/or public health officials.

The alcohol awareness program (Espanola and Wikwemikong) for first offender impaired drivers includes a fine with six months probation, abstinence from alcohol, and attendance at three lectures.

An automatic breach charge is laid if any of the above conditions are not met, and the usual penalty is a jail term of from 10 to 30 days.

Both of these community-based programs were initiated by the community services division of the Ontario Provincial Police in response to the increasing numbers of impaired drivers in the area, and are carried out with citizen involvement and administered by probation and parole staff.

Staff at the Native Rehabilitation/Youth Crisis Centre in Wikwemikong, Rainbow Lodge, work closely with probation/parole staff to provide counseling by Native people for Native people. The Centre is also appointed by the Court to supervise probation terms where this is appropriate.

## **NATIVE PROGRAMS**

A coordinator of Native programs was appointed to deal directly with Native organizations and to improve the delivery of programs to Native peoples in the ministry's care.

At the present time, the ministry employs six Native probation/parole officers; service to the remote northern reservations is provided by 25 part-time workers on a fee-for-service basis.

With cooperation from the Federal Ministry of Health, a pilot program to assist the band of a remote northwest community to combat the problem of gas-sniffing by young people and the attendant health and behavioral problems has been developed.

A scholarship program was continued which enables candidates from the Native population with potential for employment by the ministry to attain the required academic qualifications.

Native self-help groups are operational in all major institutions where there is a significant Native population.

## **COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES**

Eight new community resource centres were established during the year, bringing the total bed capacity to 490, an increase of 226 over the previous year. By mid-March 1979, the average daily occupancy rate was 450.

These centres provide a community-based alternative to incarceration and are operated by community agencies and groups which enter into an agreement with and are paid by the ministry on a set scale of remuneration, dependent on the size and usage of the facility.

Each resident is expected to abide by the house rules and share in the household chores. Wage earners pay a portion of their wage toward room and board as well as toward the support of their families where this is possible.

## **VOLUNTEER WORKERS**

The ministry continues to place increasing reliance on volunteer workers in both institutional and community programs. There were more than 3,200 volunteers involved in ministry programs during the year: two-thirds worked in institutions and one-third in probation and parole.

During the month of March 1979, 12 percent (or 2,690 cases) of the total active probation and parole caseload was being directly supervised by volunteers. Throughout the year a total of 5,500 probation and parole cases were directly supervised by volunteers. In addition, volunteers performed many other tasks such as life skills training, driver education, alcohol counseling, employment finding, court duties and presentence report writing.

Volunteers in institutions contributed collectively 49.1 man-years through a wide variety of programs, some of which would not exist without volunteer input.

In total, ministry volunteers contributed 133,210 hours of service, or 82 man-years of staff time.

The trend towards the increasing involvement of the community in corrections is reflected in the formation of several volunteers' associations. In Northern Ontario, a group of correctional volunteers formed an association called RECON (reconciliation) and devote themselves to the reconciliation of victim and offender and, more widely, to social conflicts in the community. Local associations of volunteers in corrections were also formed during the year in London, Stratford and Kitchener.

Seventy-one community service awards were presented during the year to individuals who have given outstanding service to the ministry.



**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES 1978-79**

1. Fee-for-service payments

Community Service Orders	\$ 176,316
Community Service Contracts	194,605
Community Resource Centres	2,749,832
Salvation Army House of Concord	<u>1,214,796</u>
Total fee-for-service payments	\$4,335,549

2. Grants to agencies

AY Alienated Youth of Canada	\$ 6,100
Church Army	6,800
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	10,600
Committee on Ontario Native Organization	87,944
Elizabeth Fry Societies	40,100
Fortune Society of Canada	4,900
Hamilton and District Literacy Council	3,400
John Howard Society - Ontario	58,400
Man to Man, Ontario	2,000
Salvation Army	69,000
St. Leonard's Society of Canada	25,000
Prison Arts Foundation	6,900
Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association	<u>\$ 17,000</u>
Total Grants to Agencies	<u>\$ 338,144</u>

<u>TOTAL</u> payments to private agencies 1978-79	<u>\$4,673,693</u>
---	--------------------

# Annual Statistics

---

1978/79

## PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

### 1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1978/1979

Men	54,876
Women	9,601
Total	<u>64,477</u>

### 2. Total under supervision - April 1, 1978

Men	21,064
Women	3,429
Total	<u>24,493</u>

### 3. Total under supervision - March 31, 1979

Men	24,105
Women	4,125
Total	<u>28,220</u>

### 4. Total placed under probation supervision April 1, 1978 - March 31, 1979

Men	33,812
Women	6,172
Total	<u>39,984</u>

### 5. Pre-sentence reports compiled by probation & parole services for use by courts

TOTAL	<u><u>15,056</u></u>
-------	----------------------

The following figures from the February 1979 monthly report represent the typical workload of the probation and parole services throughout the year:

Investigations: 2,536

(Investigations include presentence reports for the courts, for the Ontario board of parole and for the temporary absence committee.)

Supervision: 31,258

(Probation and parole officers supervise in the community persons serving a term of probation, those released from an institution on national or Ontario parole, as well as those offenders who voluntarily ask for counseling services.)

Interviews: 36,067

(During the course of supervising probationers and parolees, officers conduct counseling as well as interviews with families, employers, social agency representatives, and others.)

Community Service Orders: 940

# DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 2

## TYPES OF CRIME

CRIMES:	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Against the person .....	4,565	295	4,860
Against property .....	22,634	851	23,485
Against public order and peace .....	6,947	286	7,233
Against public morals and decency ...	830	47	877
Liquor offences .....	21,717	1,367	23,084
Drug offences .....	4,523	200	4,723
Traffic offences .....	28,863	1,422	30,285
Miscellaneous .....	5,915	193	6,108
TOTALS .....	95,994	4,661	100,655

NOTE: Table represents crimes for which persons have been sentenced and there may be more than one crime per admission.

TABLE 3

## AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 16 years .....	69	13	82
16 years .....	2,450	242	2,692
17 years .....	4,174	360	4,534
18 years .....	4,399	347	4,746
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	19,629	1,423	21,052
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	14,371	1,075	15,446
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	8,634	599	9,233
51 years to 70 years inclusive .....	3,738	173	3,911
71 years and over .....	138	0	138
TOTALS .....	57,602	4,232	61,834

TABLE 1

## ADMITTED/SENTENCED

### NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS:

For the year ending March 31, 1978 .....	59,072
For the year ending March 31, 1979 .....	61,834 (1)

### NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS:

For the year ending March 31, 1978 .....	50,160
For the year ending March 31, 1979 .....	50,589 (2)

### NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN SENTENCES TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

For the year ending March 31, 1978 .....	39,092
For the year ending March 31, 1979 .....	38,509 (3)

NOTE: One person may appear in one or more admissions during the year.

(1) See Table 4

(2) See Table 6

(3) See Table 6

# DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 4

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1978 .....	1,970	73	2,043
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1978 .....	1,060	20	1,080
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year .....	69	7	76
Transferred from other institutions .....	5,639	430	6,069
(4) Admitted during year ending March 31, 1979 .....	57,602	4,232	61,834
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	66,340	4,762	71,102

OUT:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Number released on bail .....	11,606	956	12,562
Acquitted and released .....	665	56	721
Released by order of judge or court without trial ...	3,054	641	3,695
Paid fines and were released .....	10,713	494	11,207
(1) Placed on probation with supervision .....	644	69	713
Placed on probation without supervision .....	135	25	160
Released for any other reason .....	571	16	587
Released to immigration .....	548	129	677
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	20,840	1,398	22,238
*Transferred to other institutions .....	14,452	830	15,282
(2) Died before trial .....	5	0	5
(3) Died while serving sentence .....	3	0	3
(4) Escaped and not recaptured during year .....	1	0	1
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1979 .....	1,831	104	1,935
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1979 .....	1,272	44	1,316
TOTAL .....	66,340	4,762	71,102

\* See Prisoners Transferred - Table 5

- (1) Item identified in reports previous to 1978 as "Mixed probation and suspended sentence" is now included in "Placed on probation with supervision."
- (2) Two deaths occurred in institutions and six occurred while persons were on hospital/medical temporary absence, between intermittent incarcerations, or at court.
- (3) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.
- (4) Refer to Table 1.

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 6

DISPOSITION OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS

Sentences of Terms of Imprisonment			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days .....	20,857	1,508	22,365
30 days and under 60 days .....	5,512	279	5,791
60 days and under 90 days .....	1,978	87	2,065
3 months and under 4 .....	2,556	99	2,655
4 months and under 5 .....	653	28	681
5 months and under 6 .....	181	8	189
6 months and under 9 .....	1,705	65	1,770
9 months and under 12 .....	406	7	413
12 months and under 15 .....	677	19	696
15 months and under 18 .....	402	8	410
18 months and under 21 .....	126	4	130
21 months and under 24 .....	87	3	90
Penitentiary .....	1,225	29	1,254
TOTAL Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment	36,365	2,144	38,509
Other Sentences			
Paid fine .....	10,713	494	11,207
Placed on probation with supervision .....	644	69	713
Placed on probation without supervision .....	135	25	160
	11,492	588	12,080
TOTAL of all Sentences .....	47,857	2,732	50,589

Refer to Table 1

TABLE 5

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence .....	10,932	445	11,377
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	107	1	108
to penitentiary .....	1,225	29	1,254
to training school .....	29	7	36
to Ontario hospital .....	614	59	673
for other reasons .....	1,545	289	1,834
TOTAL .....	14,452	830	15,282



TABLE 7

## USE OF ACCOMMODATION

## Detention Centres &amp; Jails

INSTITUTION	Year Opened	ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES		LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION		Number Committed Indictable Offences	Number Committed Nonindictable Offences	Total Days Stay of Inmates
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BARRIE	1843	39	6	75	7	27	--	53	1	764	1,261	19,809
BRANTFORD	1852	38	6	59	6	24	--	44	6	631	607	16,350
BROCKVILLE	1842	21	3	33	3	12	--	21	3	164	348	7,703
CHATHAM	1850	51	--	46	--	21	--	34	--	322	426	12,420
COBOURG	1906	36	3	40	3	15	--	27	3	166	260	10,164
CORNWALL	1833	20	1	42	1	7	--	20	1	343	161	7,563
FORT FRANCES	1907	10	2	22	3	5	--	12	3	133	150	4,696
GUELPH	1853	28	--	49	--	21	--	33	--	494	183	12,390
HAILEYBURY	1923	29	3	40	4	10	--	23	1	188	121	8,845
HAMILTON	1875	68	18	176	20	137	5	156	11	104	176	5,040
KENORA	1928	73	24	96	35	45	15	66	16	460	1,542	30,290
KITCHENER	1853	37	--	66	--	36	--	51	--	268	371	8,350
LINDSAY	1863	30	6	81	3	12	--	23	3	300	218	8,604
L'ORIGNAL	1828	25	--	30	--	4	--	13	--	179	70	4,818
MILTON	1878	31	--	57	--	11	--	39	--	70	52	2,427
MONTEITH	1965	26	--	35	--	8	--	19	--	315	402	7,061
NORTH BAY	1928	57	6	82	6	30	--	52	1	559	315	19,461
OWEN SOUND	1869	31	6	45	2	13	--	28	2	192	342	10,421
PARRY SOUND	1878	31	4	42	3	10	--	25	3	223	308	9,265
PEMBROKE	1866	24	4	34	3	10	--	17	3	181	309	6,530
PERTH	1864	24	2	32	2	7	--	16	2	177	184	6,071
PETERBOROUGH	1866	24	1	44	4	18	--	28	4	319	678	10,418
SARNIA	1961	58	1	66	5	20	--	36	5	287	582	13,522
SAULT STE. MARIE	1914	57	7	81	8	33	--	57	2	610	541	21,866
STRATFORD	1887	31	--	44	--	10	--	25	--	151	293	9,171
SUDBURY	1928	59	6	107	12	46	1	75	4	947	1,026	29,316
THUNDER BAY	1923	64	11	93	8	46	--	69	2	708	866	26,020
TORONTO JAIL (new section)	1958	361	--	411	--	268	--	351	--	5,723	4,496	128,308
WALKERTON	1866	24	2	37	2	12	--	21	2	261	73	7,976
WHITBY	1958	58	1	124	12	63	1	93	3	1,012	647	35,466
WINDSOR	1925	91	10	117	11	55	--	76	4	1,110	1,067	29,590
ELGIN-MIDDLESEX D.C.	1977	156	16	212	17	98	7	155	7	1,393	2,273	59,543
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH D.C.	1978	240	20	299	22	173	--	231	13	1,693	2,244	78,140
NIAGARA D.C.	1973	130	9	149	9	57	--	100	3	858	1,287	37,937
TORONTO EAST D.C.	1977	340	--	361	--	241	--	302	--	3,150	1,931	110,579
TORONTO WEST D.C.	1977	252	66	316	83	212	--	259	51	3,594	2,713	113,546
OTTAWA-CARLETON D.C.	1972	186	10	194	13	120	1	147	7	1,332	1,004	56,607
QUINTE D.C.	1971	96	6	125	8	64	--	95	3	656	1,395	35,904
WATERLOO D.C.	1978	60	--	71	--	33	--	50	--	420	455	10,297
TOTALS										30,457	31,377	1,032,484

- (1) Hamilton Jail closed May 1, 1978  
 (2) Kitchener Jail closed Sept. 18, 1978  
 (3) Milton Jail closed July 1, 1978  
 (4) Hamilton-Wentworth D.C. opened Jan. 1, 1978  
 (5) Waterloo D.C. opened Sept. 12, 1978

# CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 8

## MALE & FEMALE

### NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1978 ..... 2,885  
 Committed during the year ..... 9,468  
 \* Transferred from other institutions ..... 2,034

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR ..... 14,387

Discharged on Expiration of Sentence ..... 4,690  
 Discharged on payment of fines ..... 107  
 Released by National Parole Board ..... 199  
 Released by Ontario Parole Board ..... 1,102  
 Released on Bail ..... 274  
 Released to Immigration Authorities ..... 3  
 Released for any other reason ..... 2,411  
 Transferred ..... 2,845  
 (1) Died while serving sentence ..... 7  
 (2) Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1979 ... 15

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED ETC. .... 11,653

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1979 ..... 2,734

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.

(1) At the time of death three prisoners were out on temporary absence leave, two prisoners were unlawfully at large and two were escapees.

(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

NOTE: For details by institution - see Table 12.

TABLE 9

## AGES OF INMATES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 years .....	286	25	311
17 years .....	744	33	777
18 years .....	845	40	885
19 - 24 years inclusive .....	3,508	140	3,648
25 - 35 years inclusive .....	2,191	127	2,318
36 - 50 years inclusive .....	1,120	48	1,168
51 - 70 years inclusive .....	340	13	353
71 years and over .....	8	0	8
TOTALS .....	9,042	426	9,468

TABLE 10

## ESCAPES

Escaped During the Year &  
 Still at Large

Brampton (ATC) .....	5
Burth CC .....	0
Maplehurst (CC & ATC) .....	0
House of Concord .....	4
Guelph (CC) .....	4
Millbrook (CC) .....	0
Mimico (CC) .....	0
Monteith (CC & ATC) .....	0
Ontario Correctional Institute .....	0
Rideau (CC & ATC) .....	2
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC) .....	0
Vanier Centre .....	0
TOTAL .....	15

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 11  
LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite Terms	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Indefinite Terms Being Served	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days .....	1,323	65	1,388	Under 3 months .....	38	7	45
30 days and under 60 .....	1,067	38	1,105	3 months and under 6 .....	91	17	108
2 months and under 3 .....	638	28	666	6 months and under 12 .....	99	32	131
3 months and under 6 .....	2,222	103	2,325	12 months and under 18 .....	30	14	44
6 months and under 12 .....	1,978	79	2,057	18 months and under 24 .....	8	1	9
12 months and under 18 .....	1,086	29	1,115	Other indefinite terms .....	5	0	5
18 months and under 24 .....	221	7	228				
Other definite terms .....	236	6	242				
				TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	271	71	342
				TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED	9,042	426	9,468

NOTE: The use of indefinite terms was discontinued by legislation August 1978.

TABLE 12  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES														
TABLE 12 MOVEMENT OF POPULATION														
	CORRECTIONAL CENTRES													
	MALE	Brampton ATC	Burich CC	Maplehurst CC & ATC	House of Concord	Guelph CC & GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC & ATC	Ontario Correctional Institute	Rideau CC & ATC	Thunder Bay CC & ATC	TOTALS - MALE	FEMALE VANIER CENTRE
IN														
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1978 .....	129	232	393	48	624	194	478	181	162	208	140	2,789	96	2,885
Committed during year .....	288	1,171	723	58	1,086	191 (3)	3,495	613	339	677	401	9,042	426	9,468
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	9	21	4	5	7	5	47	0	1	4	4	107	1	108
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons ....	78	103	298	287	391	193	182	33	240	70	15	1,890	19	1,909
Readmitted from other institutions .....	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	1	15	2	17
OUT														
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	162	673	162	128	440	105	2,048	265	76	282	177	4,518	172	4,690
Discharged on payment of fine .....	1	48	1	0	4	0	36	7	0	2	3	102	5	107
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	3	116	41	57	131	35	830	125	1	78	81	1,498	55	1,553
Released by National Parole Board .....	9	12	32	17	45	6	19	21	17	6	12	196	3	199
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	63	108	164	55	266	57	88	52	55	84	43	1,035	67	1,102
Released on Bail .....	8	33	20	2	11	2	91	14	6	6	6	199	75	274
Released to immigration authorities .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Released for other reasons .....	32	111	77	16	135	32	226	41	31	115	9	825	33	858
Transferred to hospital .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	0	0	9	0	11	2	9	0	0	0	14	45	1	46
Transferred for other reasons .....	113	160	506	63	454	175	429	137	386	227	103	2,753	46	2,799
(1) Died while serving sentence .....	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	0	7
(2) Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1979 .....	5	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	15
Remaining in Custody March 31, 1979 .....	106	272	406	55	607	169	421	171	169	158	113	2,647	87	2,734

- (1) At the time of death, three prisoners were out on Temporary Absence leave, two prisoners were unlawfully at large and two were escapees.
- (2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.
- (3) Includes 1979 intermittent prisoners.









CA26N  
R1  
- A55



# Ministry of Correctional Services



## Report of the Minister

1980



**Ministry of Correctional Services**  
**Annual Report of the Minister**  
**For the Year Ending 31 March 1980**

## CONTENTS

Ministry Boards . . . . .	4
Goal Statement . . . . .	6
The Ministry . . . . .	9
Organization Chart . . . . .	24
Institution Programs . . . . .	27
Community Programs . . . . .	50
Institution Statistics . . . . .	63

The Honourable John B. Aird, OC, QC, LLD  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park,  
Toronto, Ontario.

May It Please Your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional  
Services for the year ending March 31, 1980.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gord Walker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gord" being more prominent than the last name "Walker".

Gord Walker, QC  
Minister of Correctional Services.

The Honourable Gord Walker, QC  
Minister of Correctional Services.

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the ministry's progress for  
the fiscal year ended March 31, 1980.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Glenn R. Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name "Glenn" being the most prominent part, followed by "R." and "Thompson".

Glenn R. Thompson,  
Deputy Minister.



# Ministry Boards

---

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

Ms. Donna M. Clark  
Chairman

### **West-Central Regional Board**

John S. Morrison  
Vice-Chairman

F. Vernon Johnston  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marjorie E. Nicholson  
Full-time Member

Sir Robert S. Williams, KSS  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Karen H. Freel  
Part-time Member

### **East-Central Regional Board**

Hubert M. Hooper  
Vice-Chairman

Chauncey L. Dawson  
Part-time Member

Dennis W. Murphy  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Patricia E. Whiteford  
Part-time Member

Donald E. Nokes  
Full-time Member

### **Western Regional Board**

Edward A. O'Neill  
Acting Vice-Chairman

George G. McFarlane  
Part-time Member

Full-time Member -  
Position Vacant

Mrs. Barbara M. McLean  
Part-time Member

Geoffrey M. Fellows  
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. Elizabeth Murray  
Part-time Member

Wally Hetherington  
Part-time Member

### **Eastern Regional Board**

Gerald P. Whitehead  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Alixe Lillico  
Part-time Member

John E. Fraser  
Full-time Member

Donald C. Mason  
Part-time Member

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE - continued**

Roland R. Beriault  
Part-time Member

James H. Metcalfe  
Part-time Member

Charles W. Chitty  
Part-time Member

### **Northern Regional Board**

Donald B. Griggs  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Edith McLeod  
Part-time Member

Fernand E. Grandbois  
Full-time Member

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Meakes  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Liliane B. Beauchamp  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bradley  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur  
Part-time Member

Leo Del Villano  
Part-time Member

---

## **MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER**

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W. Jack Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd  
Chairman

Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, QC

John M. Gilbert

Lloyd Shier

Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, MD,  
DPsych, FRCP (C)

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Katherine Stewart, BA  
BEd, LLD

Rev. John M. Kelly, CSB, PhD  
LLD

## **MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

### **GOAL STATEMENT**

#### **MINISTRY GOALS**

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.

#### **PRINCIPLES**

- 1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
- 2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.
- 3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
- 4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.
- 5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.

6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.
7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

#### **GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES**

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.
4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.
5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

#### **GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS**

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.
2. To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.
4. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

5. To provide regular re-assessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

#### **GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES**

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation and parole are met.
2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.
3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

#### **GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION**

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

#### **GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION**

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

# The Ministry

---

## RESPONSIBILITIES

The ministry is responsible for two main offender groups: the approximately 60,000 adults who pass through the institutions annually, and the more than 57,000 adult probationers monitored each year by the province's probation and parole services. On any given day approximately 35,000 persons are the full or partial responsibility of the ministry.

Correctional officers and probation/parole officers constitute the largest part of the 5,400 staff required to fulfill the ministry's mandate, carried out on a budget which was in excess of \$131 million for the current fiscal year.

## A DECADE OF CHANGE

Since 1968, when the ministry assumed responsibility for 35 county and two city jails, major changes in the ministry's responsibilities and over-all philosophies have taken place.

With the closing of 23 institutions, some of which were over 100 years old, and the opening of nine modern correctional facilities, changes in programming were facilitated and a number of innovative concepts for incarcerated individuals were implemented.

Involving the community in the correctional process became one of the ministry's main aims. This was first achieved through the temporary absence program which began in 1969 and permitted selected inmates to go into the community for a variety of worthwhile reasons. In 1972 the probation service was transferred from the ministry of the attorney general. This provided a continuity of service to those coming into the correctional system.

Volunteers from the community were already taking part in institutional programs and, to a lesser extent, in programs for probationers. With the appointment of the first co-ordinator of volunteer programs in 1971, the drive to locate suitable volunteers to work within the ministry's terms of reference began. Volunteers have contributed a variety of skills to programs for inmates and probationers and the ministry continues to place an increasing reliance on the work carried out by these dedicated individuals.

In 1974 the ministry's first two community resource centres were opened simultaneously in Kingston and Kitchener. Selected inmates, approved for the temporary absence program, were able to move into residence in



the community prior to the termination of sentence, to work or attend educational upgrading classes.

The opening of these two centres marked the beginning of a successful program which permits inmates to reside in the community in ministry-financed facilities prior to fulfilling sentence requirements. Thirty centres, with approximately 450 beds, are now operating across the province.

A new dimension was added to the adult probation function when in 1977 selected offenders in seven pilot project areas who might otherwise have been incarcerated were instead committed by the courts to a specific number of hours of work for the benefit of the community. It was recognized that discretion in referral and selection would have to be exercised carefully and that projects should be meaningful to both the probationers as the 'givers' and those in the community as 'receivers.' Almost 10,000 offenders have been involved in the program so far.

Parole responsibilities for all persons serving sentence in a provincial institution were transferred to the province under the terms of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977. This necessitated an expansion of the parole board both in number of members and in the number of operating locations.

Throughout this past decade the term 'alternatives' has been heard increasingly as agencies and independent citizens' groups have lobbied for alternatives to imprisonment. Time - and research - have shown that the security of a prison environment is not necessarily the answer to dealing with those who commit crimes against the society in which they live. Society must be protected from the dangerous offender; but for many offenders a term of probation is a sufficient deterrent from a future life of crime. Others, sentenced to an institution, can be released through the structure of temporary absence to continue at their employment and remain productive citizens while fulfilling the requirements of the courts. Through a careful process of classification still other offenders, who must remain in a ministry facility for all or part of their sentence, can go out into the community on a daily basis as part of a 'volunteer' work force, contributing to the community in a viable and acceptable way.

Ontario's newer programs such as bail verification, victim/offender reconciliation, victim assistance, and restitution are still in the infant stages of implementation, but are attracting attention from other provinces and indeed from other countries as many correctional jurisdictions seek new and more meaningful answers to old problems.

That first step toward community involvement in corrections was taken advisedly. The community benefits in very real terms: tax dollars are saved or cost avoidance is achieved. The ripples from that first step taken by the temporary absence program expand and multiply as more and more ways are established to deal with offenders in and through the community for the benefit of both the individual and the community.

## **DUPLICATION IN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

The constitutional division of responsibility in the administration of corrections has been under discussion for a number of years. In June, 1977, at a meeting of federal and provincial ministers responsible for corrections, a task force was established to review for ministers' consideration the three following options:

- (1) provincial takeover of the administration of all corrections including penitentiaries and parole,
- (2) a six-month rather than the present two-year split provided for in the Criminal Code, and
- (3) setting up of a federal/provincial Crown corporation responsible for total corrections in each province.

In December of this year the status of discussions around these three options was a general agreement among ministers that a flexible approach should be taken and that the development of new arrangements should be explored on a bilateral basis.

While any major reduction in overlap between the federal and provincial governments would necessitate changes in the jurisdictional split, efforts are being made to reduce overlap and duplication between levels of government.

The ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Correctional Service of Canada to initiate joint co-operation in parole supervision, use of community resource centres, volunteer programs and programs for Native offenders.

The governments have begun intensive negotiations to develop Exchange of Services agreements to allow transfer of inmates from one jurisdiction to another to increase efficiency and provide better security and program opportunities for the inmate. These negotiations have centred largely around provinces assuming responsibility for housing federal female prisoners, anticipating that the only federal prison for female offenders can be closed and the offenders housed in most cases in their province of residence.

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

This was the first complete year of operation by the Ontario Board of Parole since the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1977 gave provincial governments the right to exercise parole jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to provincial institutions.

The single centralized board was expanded to a network of five regional boards. Although the expansion began in September, 1978, it was several months before the backlog of cases was dealt with and a reasonable indication of the annual workload could be estimated.

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

The Ontario Board of Parole expanded to five regional Boards. The fiscal year 1979/80 represents the first full year of operations by the five boards.

April 1979 - March 1980

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>PAROLES GRANTED</u>	<u>NO. OF MEETINGS</u>
April/79	516	209	84
May/79	620	242	94
June/79	571	204	79
July/79	507	187	82
Aug./79	546	197	94
Sept./79	489	193	87
Oct./79	518	213	90
Nov./79	474	198	70
Dec./79	466	161	76
Jan./80	547	171	95
Feb./80	506	183	82
Mar./80	447	155	95
<b>Annual Totals For Five Regional Boards</b>			
Apr./79-Mar./80	6,207	2,313	1,028
Av. per month	517	193	85
Apr./78-Mar./79	5,440	1,968	678
Av. per month	453	164	56

**TRENDS IN ONTARIO PAROLE CONSIDERATION AND COMPLETION,  
FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1972-1980**

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		Number of Applicants Appearing Before Board <sup>1</sup>	Paroles <sup>2</sup> Effected	Paroles Completed <sup>3</sup> Successfully
1972	Male	1,785	987	857
	Female	216	103	70
	Total	2,001	1,090	927
1973	Male	1,369	662	647
	Female	242	94	102
	Total	1,611	756	749
1974	Male	1,336	623	320
	Female	276	128	60
	Total	1,612	751	380
1975	Male	1,166	638	550
	Female	199	107	112
	Total	1,365	745	662
1976	Male	1,320	573	422
	Female	230	101	81
	Total	1,550	674	503
1977	Male	1,345	546	365
	Female	269	129	86
	Total	1,614	675	451
1978	Male	1,299	578	343
	Female	197	83	68
	Total	1,496	661	411
1979	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
	Total	5,440	1,968	-
1980	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
	Total	6,207	2,313	-

- Figures not available.

1. Excludes National Parole Board data. Until March 31, 1978, the Ontario Board of Parole dealt only with those serving a definite plus an indefinite sentence where national parole had not been granted, each person being automatically eligible. As of April 1, 1978, the Ontario Board has had jurisdiction for all sentences.
2. Paroles effected are those initiated during the fiscal year, though the application may not necessarily have been made in that same year.
3. Parole completions were not necessarily effected in the same fiscal year.

Sources: a) annual reports, ministry of correctional services, 1974-1979.  
b) annual statistics, ministry of correctional services, 1979-1980.

Under the last full year of the old system the board held 232 parole hearings involving 1,496 applicants, 659 of whom were subsequently released on parole.

This year, five regional boards held a combined total of 1,028 parole hearings to consider 6,207 applicants, 2,313 of whom received parole. The rate of parole granting dropped slightly, but the revocation rate remained approximately the same.

A more sophisticated statistical system than has been used in the past is being developed which will reflect the operations of the Board in greater detail, will refine the information base from which the Board works, and will consequently improve the decision-making process.

In January, 1980, the first joint meeting of Canadian paroling authorities took place, with representatives from Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and the Correctional Service of Canada present. Methods of operation and mutual problems and concerns were shared. Meetings will be held at regular intervals, giving each paroling authority the opportunity to benefit through shared concerns and to co-ordinate the efforts of parole boards across Canada.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

The human resources management branch continued to provide services for the ministry on a regional basis in such areas as staffing, employee benefits and counseling, staff relations, negotiations, affirmative action, and manpower planning. The branch's responsibility for manpower planning has continued to contribute significantly to the development of an over-all manpower plan for the ministry.

The development of a recruitment project was begun for the central region (Metropolitan Toronto) which is designed to assess the benefits and deficiencies of centralized recruitment as an alternative to recruitment at the local institutional level. Emphasis will be placed on more clearly defining the skills which are critical to the correctional officer position, and the development of easily administered tests to measure applicants' competence in those skills.

Employee secondments to positions both within the ministry and to other ministries and organizations continue to form an integral part of the ministry's over-all manpower plan and its staff development programs.

In conjunction with ministry managers, a thorough review was undertaken of the various performance appraisal tools being used within the ministry. A new policy being developed will place increased emphasis on employee participation in the appraisal process and is aimed at assisting the individual with career development and the achievement of career goals.

The ministry continues to remain committed to the Affirmative Action program. Since the introduction of this program in 1975, the over-all



representation of women in the ministry has increased by 4.7 per cent (from 19.3 per cent to 24 per cent), with a significant increase in the number of women correctional officers and probation officers.

## **STAFF TRAINING**

### **Institutions**

The institutional staff training branch provides a staff training service to management and line staff of all ministry institutions.

Through management development programs which have been in operation since 1978, all middle and senior institutional managers have now received at least one training opportunity to enhance their managerial skills. In addition, a number of managerial teams received on-the-job training which emphasized the team aspect of local management.

Despite a high turnover of correctional officer staff at the entry level, backlogs in basic training were reduced to manageable proportions. As a direct result of issuing all new correctional officer staff with an information and resource manual from which they can learn the first level of basic training in preparation for written and oral tests, the basic training system for officers was streamlined from five to four phases. The new four-phase system also includes skill training such as first-aid and self-defence.

Refresher training for correctional officers with five or more years experience was provided, and institution-based training officers, under the direction of regional training advisers, gave increased emphasis to on-the-job training.

An audio/visual presentation on the use of tear gas was completed as part of a steadily growing index of visual training aids. A revised presentation on admission and discharge procedures is in production.

Refresher courses in first-aid training were provided throughout the year and trainers provided information and assistance to appropriate staff in the new government-wide Access program.

### **Community Programs**

The staff training component of the community programs division provides training for all areas of the division as well as for related community correctional agencies.

A series of yearly workshops and seminars is provided for various levels of staff in the areas of basic training, customer service, management training, skills training, non-government agencies training, volunteers training, and management consultation.



The thrust of such training is to develop further staff skills which will be of benefit to the community, ministry programs, and the individual employee. For example, the Customer Service program, or Access project, trains government telephone users in courteous, efficient and helpful ways in which all call-handling and call-answering situations should be met, as well as in the proper use of telephone sets, equipment systems and service. The Access program is aimed at making government information and services more accessible and responsible to the residents of the province. Another program, Managerial Skills for Clerks and Secretaries, provides participants with the opportunity to consider career as well as personal goals, and encourage them to strive toward the realization of these goals by acquiring such skills as time management, problem-solving, coping with stress, and effective communication.

An intensive theoretical training course for new probation and parole officers is provided each year, using graduate school professors from the disciplines of law, social work and administration, as well as ministry development officers. This two-year training period culminates in professional development examinations in which candidates are judged on their ability to integrate theory with practical knowledge. All new officers must pass these examinations in order to progress from the probation/parole officer I level.

Management training courses, which emphasize both the technical and interpersonal aspects of management principles, are receiving particular attention in this era of financial constraints and the resulting pressures for managers. These courses elaborate upon current trends in management, the exciting perspective offered in the quality-of-working-life approach, and the numerous roles and responsibilities of a manager.

One of the key roles of today's trained managers in the community programs division is introducing and nurturing the new team approach which is currently being adopted by many probation and parole officers throughout Ontario. The team system maximizes the total resources of each staff member and skill areas within each office. All staff are full members of the team and are equally responsible for the successful functioning of the team. This approach provides an excellent means of improving the total delivery of the probation and parole service to both the clients and the community. It also encourages the development of an array of new skills by each team member.

To meet the increasing involvement of the ministry with the community, staff from the community resource centres and from programs operated by agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army are included in regularly scheduled programs where appropriate. Examples of such programs include Principles of Management, Probation Law, Coping with Stress, and the Court Worker.

## **INSTITUTIONS BECOME MORE SELF-SUFFICIENT**

A five-year program was initiated which will make productive and positive use of inmate labor and will enable institutions to become more self-sufficient in meeting their own needs.

### **Farming**

A sharp increase in the quantities of vegetables grown on institutional property by inmates led to substantial financial savings in food costs.

Institutions with large acreage were able to provide surrounding jails with fresh produce throughout the season. In some instances the harvests were so bountiful that non-ministry facilities such as senior citizen homes also benefited.

As a result of this success and the continuing need to reduce operating costs, or at least curtail increases, in ways which would not imperil the security and safety of institutions, the farm program has been extended to include livestock.

### **Industries**

Plans are under way to expand the canning operation at the Burtch Correctional Centre and to increase the amount of institution-made inmate clothing at the Guelph and Millbrook Correctional Centres. The maintenance jobbing shop capacity at the Guelph Correctional Centre will be expanded to enable production of security hardware items such as window screens and doors, presently being manufactured at the Millbrook Correctional Centre, and simple farm implements.

### **Generating Revenue**

A number of institution-made items which are currently being sold to other government and tax-supported agencies include flame-retardant mattresses, canned goods, firewood, picnic tables, and fireplace grills and barbecues. Small cottage-type industries are planned for suitable institutions which will increase the range of revenue-generating products.

## **PLANNING AND RESEARCH**

The research services section provides research and data to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to foster an empirical objective and quantitative approach to the formulation of policy and the delivery of services to client populations.

Corrections is in a state of evolution, with many new program approaches being tried. Each of these new directions must be assessed to ensure that objectives are being met and that the expected effects are realized.

Research issues and priorities are established by senior management on the basis of policy requirements and the needs of management at all levels.

The following research reports were produced in 1979-80:

- (1) The Child-Care needs of Female Offenders
- (2) The Concerns of Correctional Industrial Supervisors
- (3) The Community Service Order Program in Ontario, I: A Description of the Initial Cases
- (4) Psychological Tests for Correctional Officer Selection: Research and Issues
- (5) An Examination of Adult Training Centres in Ontario, II: Program Involvement and Inmate Response
- (6) The Community Service Order Program in Ontario, II: Participants and their Perceptions
- (7) The Temporary Absence Program: Participants and their Outcome.

Research projects currently under way cover the following subjects:

- (1) An Examination of Adult Training Centres in Ontario
- (2) Study of the Board of Parole Decision-Making Process
- (3) Study of the Bail Supervision/Bail Verification Project
- (4) The Community Service Order in Ontario
- (5) The Chronic Young Offender
- (6) Survey of Native Inmates
- (7) Ottawa-Carleton Employment Project for Probationers
- (8) Survey of Effective Programs for Female Offenders
- (9) A Two-Year Follow-up of Probationers
- (10) An Analysis of Caseload Management in Probation.

Several research projects are currently in various stages of development. Decisions will be made as to the viability of these studies once the developmental work is carried out. Projects in this category are:

- (1) An analysis of the new inmate classification process
- (2) Changes in the make-up of daily population of correctional centres
- (3) Pilot project of selecting correctional officers
- (4) Cost analysis of the first day of incarceration
- (5) The effect of fee-for-service contracts in the community programs division.

The analysis and evaluation section has responsibility for financial analysis, financial planning, and policy analysis. The financial planning function includes preparation of multi-year plans, expenditure estimates, submissions to the management board of cabinet and development of management by results (MBR), and other evaluation techniques. The section's responsibility in policy analysis includes preparation of cabinet submissions.

The section played a major role in assisting the ministry to develop a series of financial constraint strategies. These were necessitated to offset a serious expenditure overrun during 1979-80 and a projected shortfall in funding for the 1980-81 fiscal year. This constraint exercise resulted in a major realignment of spending priorities within the ministry and the reconciliation of a chronic problem in overspending which had existed for several years. The section also participated in a major management development program for senior managers which included the introduction of selected zero base budgeting techniques, and the preliminary phases of a strategic planning system. The computerized budget planning system that was introduced in 1978-79 was further refined during 1979-80 to improve the capability to assess alternative financial strategies.

With the establishment of the position of policy planning co-ordinator in 1979, the ministry has increased its emphasis on long-range planning. This process is expected to assist ministry senior managers in anticipating future trends and planning accordingly. It is also expected to assist in providing a more meaningful basis for research and evaluation in the ministry.

The policy planning section also keeps abreast of correctional policies and programs in other jurisdictions, to keep the ministry advised on new and more efficient or effective programs being experimented with elsewhere.

#### **TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM (TAP)**

A decade has now passed since Ontario's temporary absence program first began. It has been a decade in which the ministry has placed continuing emphasis on maintaining and strengthening inmates' ties with the community. Increasingly, programs for both short- and long-term

# COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>Apr. 1/78 to Mar. 31/79</u>		<u>Apr. 1/79 to Mar. 31/80</u>	
	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5
No. of Applications Received				
Academic	109		130	
Vocational	166		272	
Employment	2,181		4,052	
6 to 15 days	<u>500</u>		<u>1,636</u>	
Subtotals Received	2,956	17,665	6,090	17,248
No. of Applications Activated				
Academic	74		102	
Vocational	130		244	
Employment	1,740		3,434	
6 to 15 days	<u>308</u>		<u>1,133</u>	
Subtotals Activated	2,252	12,649	4,913	12,518
No. of Applications Completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	2,020	12,320	4,586	12,244
% completed of totals activated	89.7%	97.4%	93.3%	97.8%
Grand Totals (long and short term) approved and activated TAPs	14,901	100.00%	17,431	100.00%
Revoked	186	1.2%	316	1.8%
Withdrawn	375	2.6%	285	1.6%
Grand Totals completed without revocation	14,715	98.8%	17,115	98.2%
Grand Totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	14,340	96.2%	16,860	96.6%







inmates stress volunteer work for community agencies, the elderly, the mentally retarded, churches of all denominations, school boards, and other government ministries.

Countless thousands of dollars have been saved in many communities across the province as a direct result of inmate labor. TAP has not only made these savings possible but has provided inmates with work skills which enhance their employment potential upon completion of their sentences.

The program, which has enjoyed an approximate 98 per cent success rate throughout the ten-year period, also plays a humanitarian role in the lives of inmates. It allows visits home in times of crises, family illness, or other special occasions at which the inmate's presence is critical to the well-being of his family.

Educational upgrading and employment absences for selected inmates are permitted under the TAP guidelines, and visits to physicians or medical specialists may be arranged if the inmate's needs cannot be met through the ministry's medical services.

Institutional superintendents, working in co-operation with the probation and parole services, the judiciary and any outside agencies which may be involved, are responsible for decision-making and supervision of the program at the local level.

The inmate enquiry and appeals branch located at the ministry's main office monitors the total program and is responsible for acting on complaints, reviews and appeals involving applications and enforcement proceedings.

## **VOLUNTEER WORKERS**

Almost 3,800 volunteers were involved in ministry programs during the year, with two-thirds working in institutions and one-third serving with probation and parole. During the month of March, 1980, 12.8 per cent (or 3,212 cases) of the total active probation and parole caseload was being directly supervised by volunteers. Volunteers contributed the equivalent of 38.8 and 40.3 man-years of service in probation and parole and institutions respectively.

Volunteer activities continued to be very diversified and included the following: tutoring, supervising probationers, remedial reading assistance, psychological testing, researching, presentence reports for the courts, job finding, teaching arts and crafts, escorting inmates on temporary absence into the community, conducting recreational programs, life-skills counseling, and participating in drinking-driver awareness programs.

An increase of 18 per cent in the number of correctional volunteers during the year reflects the community's increased interest and practical involvement in ministry programs. One hundred and forty community service awards were presented during the year to individuals in recognition of their outstanding service to the ministry.

## **GENERAL OPERATING PROGRAMS**

The ministry has three basic management structures:

- (a) Head office planning and support services, under the direction of an executive director who is responsible for all comptrollership-related functions, central supply and services, data processing, internal audit, public relations, research corporate planning, and legal services.
- (b) Community programs, administered by an executive director, includes the probation and parole services and all other community-based programs for non-institutional offenders, and new initiatives such as victim/offender reconciliation.
- (c) Responsibility for all institution-related programs rests with an executive director.

The organization chart on page 24 details the line of responsibility for the total ministry.

### **Financial Constraints**

A \$3.2 million expenditure overrun forecast for the year was successfully avoided as a result of a ministry-wide constraints program, which resulted in an expenditure reduction of \$6.8 million by year's end.

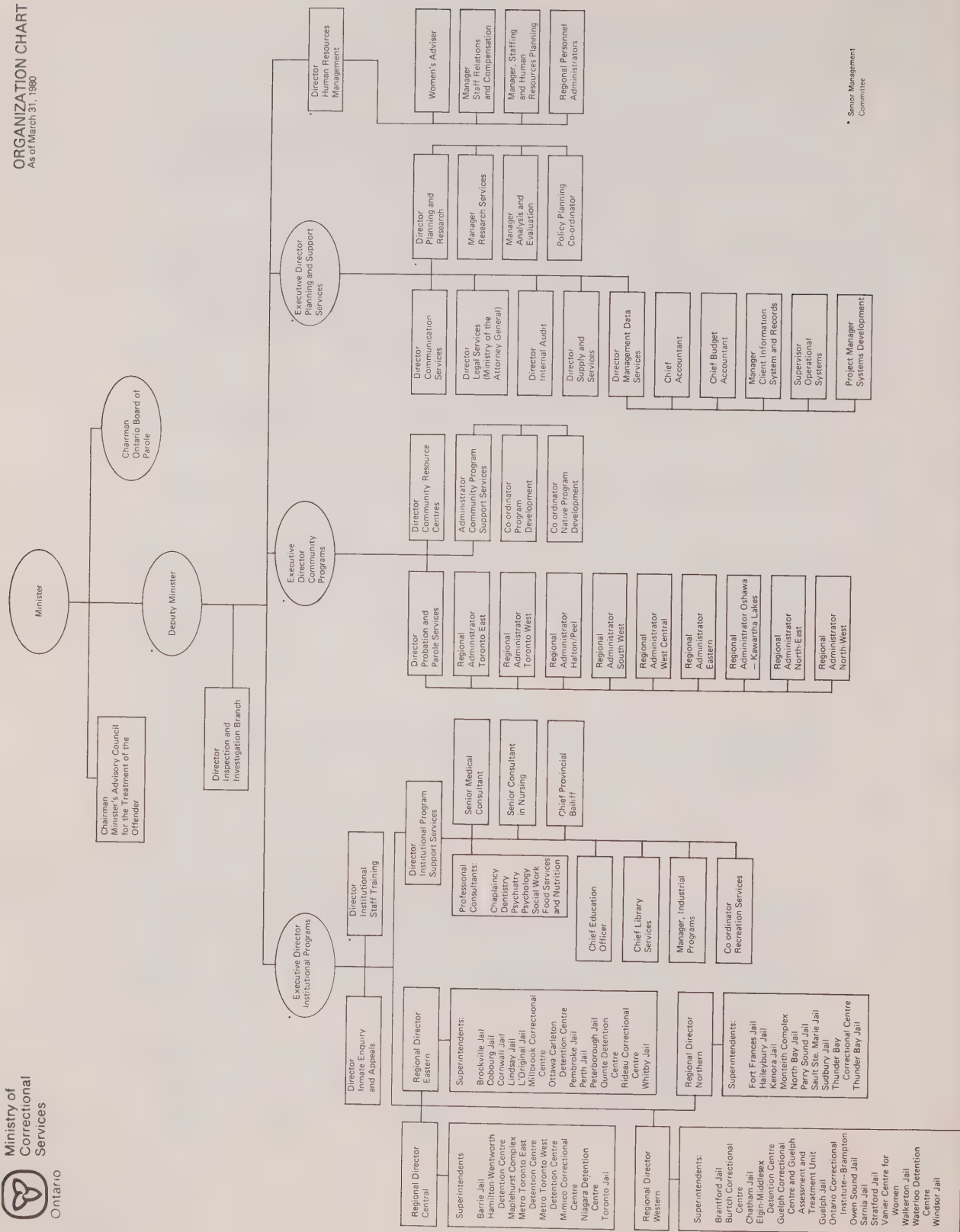
The anticipated overrun was caused by a high inflation rate, workloads increasing at unexpected rates, and delays in closing previously identified institutions.

Savings were made in a number of ways including program cuts, reductions in payroll costs through reorganizing responsibilities and increasing workloads, and the introduction of institutional self-sufficiency programs.

### **Systems Development**

The success of a pilot project on the use of mini-computers in the administration programs at the Toronto Jail led to the expanded use of mini-computers at that jail and plans to install total computer systems in other institutions of a similar size. By late 1980 the three institutions in Toronto, accounting for 40 per cent of the yearly intake, will have information systems linked to the centralized computer system. A total of 10 such systems, and a rapid inquiry system, are expected to be in place by 1984.

Computerized shift and vacation scheduling was credited for a \$700,000 savings during the year.



• Senior Management  
Committee

## **Internal Audits**

A significant workload increase has occurred in the internal audit branch in part due to the ministry's thrust toward community-based programs, necessitating audits of the various contractual agreements. Additional community resource centres and an increase in cost centres within the probation and parole services have also added to the workload.

Two branch auditors took basic computer instruction, which has provided the branch with an electronic data processing (EDP) audit ability. Plans have been made to provide training for additional staff, so that a permanent EDP audit function can be established.

## **Nursing Services**

As the result of a sentenced inmate's need for hemodialysis three times weekly, a registered nurse on staff at the particular institution attended a six-week certified course at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton. All the necessary consulting services, equipment and supplies were provided free of charge through the support of the Kidney Foundation.

## **Recreation Services**

In conjunction with the nursing branch, a 12-hour fitness/nutrition course was developed for inmates of correctional institutions. The branch also was active in involving inmates in assisting participants in the 1979 Ontario Games for the Physically Disabled and assisting with swimming instruction on a one-to-one basis for mentally retarded adults at two locations.

## **Inspection and Investigation**

Annual inspections of ministry institutions and privately operated community resource centres are carried out by the ministry's own inspection and investigation branch, which also conducts investigations both within the ministry and in the community where an incident is ministry related.

The branch now has assumed operational security and safety duties and responsibility for preventive security.

## **Planning Process**

Strategic and operational planning within the Ontario government has been receiving increasing attention in recent years, and this ministry has moved rapidly towards meeting many of the requirements of this style of management.

Corrections, as part of an over-all provincial system for the administration of justice, must not only integrate its planning processes with the ministries of the solicitor general, the attorney general, and consumer and commercial relations, but must also take into account the planning processes of the government as a whole.

Strategic planning in corrections determines the ministry's current objectives and priorities to reflect government direction and to meet the perceived needs of clients. It also provides a framework for the orderly and considered development of specific program objectives, strategies and priorities.

Operational planning consists of the development of specific program objectives and strategies at the operational level each year, based on the over-all government long-range strategic plan.

Within the main office of the ministry, a number of branches act as resources in the various planning processes:

- The planning and research branch - responsible for the long-range resource management planning of the ministry, inter-governmental liaison, and co-ordination of research into our activities.
- The management data services branch - responsible for the accounting and budgetary processes and the various management control systems.
- The supply and services branch - responsible for purchasing and the provision of real estate services generally to the ministry.
- The human resources management branch, formerly the personnel branch - responsible for the deployment of staff and staff training and development.
- Within the institutional programs division, the largest division in the ministry in terms of financial budget, regional directors are assisted by regional business administrators who act as financial advisers and analysts.

A five-year strategic plan, 1980-85, is currently in place with a supporting one-year operational plan in force and yearly operational plans anticipated. Although the strategic plan is long term, it is flexible and will be reviewed from time to time to ensure that it reflects both government and ministry evolving priorities.

The yearly operational plan lays out the specific programs and program objectives necessary to fulfill the long-term goals of the strategic plan.

Other planning tools implemented by the Ontario government, such as Management by Results (MBR) and Zero Base Budgeting (ZBB), are now an integral part of this ministry's planning and operations.



# Institutional Programs

---

The institutional programs division, headed by an executive director, is responsible for all functions carried out within and for institutional programs. This includes the areas of administration, inmate enquiry and appeals, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, preventive security, inmate classification, and the bailiff duties.

Within this division, four geographically formed sections are each overseen by a regional director. In total, the ministry operates 48 institutions and three camps.

## **Bailiff Branch**

The initial classification and the reclassification of all provincially sentenced prisoners is carried out by the bailiff branch.

Thirteen male and two female provincial bailiffs were responsible for transporting 24,303 sentenced and remanded prisoners between provincial institutions, and for the transfer from provincial jails and detention centres to federal institutions of those prisoners sentenced to terms of more than two years.

In a move towards implementing recommendations made last year in the report of the committee on the classification of remanded and sentenced prisoners, three new inmate classification information forms were designed and a pilot project to test their uses was initiated.

From their locations, six classification officers will make recommendations to the bailiff branch regarding classification of inmates for appropriate institution placement. Classification officers will also assist the inmate with discharge plans.

The branch maintains five security vehicles for this purpose, all of which are equipped with mobile radios, mobile telephones and security equipment.

Although the total number of commitments to Ontario's correctional facilities has remained substantially the same over the last decade, the number of inmates transported by the ministry has more than doubled since 1975 as a result of such ministry programs as temporary absence, in which inmates are transferred to the institution closest to their place of work or educational training. In addition, law enforcement agencies and civil and criminal courts have increased the number of requests for the ministry to accept responsibility for the transportation of prisoners to appear as witnesses or for trial on further charges.



## Types of Institutions

In Ontario, jails and detention centres are the initial entry point for committed persons. These institutions range in size from a 12-bed capacity to a 340-bed capacity and house remand inmates (those awaiting trial or sentencing), those serving short sentences averaging two weeks, those being held for immigration hearings or for deportation, and those awaiting transfer to federal institutions to serve sentences of more than two years. All jails and detention centres operate under maximum security.

Correctional centres provide industrial and maintenance work experiences for those who are not academically motivated and who may have a poor work record. Academic and vocational training programs approved by the Ontario ministry of education are provided for inmates classified as potentially able to benefit.

Three correctional centres incorporate training centre classes in the total institution program. Prior to 1977 inmates classified to a correctional centre with an attached training centre were unable to participate in the more advanced level courses provided in the training centre. In addition, training centre programs were reserved for those between the ages of 18 and 24. It was found, however, that some inmates, initially classified to the correctional centre side, showed potential for academic upgrading or for a specific trade training course, and the authority was given to the superintendents to arrange local transfers between the two types of programs.

Security at these dual institutions ranges from minimum through medium to maximum.

A 50-bed psychiatric assessment centre (Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit) located within the largest of Ontario's correctional centres provides psychiatric assessment for sentenced male prisoners from any ministry facility, and psychiatric treatment on either an in-patient or an out-patient basis.

One unit within the ministry's main treatment centre (Ontario Correctional Institute) for the classification, assessment and treatment of the mentally disordered inmate provides limited specialized psychological, social work, psychiatric and other clinical services to those with the greatest demonstrated need. When more intensive psychiatric services are required, the individuals are transferred to psychiatric hospitals.

This centre also contains five treatment units, admission to which may be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

The amount of community volunteer work carried out by inmates continued to increase across the province. Under the temporary absence program, inmates escorted by institutional staff have provided consider-

able savings in local tax dollars by participating in projects which range from cleaning up parks and recreation areas to assisting with the construction of a municipally owned swimming pool.

Charitable organizations, sports groups, churches and the elderly also have been among the beneficiaries of inmate labor.

A major program which was initiated during the year will use inmate labor to provide large quantities of foodstuffs such as fruits and vegetables, eggs, poultry, pork and beef. Broadly labeled 'self-sufficiency,' this program has the combined objective of reducing institutional costs and keeping inmates productively employed.

Other aspects of the program include experimental use of solar energy, salvaging cardboard and paper for recycling, and heating greenhouses with wood-burning stoves.

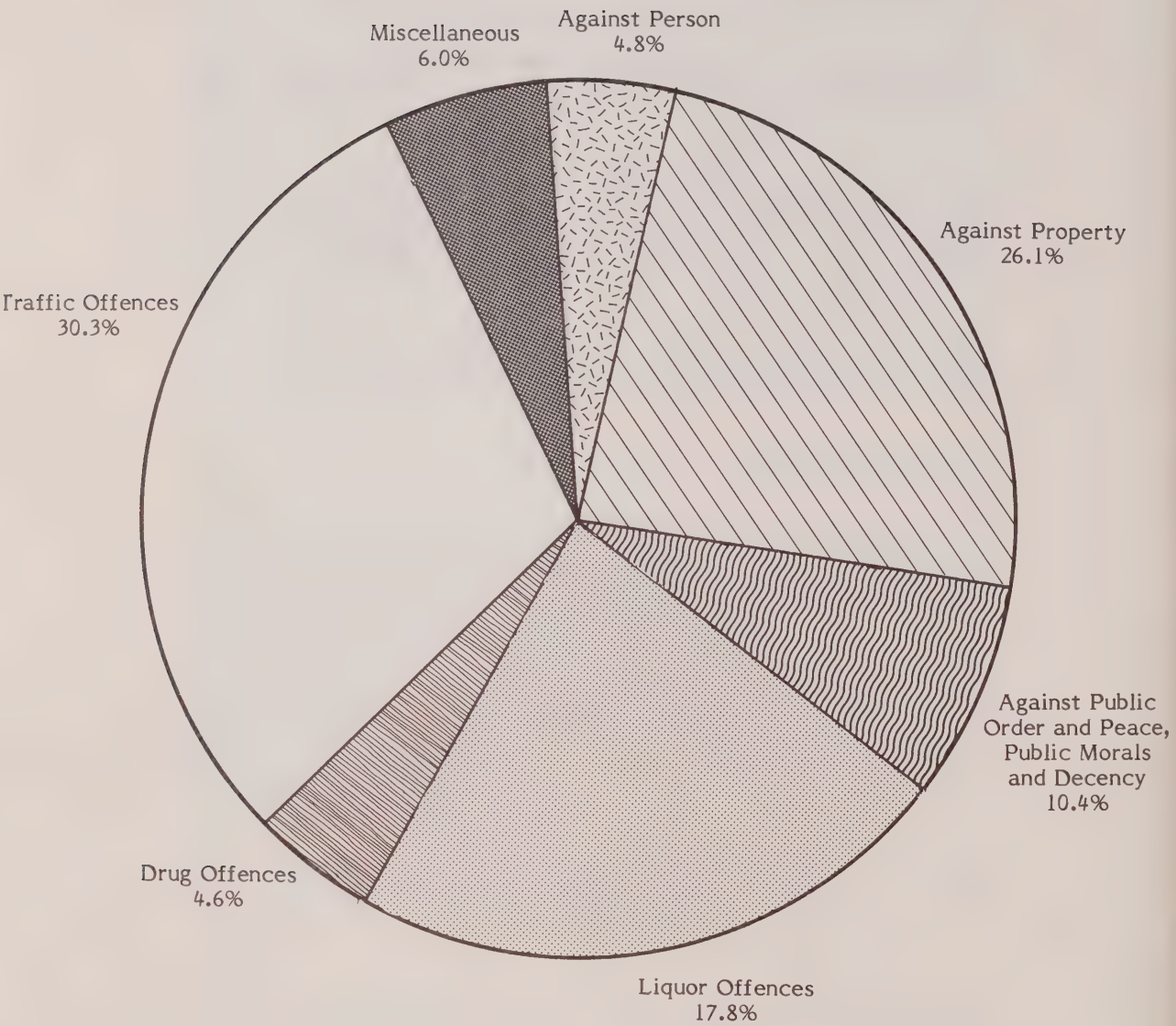
A number of self-help Native groups operate in several of the ministry's institutions, generally with assistance from community-based Native organizations. The Native Sons, a cultural, social and religious oriented group, was first established by inmates at the Guelph Correctional Centre in 1977, and since then several Native Sons groups have been formed in other locations.

This year the Guelph-based group requested and were permitted to establish a Sweat Lodge, which is a dome-shaped construction within which religious and spiritual rituals are conducted.

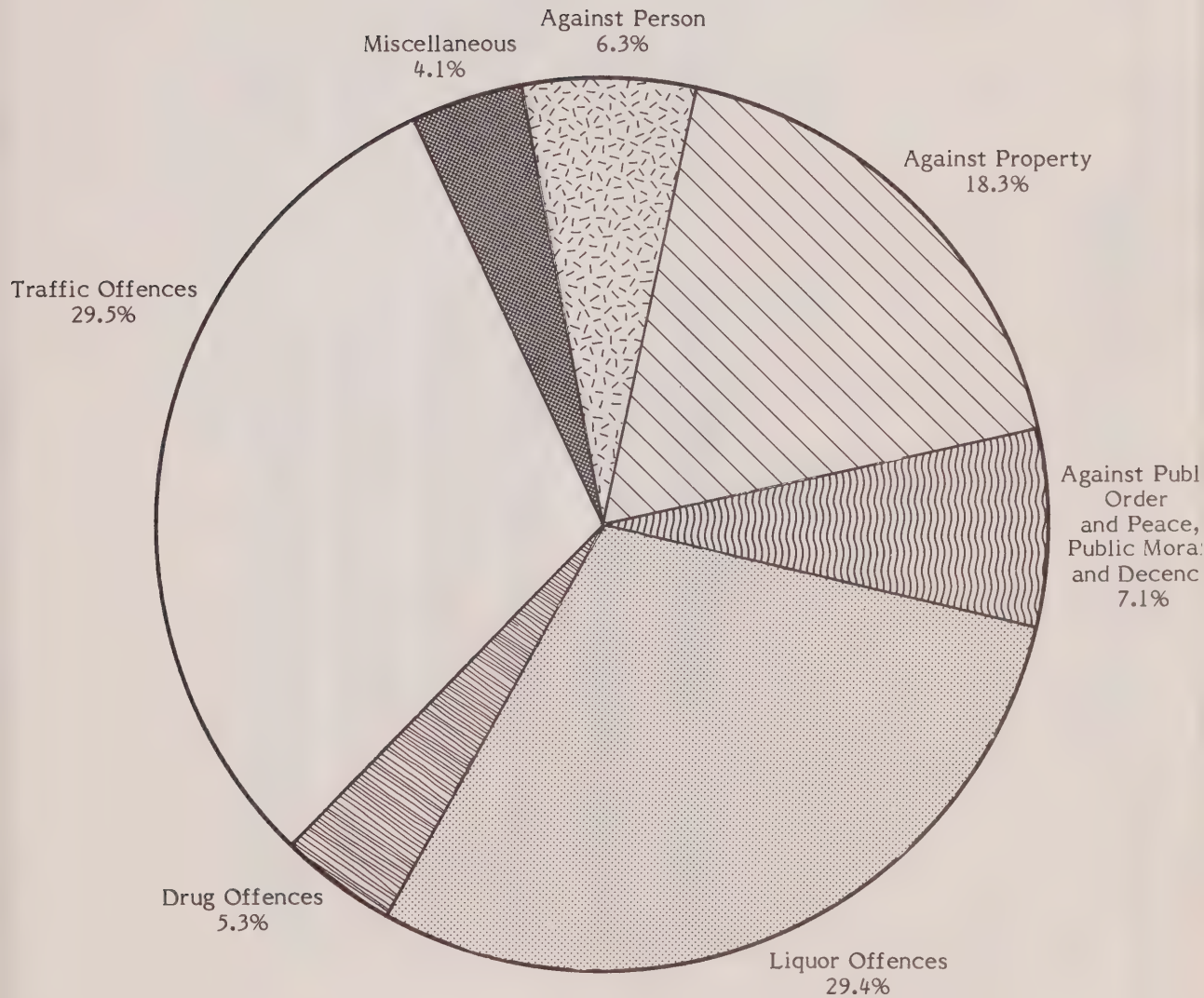
### **Illegal Work Stoppage**

Three thousand correctional officers began a three-day illegal strike on December 3, 1979, to demand an additional category for wage negotiations. A separate wage category was later created through arbitration. During the period of the strike, those correctional officers who remained at their posts were assisted by managerial personnel at the institutions and from the regional and area offices and main office. Overtime expenditures incurred by the strike amounted to \$850,000, which was partially offset by payroll deletions amounting to \$240,000.

TYPES OF CRIMES BY MALES ADMITTED TO  
ONTARIO JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES  
FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980



TYPES OF CRIMES BY FEMALES ADMITTED TO  
ONTARIO JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES  
FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980

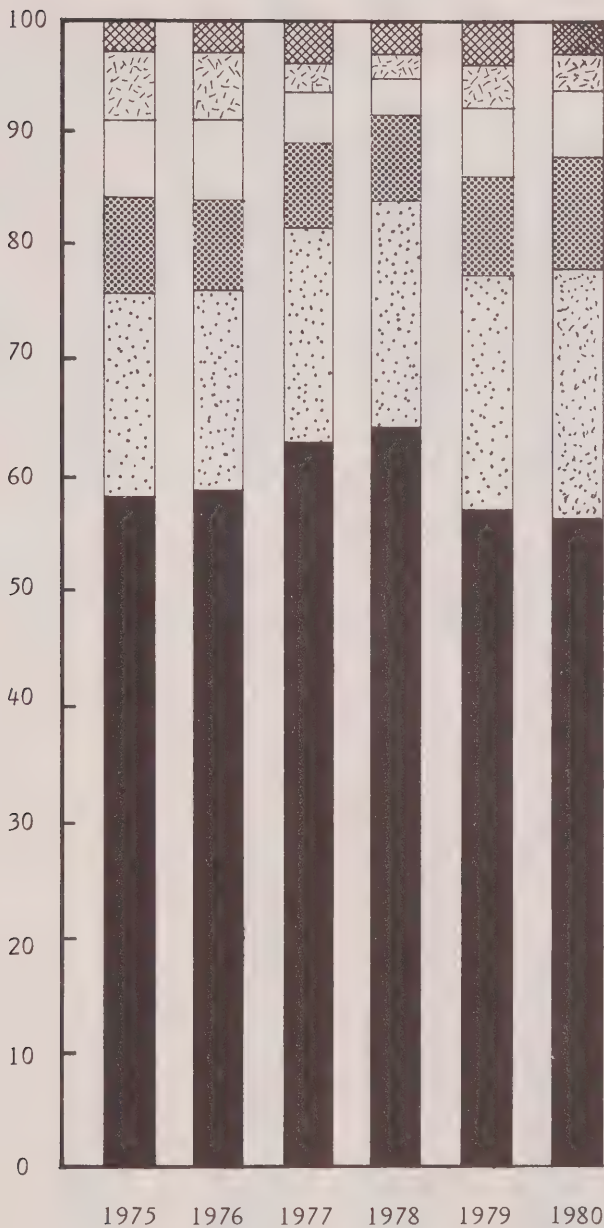




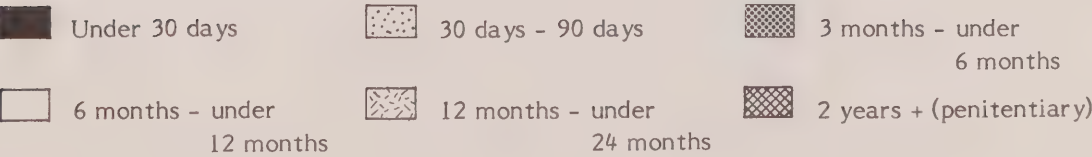
**BREAKDOWN OF LENGTH OF DEFINITE TERM BEING SERVED BY PERSONS COMMITTED TO ONTARIO JAILS  
AND SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT,  
FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1975-1980**

Length of Term	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Under 30 Days N %	18,646 58.8	17,889 59.3	23,374 63.4	25,310 64.7	22,365 58.1	21,665 56.5
30 Days and Under 90 Days N %	5,689 17.9	5,173 17.2	6,874 18.6	7,820 20.0	7,856 20.4	8,154 21.2
3 Months and Under 6 N %	2,572 8.1	2,434 8.1	2,760 7.5	2,848 7.3	3,525 9.2	3,783 9.9
6 Months and Under 12 N %	2,179 6.9	2,163 7.2	1,645 4.5	1,252 3.2	2,183 5.7	2,321 6.0
12 Months and Under 24 N %	1,829 5.8	1,734 5.8	995 2.7	670 1.7	1,326 3.4	1,325 3.4
Penitentiary (2 years or more) N %	787 2.5	751 2.5	1,241 3.4	1,192 3.0	1,254 3.3	1,116 2.9
<b>TOTAL</b> N %	31,702 100.0	30,144 100.1	36,889 100.1	39,092 99.9	38,509 100.1	38,364 99.9

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF THE LENGTHS OF DEFINITE TERMS  
BEING SERVED BY PERSONS ADMITTED TO ONTARIO JAILS AND  
SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, FISCAL YEARS ENDING  
MARCH 31, 1975-1980.



FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

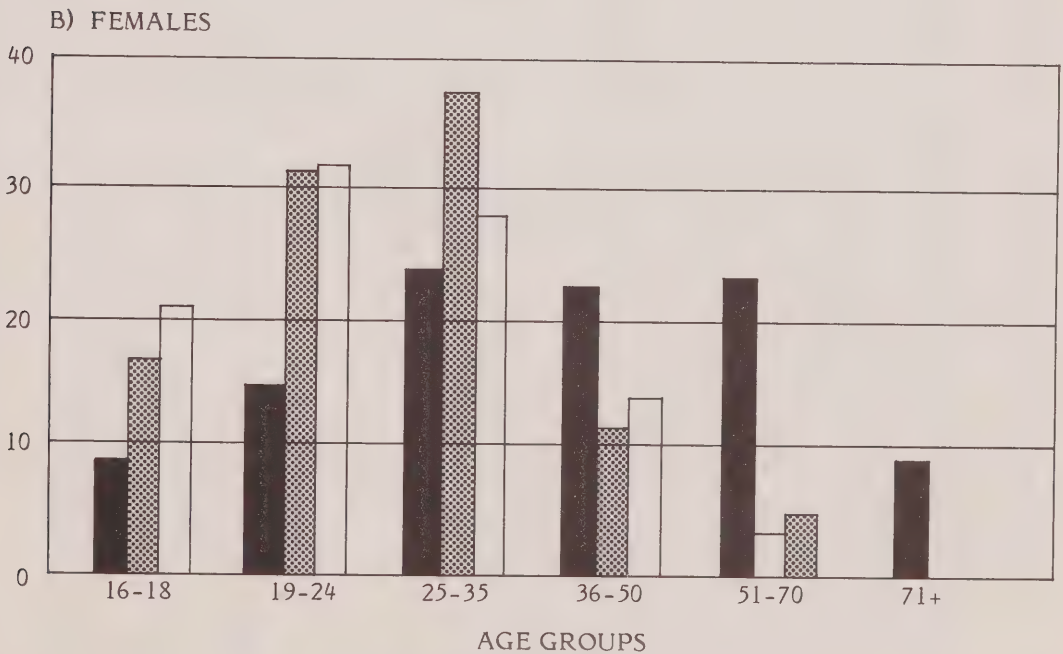
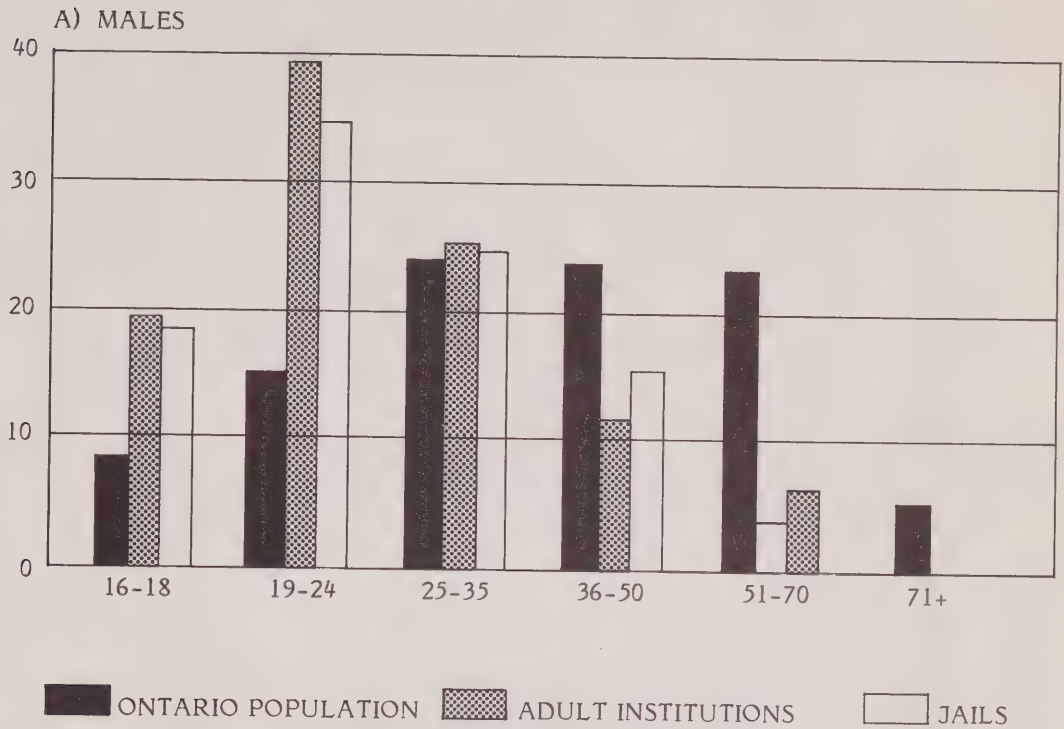




**BREAKDOWN OF AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO JAILS**

<b>MALE</b>	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>
16 to 18	7,495	9,683	10,331	10,023	11,092	10,880
19 to 24	13,052	17,185	18,737	18,762	19,629	19,319
25 to 35	10,106	12,335	13,695	13,785	14,371	13,883
36 to 50	7,390	8,488	8,903	8,774	8,634	8,318
51 and over	3,924	3,989	4,001	3,969	3,876	3,806
<b>Totals</b>	<u>41,967</u>	<u>51,678</u>	<u>55,667</u>	<u>55,380</u>	<u>57,602</u>	<u>56,206</u>
<b>FEMALE</b>	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>
16 to 18	402	623	840	788	962	967
19 to 24	568	944	1,270	1,276	1,423	1,421
25 to 35	779	841	887	950	1,075	1,258
36 to 50	401	489	529	505	599	623
51 and over	183	216	169	173	173	226
<b>Totals</b>	<u>2,326</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>3,695</u>	<u>3,692</u>	<u>4,232</u>	<u>4,495</u>

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER  
IN THE ONTARIO POPULATION, PERSONS COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS  
AND PERSONS COMMITTED TO JAILS, FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980



AGE AND SEX OF INMATES COMMITTED TO JAILS AND INSTITUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980

Age Groups	Ontario Population*				Jails				Institutions			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 16 years	Not Available		Not Available		56	0.1	17	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
16 years	86,100	2.8	81,600	2.5	2,422	4.3	261	5.8	279	3.3	14	4.0
17 years	84,900	2.7	81,400	2.5	4,024	7.2	346	7.7	667	7.8	30	8.5
18 years	88,300	2.8	84,300	2.6	4,378	7.8	343	7.6	751	8.8	15	4.2
19-24 years	485,700	15.6	479,500	14.7	19,319	34.4	1,421	31.6	3,379	39.5	110	31.2
25-35 years	749,500	24.	761,000	23.3	13,883	24.7	1,258	28.0	2,151	25.2	132	37.4
36-50 years	737,500	23.7	723,700	22.1	8,318	14.8	623	13.9	974	11.4	40	11.3
51-70 years	700,800	22.5	766,900	23.5	3,670	6.5	223	5.0	337	3.9	12	3.4
71 years and over	184,600	5.9	291,500	8.9	136	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.1	0	0.0
TOTAL	3,117,400	100	3,269,900	100.1	56,206	100.0	4,495	100.0	8,545	100.0	353	100.0

\* Preliminary post-censal estimates of Ontario population, June 1, 1979

TRENDS IN PERSONS COMMITTED TO ONTARIO JAILS, AND OF THESE, THE NUMBER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED AND THE NUMBER SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1970-1980.

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Persons Committed		Committed Persons Convicted and Sentenced <sup>1</sup>		Committed Persons Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment <sup>2</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1970	62,621	3,974	50,685	3,007	33,181	1,973
1971	71,695	4,589	58,856	3,313	37,530	2,073
1972	61,481	4,183	51,855	3,051	34,917	2,064
1973	53,378	3,376	47,054	2,595	35,183	1,925
1974	52,859	3,213	45,042	2,300	30,789	1,574
1975	51,155	3,566	44,053	2,513	30,023	1,679
1976	51,678	3,113	43,392	2,526	28,680	1,464
1977	55,667	3,695	46,812	2,917	35,134	1,755
1978	55,380	3,692	47,500	2,660	37,210	1,882
1979	57,602	4,232	47,857	2,732	36,365	2,144
1980	56,206	4,495	49,359	2,718	36,059	2,305

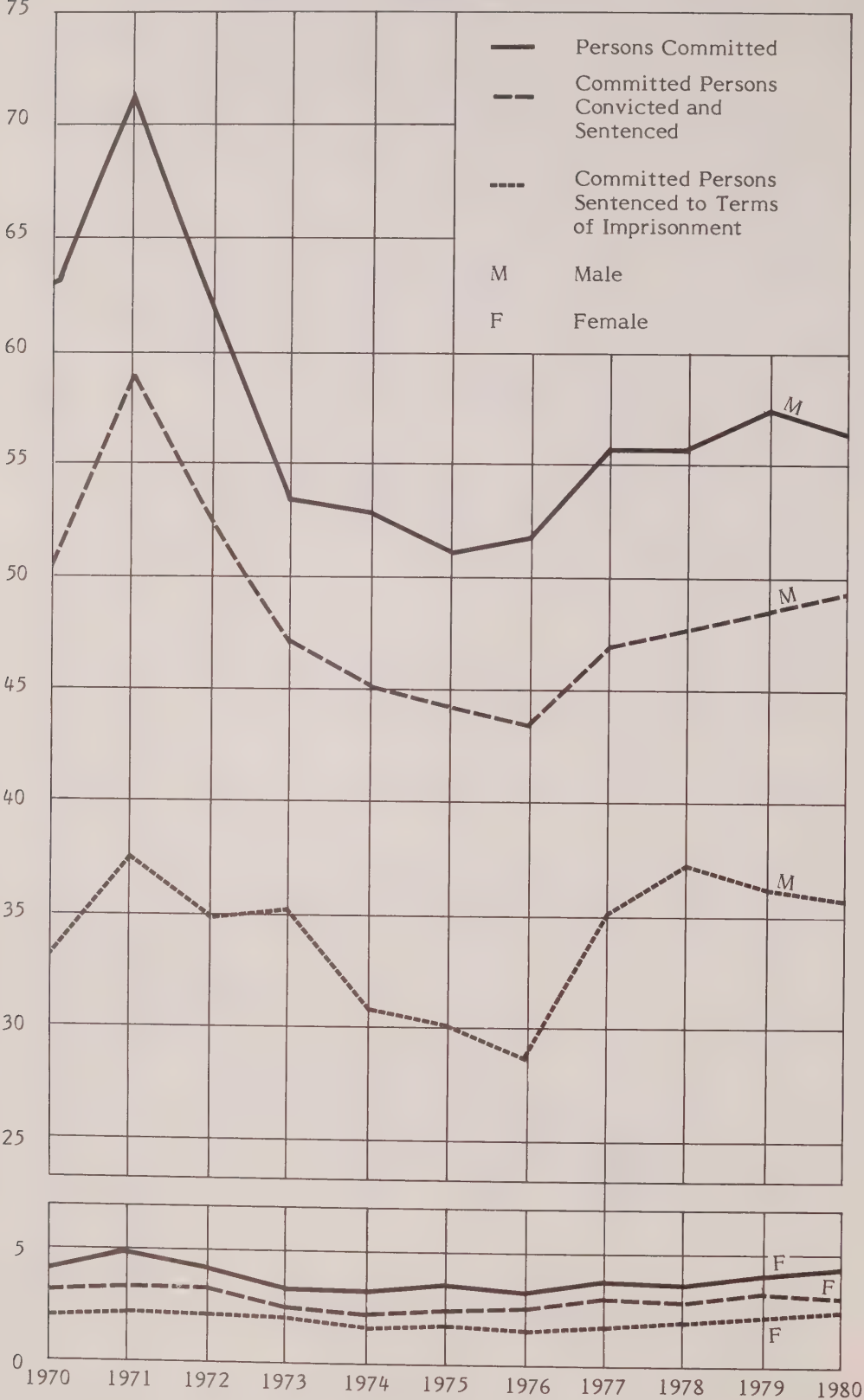
1. Includes those committed to jails (usually to await trial) and subsequently convicted and sentenced (not necessarily to a prison term) as well as those who are convicted and then sentenced to jail.

2. Includes those committed to jails (usually to await trial) and subsequently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in jails, adult institutions or penitentiaries as well as those who are convicted and then committed to jails.

Sources: a) annual reports, ministry of correctional services, 1968-1979.

b) annual statistics, ministry of correctional services, 1979-1980.

TRENDS IN PERSONS COMMITTED TO ONTARIO JAILS AND OF THESE  
 THE NUMBER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED AND THE NUMBER  
 SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, FISCAL YEARS ENDING  
 MARCH 31, 1970-1980.



## CENTRAL REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Maplehurst Correctional Centre/ Training Centre	A. J. Roberts
Mimico Correctional Centre	C. De Grandis
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R. D. Phillipson
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A. J. Dunbar
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R.P.G. Barrett
Niagara Detention Centre	J. T. O'Brien
Barrie Jail	D. McFarlane
Camp Hillsdale	I. Devitt (Manager)
Toronto Jail	I. D. Starkie
House of Concord (operated by the Salvation Army)	T. Burns (Liaison Officer)

The program operating at the Maplehurst institution is now the only one with two clearly defined areas: the correctional centre and the training centre. An individualized educational program at the training centre provides both academic and trades training.

Practical training in some of the trades areas serves a dual purpose by providing assistance to charitable organizations, schools and individuals and at the same time teaching skills which are instantly translatable into a wage-earning capacity.

Various organizations in the Milton area provided toasters, electric kettles and irons for repair by students in the electrical shop. The items were then distributed by the organizations to needy families. An adjustable chair for a paraplegic child and a book display rack and magazine ladder for a Guelph nursery school were built in the carpentry shop.

Students in the graphic arts department printed tickets and theatre brochures for the Milton Little Players Group, newsletters for church organizations, bookmarks which are sold by a non-profit agency to generate revenue, and a monthly newsletter for the Mississauga 'Parents of Twins.'

An exchange of teaching personnel between the training centre and the Halton board of education proved to be developmentally rewarding for the participants. It was the first such exchange effected by the ministry.



Inmates from the correctional centre cleaned up various town park sites using weed sprays and defoliating chemicals where necessary; erected snow fencing, maintained lawns and gardens, and carried out landscaping and tree planting at the Retardation Centre; completed numerous projects for the Milton Optimist Club including regrading of their parking lot, building a side walk and a series of steps, and landscaping with railway ties.

The number of community work projects carried out by Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre inmates continued to increase. The major activities included work for the ministry of transportation and communications (MTC), including painting offices in several locations; laundering drapes at a savings to MTC of approximately \$2,000; painting the interiors of all salt and sand beehive storage sheds throughout the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth; landscaping and maintenance of MTC headquarters in Burlington; and assistance with litter pick-up in the region through a three-man team working under MTC supervision on a five-day-week basis.

Other Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre projects included grounds maintenance, building demolition, 27 acres of fruit tree pruning at the Bronte Creek Provincial Park for the ministry of natural resources, and land improvement at Royal Botanical Garden sites in Hamilton and Burlington.

Because this is an inner-city detention centre with insufficient land for a vegetable garden, a contribution to the ministry's self-sufficiency program is being made through a sewing project operating in the female unit. Inmate clothing, bedding, and staff work clothes are being repaired for four institutions. The project began on October 1, 1979, and by April 1, 1980, 91 female inmates had made repairs to 10,275 articles.

A 32-bed relocatable cell unit was erected within the perimeter wall of the Barrie Jail. The maximum-security unit consists of two corridors, each with eight two-bed cells which have toilet and washbasin facilities. Both corridors have communal showers.

Although the Barrie Jail has undergone a number of interior modernizations since 1968, when the province accepted responsibility for all previously run city and county jails, the cell accommodation was not adequate for the current average daily population.

The installed cost for the unit, the first of its kind in Canada, was approximately \$770,000. Of this, about \$660,000 covers the cost of the pre-assembled rooms which form the relocatable portion of the unit.

The close proximity of the Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre to the ministry's main office permits several branches to effect dollar savings through the use of inmate labor.

The projects have included mass mailings, furniture moving, and loading display material for transportation to summer fairs and other locations. In addition, inmates unload and load the Red Cross vehicle at blood donor clinic time, and assist institution maintenance staff on special projects.

Sturdy rocking horses were made by several staff members to be presented on the ministry's behalf to local nursery schools.

The inmate/lawyer telephone project already operating at several institutions was implemented at the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre. It has proved to be extremely beneficial to inmates and the legal community and has cut down in several ways on staff workload necessitated by the previous method of handling such calls.

In a one-month period early in 1980, 1,236 direct calls were processed between inmates and their lawyers. Four hundred and twenty-six lawyers have applied and been granted permission to use the system at the Metro West Detention Centre.

One 40-bed living unit at the centre was designated as a temporary absence unit and will accommodate selected short-sentenced inmates who work under the supervision of catering company staff. It will also permit inmates on the institutional work force to be housed in one area, will be used to house those making temporary absence plans or participating in a work or educational absence, and will facilitate volunteer programming.

Inmates at the Niagara Detention Centre have been working since 1978 under the supervision of the Welland Canal Preservation Association on a number of projects to restore sections of the old Welland Canal. During 1979, the 150th anniversary of the canal, 37 inmates provided approximately 570 man-days of work. The projects included clearing brush, constructing walking and bicycling paths, making plaques to indicate specific historical sections, and general maintenance of old buildings.

Inmates serving intermittent sentences at this centre, working under the supervision of the St. Catharines John Howard Society, have helped to restore a carousel and clean and re-assemble the mechanical parts.

A mini-computer program was installed in the Toronto Jail on a pilot project basis in May 1979. A report prepared in July, 1979, indicated that the operation was effecting a financial savings beyond the original forecast, principally in photocopying costs and as a result of the reduction in data entry costs.

The section of the Toronto Jail that was closed in 1977 is now being used for program and support services.

## **EASTERN REGION**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J. A. Rundle
Millbrook Correctional Centre Annex	A. Earle (Manager)
Rideau Correctional Centre	G. R. D. Fisher
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J. J. Duncan
Quinte Detention Centre	E. W. Martin
Brockville Jail	W. F. Schneider
Cobourg Jail	H. J. Yorke
Cornwall Jail	R. Dagenais
Lindsay Jail	P. Campbell
L'Orignal Jail	L. Migneault
Pembroke Jail	T. R. Chambers
Perth Jail	C. R. Stewart (acting)
Peterborough Jail	L. Wiles
Whitby Jail	F. R. Gill

As a part of the ministry's thrust towards self-sufficiency, the production level in several institutional industrial shops has been increased.

At the Millbrook Correctional Centre, for instance, the manufacture of security hardware more than doubled. Doors and windows were constructed for a number of remodeling or expansion projects at over a dozen institutions, and security locks were rebuilt.

A display of inmate-made products and inmate art work was viewed by over 3,000 visitors to the Millbrook Fair.

During the summer of 1979 the inmate recreation program was completely revamped. Each inmate now has an opportunity to participate in outdoor sports each day, weather permitting, with the total hours per man per week expanded from 7 1/2 to 13 1/2.

A number of constructional improvements to the institution were carried out, including the installation of an air-tempering system throughout the administration and security areas (cell blocks); replacement of incandescent perimeter wall lights with high pressure sodium lights; partial new roofing; and erection of a steel storage building outside the perimeter wall to house materials for the manufacturing of security hardware.

The closing of two institutions provided the Millbrook Correctional Centre with tools and equipment from Brampton Adult Training Centre and a greenhouse, re-erected by inmates, from the Kawartha Lakes Training School in Lindsay.

Inmates at Millbrook Correctional Centre Annex, situated just outside the perimeter wall, carried out numerous projects for the community. In the 1979 calendar year 2,847 hours of work included: cementing new sidewalks, cutting grass and general clean-up for Millbrook and Orono fairgrounds, clean-up for two local cemeteries, painting at two churches, insulating, paneling and installing a new ceiling at a third church, repair work to the Masonic Temple and renovations to the Lions' Centre.

Correctional officers at the Rideau Correctional Centre underwent a fire evacuation and fire containment training program under the direction of the Merrickville Volunteer Fire Department's training officer. Refresher courses will be provided on an ongoing basis.

Inmates from this centre have participated in numerous projects for community groups. For instance, the Smiths Falls Recreation Department made an estimated savings of \$1,500 on playground equipment which was made by inmates from cedar provided by the ministry of natural resources.

Interior and exterior renovation work was carried out at the Pentecostal Church in Bishops Mills by inmates with materials supplied by the church. Church officials estimated a \$25,000 to \$30,000 cost avoidance.

A cement block meeting-room addition to the Merrickville firehall and a municipal garage were constructed by inmates, effecting an approximately \$75,000 cost avoidance to the municipality.

Inmates continue to assist staff in several areas at the ministry of health's psychiatric hospital in Brockville, and at the ministry of community and social services' Rideau Regional Centre in Smiths Falls.

In co-operation with the ministry of natural resources (MNR), six inmates from the Brockville Jail cut wood for firewood to be sold at local park sites and campgrounds where they also did general clean-up and painted picnic tables. A dual cropping program operated by MNR provided both an inmate work project and produce for the jail. In approximately 20 acres of hybrid poplars, 10- to 15-feet high, MNR staff planted a summer vegetable crop which was maintained and harvested by inmates. The very successful corn crop was shared with local hospitals and senior citizen homes.



The Whitby Jail operates three inmate work groups which take part in a variety of community projects on an ongoing basis for the Towns of Whitby and Pickering and for the Adult Rehabilitation Centre (ARC) in Ajax. The work parties are housed at the Durhamsdale community resource centre and work under the supervision of correctional officers.

Projects have included tree planting, picnic equipment repainting, general clean-up of parks, and digging ditches.

Inmates also worked at a school clean-up and painting project for the Northumberland-Durham board of education, and in March, 1980, assisted in the clean-up of the Port Hope area after flooding left heavy damage to homes and stores.

Perimeter fencing and an electronically controlled sliding gate were installed at the Quinte Detention Centre. A new administration building was erected which provided additional office space and a new control module for admitting visitors, which includes a walk-through scanner and an x-ray machine for packages, purses and other items being brought into the institution.

In co-operation with local agencies, inmates from this centre maintained historical sites and local cemeteries, cleaned up parks, assisted senior citizens with moving and painting, and provided a grass cutting and snow removal service at the Ontario Provincial Police detachment office.

Much needed office space will be provided at Pembroke Jail when current construction work is completed. The addition will also provide a new admitting and control area. Inmates from this jail maintain the lawns and flower beds on the courthouse property.

Selected inmates at the Whitby Jail continued to benefit from a swimming program at Iroquois Park and a gym program at Whitby Psychiatric Hospital.

Installation of a new fire alarm system was completed by an outside contractor.

## **WESTERN REGION**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Superintendent</b>
Brampton Adult Training Centre	R. S. Dunning
Burtch Correctional Centre	J. C. Moclair
Guelph Correctional Centre (includes Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit - GATU)	W. J. Taylor
Camp Dufferin	G. Malnachuk (Manager)
Ontario Correctional Institute	B. J. Doyle

## **WESTERN REGION** continued

Vanier Centre for Women	Miss S. Nicholls
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J. H. Kutchaw
Waterloo Detention Centre	R. H. Nash
Brantford Jail	I. H. Wright
Chatham Jail	J. Pinder
Guelph Jail	J. Cassidy
Owen Sound Jail	W. A. Hoey
Sarnia Jail	J. Whiteley
Stratford Jail	J. M. Sinclair
Walkerton Jail	B. C. Parker
Windsor Jail	J. G. Hildebrandt

The ministry's increasing emphasis on community-based programs and alternatives to incarceration has brought a gradual reduction in the number of young offenders sentenced by the courts to terms of up to two years who require educational training.

More non-violent and/or petty offenders are sentenced to perform community service or are recommended for instant temporary absences, permitting them to remain in the community. In addition, community resource centres now meet the needs of some offenders who previously would have been sentenced to a ministry training centre.

The closing of the Brampton Adult Training Centre is a testament to these new trends in sentencing, and is the second such centre to be closed in the past two years.

The staff at the Brampton centre were absorbed into other institutions where vacancies existed.

The former Hillcrest Training School is undergoing renovations for its new role as a detention centre to replace the present Guelph Jail. Renamed the Wellington Detention Centre, the building and grounds are now surrounded by an inmate-built 20-foot high block wall. Completion is anticipated toward the end of 1980.

The Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, is the ministry's main centre for the classification, assessment and treatment of the mentally disordered incarcerated offender. Limited specialized psychological, social work, psychiatric and other clinical services are provided to those inmates with the greatest demonstrated need and, where necessary, inmates are transferred to a psychiatric hospital.



Although this institution is a specialized mental health unit, inmates are encouraged to take part in institution and/or community-based programs. For example, as a contribution to the ministry's International Year of the Child program, inmates assisted with bush clearing, tree planting and maintenance at the Charlestown Centre for emotionally disturbed children; preparation of the Bolton Camp for a children's summer program; and repair of wheelchairs for local community residents.

In co-operation with the ministries of energy and government services, the first solar-based water heating system in a provincial institution was installed. It is anticipated that in the 1980-81 fiscal year, 50 per cent of the institution's hot water will be heated by solar energy.

A management by results style of participative management was adopted, the first such initiative in a ministry managed institution. A study was begun which will examine the types of issues that affect the quality of working life at the institute. As a pilot project in co-operation with the Ontario Public Service Employees Union and the Civil Service Commission, further work will be undertaken throughout the next fiscal year.

A computerized personality assessment which was developed at the institute is now being used by the Metropolitan Toronto Forensic Services (METFORS), correctional facilities in Alberta, the children's services division of the ministry of community and social services, and is being considered by the Addiction Research Foundation.

A new cost analysis system was developed at the institute which provides monthly expenditure printouts for a number of program units within the institution. This allows for greater control of costs by lower levels of management. The system can be used by any large institution where fiscal responsibility can be shared.

The work carried out at the institute in the areas of research and education resulted in over 26 reports, presentations and/or publications during the year. Staff at the institute have developed a close relationship with forensic researchers at METFORS and the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, and a number of joint projects have been completed and others initiated.

The Vanier Centre for Women is the province's only institution that houses female offenders only. Twenty-nine of the 36 jails and detention centres have a female section but, in general, women are transferred to the Vanier Centre. The main exception to this is at the Kenora Jail, where the greater percentage of female inmates are Natives and therefore remain in Kenora where various Native-oriented resources are available.

A program operating in co-operation with Polaroid Corporation of Canada Ltd. produced \$3,000 in wages for Vanier Centre inmates residing in the institution's minimum security cottage located outside the perimeter fence of the main institution. Materials are supplied, delivered and the finished work collected by Polaroid staff. Beyond providing a workroom, no overheads are incurred by the institution.

Those earning money from this program pay room and board and household support and/or restitution where appropriate.

Up to six inmates now assist a groundskeeper with such chores as grass cutting, snow removal, painting of benches, picnic tables, parking lines, and vegetable and flower garden planting and maintenance.

A new art program at the Vanier Centre provides instruction in three areas: Graphic Arts, Fine Art, and Occupations Practical Art. Each program is taught on an individual basis, allowing each student to progress at her own speed and at her own level.

The Guelph Correctional Centre was the first of the ministry's institutions to install computers to deal with the three main control areas: inmate data, general staffing, and shift scheduling and personnel files. This program, a forerunner in correctional information systems, is being examined by a number of jurisdictions in both Canada and the United States.

Inmates from the centre supervised by staff completed a number of projects such as redecorating the interior of Ospringe Church; clearing brush and painting building exteriors and fences for the Blue Springs Boy Scouts Camp; brush clearing, tree planting and general clean-up for the City of Guelph; and sign painting for the Guelph Big Brothers Association. One inmate continues to assist teaching staff at Sunnyside School for retarded children.

The Dufferin Forestry Camp, a satellite of Guelph Correctional Centre, provides assistance to local communities in such projects as cemetery maintenance and arena painting. Inmates also clear brush, cut timber, and plant trees in the Dufferin area under the supervision of ministry of natural resources staff.

Burtch Correctional Centre, Brantford, continued to send inmates on a daily basis to work as orderlies in local hospitals. The market garden, maintained by inmates, was increased from five to 10 acres, and negotiations were entered into regarding sharecropping with a local farmer who leased approximately 139 acres of Burtch Correctional Centre land.

Two natural disasters occurred in the western region this year: a tornado which demolished areas of Woodstock, and floods in Dover Township. Staff-supervised inmate work groups from all institutions in the south-west area of the region contributed greatly to the clean-up operations. In Dover Township alone, 1,350 man-hours were donated.

Sarnia Jail provided inmate work parties to clear nature trails and maintain recreation areas for the St. Clair Conservation Authority and prepare a site on the Sarnia Indian Reserve for the annual powwow.

Spruce Lodge, a senior citizens home in Stratford, received general maintenance assistance from Stratford Jail inmates, who also established an outdoor community skating rink on the Avon River.

## NORTHERN REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Monteith Correctional Centre	N. Bamford
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	H. Rowe
Fort Frances Jail	C. M. Gillespie
Haileybury Jail	R. S. Doan
Kenora Jail	L. W. Goss
Monteith Jail	N. Bamford
North Bay Jail	A. Celentano
Parry Sound Jail	J. Crozier
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	E. D. Lock
Sudbury Jail	A. G. Hooson
Thunder Bay Jail	A. D. Abbott

The Thunder Bay Correctional Centre has now built and installed playground climbing bars for every school in the area which has the appropriate age group.

This centre operates one of the most extensive inmate volunteer programs in the province, contributing work parties for a variety of projects from clearing ski trails and preparing Big Thunder, the highest ski jump in North America, for international competition, to making signs and Christmas decorations for the Native Friendship Centre and assisting at the Northern Ontario Regional Games for the Physically Disabled.

Inmates also work in co-operation with the ministry of natural resources at projects ranging from brush cutting and tree planting to pine cone harvesting.

During the winter months, Monteith Correctional Centre inmates cut firewood which was supplied to senior citizens in the area. A snow-removal service was also provided.

A farm program produced vegetables for the centre and for five other institutions in the northern region; over 4,000 dozen eggs, which supplied seven institutions; and 716 lbs. of dressed pork.

In addition, the centre maintained 32 head of beef cattle in co-operation with the New Liskeard Agriculture College.

Inmates carried out a number of community projects including maintenance work for local churches, a senior citizen home, and ARC Industries. On an ongoing basis, inmates contribute labor and assistance with horse riding therapy to the Northwood Crippled Children's Camp.

Most of the jails in the northern region contributed inmate labor at some time throughout the year to various community projects. Wherever possible, gardens were cultivated to supply fresh vegetables for inmate consumption. North Bay Jail harvested over 10,000 lbs. of potatoes in addition to other crops.

Sault Ste. Marie Jail inmates, supervised by Sault Conservation Authority staff, carried out maintenance works on parks and ski trails, as part of a program co-ordinated by the John Howard Society.

Inmates at the North Bay Jail benefited from an educational upgrading program carried out by volunteer teachers from West Ferris High School.

The first female deputy superintendent of an institution housing male inmates was appointed January 1, 1980, at the Kenora Jail.

# Community Programs

---

The community programs division concentrates on the initiation, development and support of 'alternatives' to imprisonment. Thus, in keeping with the ministry's concerted efforts to reduce the annual institution population, new community alternatives were either in the development stages or were ongoing and under scrutiny to ensure maximum benefits.

## PRIVATIZATION OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

Over the last five years the ministry has increasingly entered into fee-for-service contracts with various private individuals, boards and agencies for the provision of certain correctional and rehabilitative services in the community. This has had the dual effect of curtailing annual expenditure increases for incarcerating those offenders who are now dealt with in the community, and generating work in the private sector which formerly would have been carried out by public servants.

In this year alone the ministry contracts with the private sector were in excess of \$5,000,000.

An important aspect of privatization, or the use of community resources, is that the ministry has the benefit of paid staff and volunteers within private agencies. It has the additional benefit of an active board of directors, since these agencies are private, non-profit, organizations. Board members include many individuals with business and industrial experience whose expertise enhances programs for offenders.

The average community agency board of ten members multiplied by the more than 160 individual community contracts indicates a community involvement through contract programs of approximately 1,600 concerned individuals from widely divergent backgrounds.

The Prince Edward County Corrections Advisory Board is an example of broad citizen representation on such boards. Its members include: the chief of police, a county court judge, two lawyers, a housewife, an insurance salesman, a store owner, the mayor of Picton, a farmer, an Anglican church minister, a teacher, a student, and an ex-offender. This board and its paid co-ordinator deliver most of the community correctional services for the entire county.

Although the traditional agencies such as the Salvation Army and the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies are involved in community programs, non-traditional private agencies, such as Native Friendship Centres, church groups, such as First St. Andrew's Church in London, and some of the service clubs, for example the Rotary in Barrie and the



Lions in Atikokan, are becoming increasingly involved in the provision of community resource centre services and other community correctional programs.

In addition to generating community interest in corrections, fee-for-service contracts have encouraged public interest in and support for alternatives to imprisonment.

Although privatization now accounts for a sizable portion of the community programs division budget (excluding civil service salaries), similar programs, with the exception of residential community resource centres, are being operated by probation and parole staff in many areas where no contract agreements exist as well as in co-operation with private groups. Thus, in addition to the traditional role of servicing the courts and providing services for offenders on probation or parole, officers are constantly widening their knowledge in order to ensure delivery of services to offenders which reflect the advanced programs of the '80s.

### **SOME ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT**

In addition to their work with offenders during the traditional probation term, probation and parole officers and volunteers, social agencies and citizen groups are focusing on community-based sanctions for offenders, as well as on programs which benefit victims.

Since these programs are all relatively new to the Ontario corrections scene, many are operating in only one area or community: the particular citizen group involved may be extremely active in its community, the program may be operating on a pilot project basis, it may be specifically for Native people in Northern Ontario, or may have begun as a result of a high incidence of alcohol-related offences.

Many factors come into play before a decision is made to initiate a particular program in a specific area, and all programs are being monitored.

### **VICTIM/OFFENDER RECONCILIATION**

The victim/offender reconciliation program, which began in Kitchener almost six years ago, continues to be well-used by judges in the jurisdiction. Other programs are being developed across the province. Restitution is agreed to between the victim and the offender, which offers an equitable way of determining the amount. Through the Kitchener program, agreements were made during the year between 71 offenders and 119 victims.

An example of assistance to a victim occurred in the Brampton area, where a victim assistance program was initiated this year. While vacationing in Ontario from another province, a visitor had her car and personal effects stolen. The police referred her to the program where she was given assistance which enabled her to travel to a relative's house some 50 miles distant.



## **THE IMPAIRED DRIVER**

Six driver education programs for impaired drivers are operating in several locations and in conjunction with various community-based groups. These are:

- (1) North Bay/St. Joseph's Hospital/Judge Luney
- (2) Oshawa/Addiction Research Foundation
- (3) Sudbury/John Howard Society of Sudbury
- (4) Espanola/Band Council/Judge Michel
- (5) Chatham probation and parole staff liaise with community groups as necessary
- (6) Thunder Bay probation and parole staff liaise with community groups as necessary.

Participants in these programs are persons convicted of impaired driving for the first time and who are given a probation term of four months with the stipulation that he/she take part in an impaired driver program.

The programs are not specifically designed to reduce the incidence of impaired driving, but to demonstrate that such a program can be an effective method of early intervention in this problem area.

Driving Offender's Program (FIDO) has served approximately 250 offenders since it began in October, 1978. There are seven levels in this program, which is educational rather than treatment oriented, dealing with the adverse use of alcohol and the ramifications of combining alcohol use with the operation of a motor vehicle.

A study conducted in Ottawa this year provided background material on the impaired driver and a plan for operating an impaired driver program in that city.

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSO)**

Close to 10,000 offenders have been involved in the community service order program since it began in January, 1978. The original seven pilot projects have now been increased to 25 projects, all operated by a community agency or group of concerned citizens. In areas where there is no external involvement, local probation staff administer the program.

Some CSOs involve financial restitution to the victim; where the offender has not been in a position to carry out this requirement of the sanction, both victim and offender have agreed that compensation may be made in the form of work. For example, an offender who vandalized a Toronto streetcar worked for the Toronto Transit Commission cleaning streetcars, a project which required Union consent.

An example of a CSO project involving non-ministry personnel is the Stratford and District Association of Volunteers in Corrections. Composed of ministry representatives, a group of citizens, and the Mennonite Board of Missions, the association provides a volunteer to operate a community service order program in Perth County. In 1979-80 the ministry provided funding of \$3,000 and the community and the Mennonite Board provided additional funds. The full-time program co-ordinator is a non-salaried Mennonite voluntary service worker.

A CSO concentrates on an offender's skills rather than problems, and encourages responsible behaviour and attitudes by bringing the offender into direct contact with the recipient of his work, thus providing the opportunity to learn about and understand the other person's difficulties.

A number of offenders on CSOs have continued as volunteers in their order placement after the order has been fully served.

## **OUTWARD BOUND**

On the premise that some delinquency among young male adults is a result of trying to prove masculinity through delinquent behaviour, two wilderness trips were conducted during the summer by probation officers from the Belleville area for young male probationers. This outward bound program involves appropriate offenders in a four-day wilderness experience in Algonquin Park in an effort to provide positive role experiences.

## **BAIL VERIFICATION AND SUPERVISION**

In an effort to reduce the numbers of persons held in jail awaiting trial, the ministry contracted this year with private agencies in Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara region, Kitchener-Waterloo region, Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, and London to provide bail verification and supervision services.

Individuals arrested and taken into custody are given the opportunity to be interviewed regarding their personal and socioeconomic position in the community. The information is checked out by a bail worker who then presents the verified facts to the court. The court may exercise the option of placing a socially and financially disadvantaged accused on bail supervision instead of remanding the individual into custody because of personal or family inability to meet certain monetary bail conditions.

Community support for the program is demonstrated in its rapid expansion throughout the province. New project areas planned for 1980-81 include Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Kenora, Kingston, Ottawa, Oshawa/Whitby, Barrie and Windsor.

During the year it is projected that about 500 accused persons monthly will be interviewed prior to their first court appearance and that more than 300 people will be placed on bail supervision as a community alternative to pre-trial detention.

An example of a bail verification and supervision program is that operated by Youth in Conflict with the Law, a Kitchener-based group. In co-operation with the courts and the local police, this organization's input after a charge has been laid but before disposition of the case, a time when offenders are often most ready to try to deal with their problems, may make the difference between a term of imprisonment and a probation term.

The program in Hamilton, operated by the John Howard Society, provided 498 verifications to the courts during the year. Agency staff supervised an average monthly caseload of 80 accused persons awaiting trial. Data collection is still in progress, but it is predicted that more people will be placed on probation than given a sentence of incarceration as a result of completing bail supervision successfully. This program should result in savings in inmate per diem costs at both the pre-trial and post-conviction stage of the criminal justice system.

### **TEACHING PROBATIONERS SIMPLE LIFE SKILLS**

Many offenders lack the knowledge to carry out some of the very basic skills involved in areas such as opening a bank account, signing a rental lease, or completing a job application form.

Several programs are now operating which are aimed primarily at securing employment, but also cover other areas of basic life skills.

One such program in Kingston, staffed by the John Howard Society of Kingston and funded by the ministry, provided a stepping stone during the year for approximately 40 participants.

Two full-time staff provide a 10- to 12-week program for up to nine offenders, referred by the probation and parole service or the local community resource centre.

The full-time course provides training in methods of seeking and maintaining employment, and practical experience through the realistic work setting provided by a woodwork shop which manufactures wood products for contracts with private industry. Employment and Immigration Canada pays participants to attend.

When this group of graduates was followed up one year later, the number attending school or holding down jobs continued to be over 50 per cent.

Life Skills for Probation (LSP), a similar Belleville-area program, has served 60 probationers during the year. A second component of this program is geared to finding and maintaining employment and includes creative job search techniques and ten weeks in community-based job placements.

## **COURT WORKER PROGRAM**

The Junior League of Metropolitan Toronto provides ten volunteers who work in Toronto's Old City Hall courts preparing stand down presentence reports. For the most part these are one-page reports requested in cases where an accused who is unrepresented by counsel has a guilty plea on a relatively minor charge.

The court is provided with information pertaining to the accused's place of residence, education or employment status and probation history, which would otherwise not be available to assist the judge in determining the outcome. Where a more detailed report seems warranted, this is recommended to the court.

This program provides a service to the courts which would otherwise be unavailable.

## **KAIROS - A Jointly Funded Rehabilitation Program**

Funded by this ministry, the ministry of community and social services, health and welfare Canada, United Way, and local government and charitable organizations, KAIROS provides a rehabilitation program for Kingston area young people with behavior and drug-related problems.

Three major factors are used in determining participation:

- (1) the young person must be employed or attending school,
- (2) abstaining from the use of illegal drugs, and
- (3) there must be no further criminal activity by the participant.

A success rate of 55 per cent was evident after a one-year follow-up.

**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES 1979-80**

1.	Fee-for-service payment		
	Community Agency Contracts		\$ 905,000
	Community Resource Centres		3,332,690
	Salvation Army House of Concord		<u>1,268,900</u>
	Total fee-for-service payment		\$5,506,590
2.	Grants to agencies		
	AY Alienated Youth of Canada	\$ 6,500	
	Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association	18,000	
	Church Army	7,200	
	Church Council on Justice and Corrections	11,200	
	Elizabeth Fry Societies	42,500	
	Fortune Society of Canada	5,200	
	Hamilton and District Literacy Council	3,600	
	John Howard Society - Ontario	61,900	
	Man to Man, Ontario	2,100	
	Ontario Native Council on Justice	22,100	
	Operation Springboard	5,000	
	Prison Arts Foundation	7,300	
	Salvation Army	73,000	
	St. Leonard's Society of Canada	<u>25,000</u>	
	Total grants to agencies		\$ <u>290,600</u>
	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b> payments to private agencies 1979-80		<u>\$5,797,190</u>



## THE TEAM MODEL

Over the last ten years, probation and parole caseloads have tripled: from under 10,000 daily in 1969 to more than 30,000 this year. With budget and staffing constraints precluding the use of additional staff to meet increased workloads, the traditional system of providing one-to-one probation supervision is becoming a thing of the past.

Impossibly heavy caseloads have necessitated the development of and experimentation with new concepts, and volunteers were invited into the service to provide a support system where caseloads were heaviest. The team management concept evolved from this period of speculative examination of the system and is now being increasingly used by probation and parole staffs across the province.

The Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie offices were the first to put the team approach into practice. Benefiting from these earlier starts, the Guelph and Mississauga offices recently implemented a team approach which includes all staff, from the secretaries through the different officer levels to the area manager.

In effect, less difficult cases are handled by any one of the area officers, leaving more time for dealing with difficult cases. A specific officer may be responsible for all presentence reports or working with offenders whose needs are specific, such as educational or vocational training.

The Guelph office exemplifies the team model as it operates elsewhere: services to clients are immediate, involvement with external agencies is streamlined, and more time is available for development of and participation in such programs as community service orders, drug counseling, and alcohol awareness groups.

The Mississauga office currently has available for 600 clients 12 programs operated by staff as well as referral options to existing community agencies.



## PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

Of all the alternatives to imprisonment, probation is the best known and of the longest duration. Established as a viable sentencing option in the United States, legislation governing probation first appeared in Massachusetts in 1878. However, it was not until 1921 that the Criminal Code of Canada was amended to provide for 'supervision,' or probation as we now know it.

A total of 29,775 persons received a term of probation this fiscal year, bringing the total number of persons under probation supervision throughout the year to 57,995. With a total of 362 probation and parole officers (officers are also responsible for sentenced inmates who are granted parole) this means that each officer has a caseload of approximately 94 probationers, parolees, or inmates on temporary absence at any one time.

However, the terms of probation orders vary greatly, depending upon the type of crime and the offender's social, educational and/or work history. Thus one officer might have responsibilities to offenders who have reporting requirements ranging from weekly intervals to bi-monthly or beyond. In addition, officers in large urban areas tend to have larger caseloads, but officers located in remote areas travel great distances, sometimes by plane, to monitor and assist their clients.

Technically, all probation officers carry out the same function - serving both the courts and probationers as required - but in fact their role is a highly individual one in that they are dealing with probationers in their own communities and within the structure of each probationer's environment.

The probation and parole service also has a responsibility to the courts for the provision of presentence reports, requested once guilt has been established, which assist judges in determining sentence. Over 14,000 were completed this year.

Probation officers, in addition to operating a number of 'alternative'-style programs for probationers, either totally or in co-operation with private agencies, serve as the ministry's contact point for agency personnel in all privatized projects.

## PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1.	Total persons under probation supervision fiscal year 1979-1980	57,995
2.	Total under supervision - April 1, 1979	28,220
3.	Total under supervision - March 31, 1980	32,065
4.	Total placed under probation supervision April 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980	• 29,775
5.	Presentence reports compiled by probation and parole services for use by courts	14,904

The following figures from the March 1980 monthly report represent the typical workload of the probation and parole services throughout the year:

Investigations:                      2,227

(Investigations include presentence reports for the courts, for the Ontario board of parole and for the temporary absence committee.)

Supervision:                              34,488

(Probation and parole officers supervise in the community persons serving a term of probation, those released from an institution on national or Ontario parole, as well as those offenders who voluntarily ask for counseling services.)

Interviews:                                35,361

(During the course of supervising probationers and parolees, officers conduct counseling as well as interviews with families, employers, social agency representatives, and others.)

Community Service Orders:        1,504

**TRENDS IN ADULT PROBATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1979-1980**

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Ontario Population <sup>1</sup> ('000's)	Persons Under Supervision at Start of Fiscal Year				Persons Placed Under Supervision During Fiscal Year				Total Persons Under Supervision for Fiscal Year			
		Total		Rate per 100,000 Population		Total		Rate per 100,000 Population		Total		Rate per 100,000 Population	
		Male	Female	N		Male	Female	N		Male	Female	N	
1972	7,703.1	9,864	1,079	10,943	142.1	9,140	1,130	10,270	133.3	19,004	2,209	21,213	275.4
1973	7,833.9	10,350	1,180	11,530	147.2	9,717	1,508	11,225	143.3	20,068	2,688	22,756	290.5
1974	7,938.9	11,114	1,443	12,557	158.2	11,757	1,934	13,691	172.5	22,871	3,377	26,248	330.6
1975	8,093.9	12,810	1,755	14,565	180.0	15,044	2,342	17,386	214.8	27,854	4,097	31,951	394.8
1976	8,225.8	14,985	2,114	17,099	207.9	16,517	2,806	19,323	234.9	31,502	4,920	36,422	442.8
1977	8,264.5	16,089	2,487	18,576	224.8	16,014	2,837	18,851	228.1	32,103	5,324	37,427	452.9
1978	8,373.5	17,991	2,777	20,768	248.0	18,090	3,323	21,413	255.7	36,081	6,100	42,181	503.7
1979	8,444.3	21,064	3,429	24,493		33,812	6,172	39,984		54,876	9,601	64,477	
1980	8,503.3			28,220				29,775				57,995	

1. Population dates are based on the calendar year during which the fiscal year began.

- Sources: a) annual reports, ministry of correctional services, 1974-1979.  
b) annual statistics, ministry of correctional services, 1979-1980.  
c) social and economic data branch, central statistical services, ministry of treasury and economics.

## COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES (CRC)

The community resource centre program emphasizes the role community groups and agencies play in the correctional process: all centres are operated on a contract basis for the ministry. Although the program was originally designed to allow inmates to serve an appropriate part of their sentence in a community residential setting, the program now accepts persons on remand or on probation.

Stability in employment status and social relationships are some of the objectives of a CRC program which are achieved through counseling, group meetings and community interaction.

Involvement in the ministry's community programs has expanded beyond the original mandate by supervising offenders involved in such programs as victim/offender reconciliation and restitution in which residents are given direction and guidance in meeting and making financial repayment to the victims of their crimes.

Two new community resource centres were established during the year. These are William Proudfoot House in London and Macmillan House in Barrie. However, three others were closed and one suspended its operations during the year.

The total bed capacity at the end of March, 1980, was 447 among 30 CRCs and average daily occupancy rate for the last quarter was 408. Of the total number of residents for the year, 91 per cent completed their stay successfully.

Days resident involvement in program during fiscal year	155,000 days
Per Diem @ \$22.78	\$3,530,900
Institutional per Diem @ \$50.00	\$7,750,000
Residents Earned	\$1,677,000
Residents paid room/board	\$ 480,000
Restitution	\$ 16,000
Paid to Dependents	\$ 355,000
Reconviction within one year	11.8%

## MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PUBLICATIONS

Careers in Corrections

Correctional Institutions and Programs in Ontario

The Vanier Centre for Women

Probation and Parole - A Community Service for Adults

Community Resource Centres

Community Service Order

Community Service Orders: A program that benefits the community as well as the offender.

Community Service and You

Recreation in Corrections

Industrial Products

Be a Correctional Volunteer

\* Corrections Ontario Series:

Probation

Parole

Community Service Orders

Temporary Absence Program

Correctional Update (ministry newsletter) published bi-monthly

Annual Report of the Minister

Publications are available from:

Personal Shopping

- Ontario Government Bookstore  
880 Bay Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Mail Order

- Publications Centre  
880 Bay Street,  
5th Floor,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
M7A 1N8

OR

Communications Branch,  
Ministry of Correctional Services,  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
Telephone: (416) 750-3421

\* Primarily for high school students studying corrections

Leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies are available from:

Industrial Programs Branch,  
Ministry of Correctional Services,  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
Telephone: (416) 750-3366

# Institution Statistics

---



# DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 1

## ADMITTED/SENTENCED

### NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS:

For the year ending March 31, 1979 ..... 61,834  
For the year ending March 31, 1980 ..... 60,701 (1)

### NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS:

For the year ending March 31, 1979 ..... 50,589  
For the year ending March 31, 1980 ..... 52,077 (2)

### NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN SENTENCES TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

For the year ending March 31, 1979 ..... 38,509  
For the year ending March 31, 1980 ..... 38,364 (3)

Note: One person may appear in one or more admissions during the year.

- (1) See Table 4  
(2) See Table 6  
(3) See Table 6

TABLE 2

## TYPES OF CRIME

CRIMES:	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Against the person .....	4,709	315	5,024
Against property .....	25,724	909	26,633
Against public order and peace .....	9,650	306	9,956
Against public morals and decency .....	613	51	664
Liquor offences .....	17,620	1,465	19,085
Drug offences .....	4,592	263	4,855
Traffic offences .....	29,973	1,472	31,445
Miscellaneous .....	5,935	206	6,141
TOTALS .....	98,816	4,987	103,803

Note: Table represents crimes for which persons have been sentenced and there may be more than one per admission.

TABLE 3

## AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 16 years .....	56	17	73
16 years .....	2,422	261	2,683
17 years .....	4,024	346	4,370
18 years .....	4,378	343	4,721
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	19,319	1,421	20,740
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	13,883	1,258	15,141
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	8,318	623	8,941
51 years to 70 years inclusive .....	3,670	223	3,893
71 years and over .....	136	3	139
TOTALS .....	56,206	4,495	60,701

# DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 4  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1979 .....	1,831	104	1,935
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1979 .....	1,272	44	1,316
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year .....	101	23	124
Transferred from other institutions .....	7,933	523	8,456
(4) Admitted during year ending March 31, 1980 ....	56,206	4,495	60,701
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	67,343	5,189	72,532

OUT:	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Number released on bail .....	10,675	986	11,661
Acquitted and released .....	814	68	882
Released by order of judge or court without trial	3,626	833	4,459
Paid fines and were released .....	12,542	355	12,897
(1) Placed on probation with supervision .....	618	48	666
Placed on probation without supervision .....	140	10	150
Released for any other reason .....	630	30	660
Released to immigration .....	494	192	686
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	21,917	1,611	23,528
* Transferred to other institutions .....	12,570	900	13,470
(2) Died before trial .....	1	0	1
(2) Died while serving sentence .....	4	0	4
(3) Escaped and not recaptured during the year .....	4	0	4
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1980 ...	1,644	83	1,727
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial, or for other reasons, March 31, 1980 .....	1,664	73	1,737
TOTAL .....	67,343	5,189	72,532

\* See Prisoners Transferred - Table 5

(1) Item identified in reports previous to 1978 as "Mixed probation and suspended sentence" is now included in "Placed on probation with supervision".

(2) Four deaths occurred in institutions and one occurred while person was on hospital/medical temporary absence. \*

(3) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

(4) Refer to summary in Table 1.

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 5

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence .....	10,056	384	10,440
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P. ....	216	0	216
to penitentiary .....	1,088	28	1,116
to training school .....	23	7	30
to Ontario hospital .....	627	72	699
for other reasons .....	560	409	969
TOTAL .....	12,570	900	13,470

TABLE 6

DISPOSITION OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS

Sentences of Terms of Imprisonment

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days .....	20,147	1,518	21,665
30 days and under 60 days .....	5,570	320	5,890
60 days and under 90 days .....	2,138	126	2,264
3 months and under 4 .....	2,425	122	2,547
4 months and under 5 .....	951	47	998
5 months and under 6 .....	227	11	238
6 months and under 9 .....	1,500	63	1,563
9 months and under 12 .....	725	33	758
12 months and under 15 .....	688	24	712
15 months and under 18 .....	358	6	364
18 months and under 21 .....	166	3	169
21 months and under 24 .....	76	4	80
Penitentiary .....	1,088	28	1,116
TOTAL Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment	36,059	2,305	38,364

Other Sentences

Paid fine .....	12,542	355	12,897
Placed on probation with supervision .....	618	48	666
Placed on probation without supervision .....	140	10	150
TOTAL of all Sentences .....	49,359	2,718	52,077
Refer to Table 1			

**TABLE 7**  
**USE OF ACCOMMODATION**  
Detention Centres & Jails

INSTITUTION	Year Opened	ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES		LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION		NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENCES	TOTAL DAYS STAY OF INMATES
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BARRIE	1843	59	6	83	9	35	-	56	1	842	1,374	21,393
BRANTFORD	1852	38	3	59	-	25	-	40	-	931	328	14,932
BROCKVILLE	1842	21	3	32	3	9	-	19	-	167	7,131	7,131
CHATHAM	1850	46	-	50	-	20	-	33	-	299	488	12,157
COBOURG	1906	36	3	45	1	15	-	30	-	174	322	11,180
CORNWALL	1833	21	1	36	1	5	-	18	-	366	164	6,778
FORT FRANCES	1907	19	3	28	1	5	-	13	-	133	246	4,860
GUELPH	1853	28	-	51	1	24	-	37	-	523	203	13,701
HAILEYBURY	1923	38	3	39	2	14	-	23	-	190	107	8,813
KENORA	1928	70	29	90	44	37	2	60	17	527	1,579	28,282
LINDSAY	1853	30	6	37	3	10	-	22	-	303	279	8,219
L'ORIGINAL	1828	25	-	21	-	6	-	12	-	141	72	4,729
MONTETH	1965	26	-	34	-	10	-	19	-	334	390	7,046
NORTH BAY	1928	67	6	90	4	30	-	47	-	483	349	17,802
OWEN SOUND	1869	40	6	49	2	17	-	29	-	123	398	10,766
PARRY SOUND	1878	36	4	39	9	10	-	23	-	246	300	8,791
PEMBROKE	1866	24	4	31	5	5	-	18	-	179	305	7,121
PERTH	1864	24	2	29	1	6	-	17	-	133	209	6,324
PETERBOROUGH	1866	24	1	39	3	8	-	26	-	358	561	9,954
SARNIA	1961	58	1	69	3	27	-	44	-	313	581	16,311
SAULT STE. MARIE	1914	59	4	79	7	39	-	55	3	658	496	21,624
STRATFORD	1887	27	-	45	-	9	-	21	-	103	279	7,965
SUBURBY	1928	100	9	98	14	51	1	68	6	870	1,107	27,373
THUNDER BAY	1923	97	6	89	7	46	-	67	2	636	1,037	25,270
TORONTO JAIL (new section)	1958	336	-	417	-	273	-	341	-	5,174	3,039	125,133
WALKERTON	1866	32	2	43	2	7	-	20	-	252	124	7,535
WHITBY	1958	58	6	124	24	55	1	82	4	1,013	765	31,910
WINDSOR	1925	91	10	106	10	54	-	78	3	1,279	1,090	30,092
ELGIN-MIDDLESEX D.C.	1977	156	16	215	17	107	-	155	9	1,562	2,344	60,489
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH D.C.	1978	240	20	283	33	146	-	235	16	1,872	2,807	92,349
NIAGARA D.C.	1973	130	9	140	8	64	-	109	1	840	1,261	40,699
TORONTO EAST D.C.	1977	340	-	364	-	225	-	298	-	2,504	1,534	109,431
TORONTO WEST D.C.	1977	280	100	300	93	195	3	252	62	4,174	2,309	115,232
OTTAWA-CARLETON D.C.	1972	176	10	196	14	126	2	156	7	1,513	1,238	60,159
QUINTE D.C.	1971	96	6	128	18	66	-	97	3	612	1,501	36,826
WATERLOO D.C.	1978	60	-	95	-	42	-	59	-	623	1,016	22,719
TOTALS										30,450	30,375	1,041,096

# CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 8

## MALE & FEMALE

### NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1979 .....	2,734
Committed during the year .....	8,898
* Transferred from other institutions .....	1,784

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	13,416
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence .....	3,879
Discharged on payment of fines .....	90
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	1,563
Released on Bail .....	185
Released to Immigration Authorities .....	3
Released for any other reason .....	2,662
Transferred .....	2,545
(1) Died while serving sentence .....	4
(2) Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1980 .....	5

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED ETC. ....	10,936
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1980 .....	2,480

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.

(1) At the time of death one prisoner was out on temporary absence leave; one prisoner died between intermittent incarcerations; and two were in institutions.

(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

Note: For details by institution see Table 12.

TABLE 9

### AGES OF INMATES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 years .....	279	14	293
17 years .....	667	30	697
18 years .....	751	15	766
19-24 years inclusive .....	3,379	110	3,489
25-35 years inclusive .....	2,151	132	2,283
36-50 years inclusive .....	974	40	1,014
51-70 years inclusive .....	337	12	349
71 years and over .....	7	0	7
TOTALS .....	8,545	353	8,898

# CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 10

## ESCAPES

	Escaped during the year & Still at Large
Brampton (ATC) .....	0
Burtch (CC) .....	0
Maplehurst (CC & ATC) .....	0
House of Concord .....	0
Guelph (CC) .....	0
Millbrook (CC) .....	0
Mimico (CC) .....	4
Monteith (CC & ATC) .....	0
Ontario Correctional Institute .....	0
Rideau (CC & ATC) .....	0
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC) .....	0
Vanier Centre .....	1
TOTAL .....	5

TABLE 11

## LENGTH OF SENTENCE

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days	1,230	47	1,277
30 days and under 60	734	17	751
2 months and under 3	465	22	487
3 months and under 6	2,442	129	2,571
6 months and under 12	2,068	94	2,162
12 months and under 18	1,060	30	1,090
18 months and under 24	269	7	276
Other definite terms	277	7	284
TOTAL	8,545	353	8,898



# CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 12  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Brampton ATC (4)	Burtch CC	Maplehurst CC & ATC	House of Concord	Guelph CC & GATU	Milibrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC & ATC	Ontario Correctional Institute	Rideau CC & ATC	Thunder Bay CC & ATC	TOTALS - MALE	FEMALE VANIER CENTRE	TOTAL
<b>IN</b>														
Remained in Custody, April 1, 1979 .....	106	272	406	55	607	169	421	171	169	158	113	2,647	87	2,734
Committed during year .....	85	1,311	922	158	1,158	226 (3)	2,855	532	283	683	332	8,545	353	8,898
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	4	13	4	4	24	5	148	2	2	4	6	216	0	216
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons ..	1	66	225	201	333	196	217	22	181	48	21	1,511	31	1,542
Readmitted from other institutions .....	0	4	0	0	1	1	11	3	0	0	0	20	6	26
<b>OUT</b>														
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	79	733	60	157	347	110	1,658	200	118	207	83	3,752	127	3,879
Discharged on payment of fine .....	0	32	2	0	0	0	32	12	0	0	7	85	5	90
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P. ....	1	151	223	25	126	109	698	171	0	133	133	1,770	82	1,852
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	25	166	240	75	407	79	223	94	54	112	34	1,509	54	1,563
Released on Bail .....	2	27	16	3	9	2	73	16	5	5	3	161	24	185
Released to immigration authorities .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Released for other reasons .....	10	118	69	13	174	20	207	30	18	109	20	788	22	810
Transferred to a psychiatric facility .....	0	0	1	0	9	0	4	1	1	3	17	36	4	40
Transferred for other reasons .....	79	169	558	81	486	87	373	87	270	169	83	2,442	63	2,505
(1) Died while serving sentence .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	4
(2) Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1980 ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Remaining in Custody March 31, 1980 .....	0	269	388	64	564	189	377	119	168	155	92	2,385	95	2,480

(1) At the time of death, one prisoner was out on Temporary Absence leave, one prisoner died between intermittent incarcerations, and two were in institutions.

(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

(3) Includes 863 intermittent prisoners.

(4) Brampton A.T.C. closed August 31, 1979.









CA20N  
RI  
-A55-

Government  
Publications



# Ministry of Correctional Services



## Report of the Minister

1981







**Annual Report  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
Year ending March 31, 1981**



**The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk  
Minister**



**Archie Campbell, QC  
Deputy Minister**

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Minister's Letter .....	5
Goal Statement .....	6
Ministry Boards .....	9
Legislation administered by the Ministry of Correctional Services .....	11
The Ministry .....	12
Organization Chart .....	13
Planning and Support Services Division .....	24
Community Programs Division .....	29
Institutional Programs Division .....	38
Institution Statistics .....	61

---

## TABLES & GRAPHS

	<u>Page</u>
Ontario Board of Parole .....	23
Trends in adult probation .....	33
Payments to private agencies .....	37
Total aggregate sentence to be served by persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment .....	40
Trends in admissions to Ontario jails .....	41
Age groups of persons admitted to Ontario institutions .....	42
Sentenced intake to correctional services .....	43
Probation terms and sentences of incarceration .....	44
Sentences of imprisonment .....	45
Trends in temporary absences .....	58
Comparative temporary absence branch statement .....	59
Use of accommodation - correctional centres .....	69

The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk  
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1981.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Archie Campbell". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name "Archie" and the last name "Campbell" clearly legible.

Archie Campbell, QC  
Deputy Minister

The Honourable John B. Aird, OC, QC, LLD  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

May It Please Your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1981.

After the period covered by this report, our Deputy Minister, Glenn R. Thompson, was appointed Deputy Minister of Energy. Mr. Thompson's long association with Correctional Services began in 1960 and through his dedication and loyalty became this ministry's Deputy Minister in 1975. His particular organizational and managerial skills have been instrumental in the development and implementation of our present community programs. As the first director of the temporary absence program, Mr. Thompson established its standards and guidelines. His introduction of planning models has given the ministry an excellent management system and has left our ministry with a rich legacy. We in the ministry all wish him well in his new endeavours and thank him for his many outstanding contributions to the field of corrections.

The ministry welcomes the appointment of Mr. Archie Campbell, QC, as our new Deputy Minister. Mr. Campbell is a lawyer and is a former Assistant Deputy Minister and Director of Policy and Planning and Intergovernmental Affairs with the Ministry of the Attorney General.

The progress outlined in this report is a direct result of the endeavours of staff at all levels within my ministry. As Minister, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to staff for their efforts on the ministry's behalf. I look forward to a long association with them and ask for their continued support as we strive to meet the needs of our correctional system.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Nicholas Leluk". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'N'.

The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk  
Minister of Correctional Services



## **MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

### **GOAL STATEMENT**

#### **MINISTRY GOALS**

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.

#### **PRINCIPLES**

- 1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
- 2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.
- 3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
- 4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.
- 5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.
- 6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.

7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

#### **GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES**

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.
4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.
5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

#### **GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS**

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.
2. To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.
4. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.
5. To provide regular re-assessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

## **GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES**

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation and parole are met.
2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.
3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

## **GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION**

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

## **GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION**

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

# Ministry Boards

---

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Ms. D. M. Clark  
Chairman

### West-Central Regional Board

J. S. Morrison  
Vice-Chairman

R. E. Fox  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Velta Brumelis  
Acting Full-time Member

F. V. Johnston  
Part-time Member

### East-Central Regional Board

H. M. Hooper  
Vice-Chairman

G. G. McFarlane  
Acting Part-time Member

Mrs. K. H. Freel  
Full-time Member

Mrs. P. E. Whiteford  
Part-time Member

D. W. Murphy  
Full-time Member

Sir R. S. Williams, KSS  
Part-time Member

C. L. Dawson  
Part-time Member

### Western Regional Board

D. E. Nokes  
Vice-Chairman

Wally Hetherington  
Part-time Member

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson  
Full-time Member

Mrs. B. M. McLean  
Part-time Member

Vernon Sherk  
Full-time Member

Mrs. A. E. Murray  
Part-time Member

G. M. Fellows  
Part-time Member

E. A. O'Neill  
Part-time Member

### Eastern Regional Board

G. P. Whitehead  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Alixe Lillico  
Part-time Member

J. E. Fraser  
Full-time Member

D. C. Mason  
Part-time Member

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE - continued

R. R. Beriault  
Part-time Member

J. H. Metcalfe  
Part-time Member

C. W. Chitty  
Part-time Member

### Northern Regional Board

D. B. Griggs  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Edith McLeod  
Part-time Member

F. E. Grandbois  
Full-time Member

Mrs. E. J. Meakes  
Part-time Member

Mrs. L. B. Beauchamp  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway  
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. M. Bradley  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur  
Part-time Member

Leo Del Villano  
Part-time Member

---

## MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd  
Chairman

Prof. H. R. S. Ryan, QC

M. H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Lloyd Shier

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Dr. L. P. Solursh,  
MD, DPsych, FRCP (C)

Rev. J. M. Kelly, CSB, PhD  
LL.D

Mrs. Katherine Stewart,  
BA, BEd, LL.D

**Legislation Administered by  
the Ministry of Correctional Services**

The Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1978  
(covers probation, institutions, and parole)



# The Ministry

---

## INTRODUCTION

The ministry of correctional services is responsible for all persons in Ontario 16 years of age and over who are placed on probation or remanded in custody for trial or sentence. Offenders receiving a prison term of less than two years remain the responsibility of the ministry; those offenders receiving sentences of two years or more are transferred to the federal institutions operated by Correctional Service Canada (CSC).

The over-all goal of this ministry is to protect the public while at the same time assist and encourage offenders to develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

To this end, many different programs are employed: within institutions, life skills, academic and trades training, work experience, and counseling programs; within the community programs division, employment training, community service order projects, pretrial services, and community resource centres (halfway houses).

The goal statement of the ministry and details of activities within the various components illustrated in the organization chart can be found throughout the following pages.

In the fiscal year 1980-81 the ministry supervised, directly or indirectly, 128,000 court referrals. The operating budget was \$157 million, and the total number of staff was 5,432, including part-time and temporary staff and teachers.

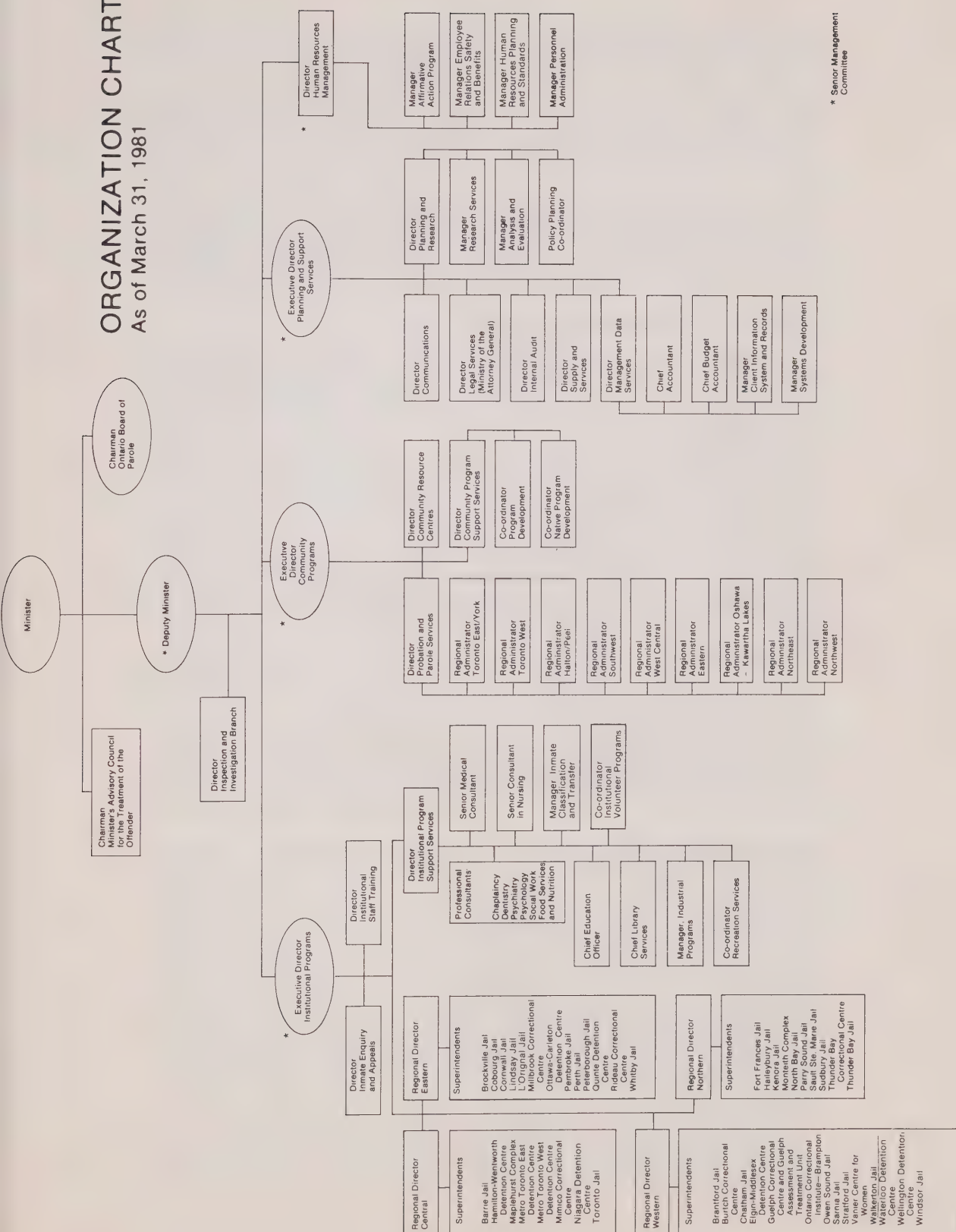
## Dealing with the Offender in the Community

Probation, the original community-based program, remains the mainstay of dealing with offenders in the community. However, in the last few years this ministry has developed and continues to implement additional programs which are aimed at keeping minor offenders out of prison.

Imprisonment continues to be the only means our society has of segregating those who commit serious and violent crimes. But that group of offenders represents less than 6 per cent of all reported crimes in Ontario. The bulk of offenders pay a fine.

# ORGANIZATION CHART

## As of March 31, 1981



\* Senior Management  
Committee

Dealing with minor offenders in the community in many cases will enable them to keep their jobs, keep their families off welfare, and, in some instances, repay the victim, at least in monetary terms.

And of vital interest to the taxpayer, offender supervision in the community averages \$5 per day - a significant savings over the \$60.32 per day average required to house a prisoner.

Wherever possible, both offenders serving institutional sentences and those on probation are encouraged to understand their personal responsibility to the well-being of their community through a number of programs in which offenders work for the benefit of the community.

### **COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES (CRCs)**

The 'halfway house' concept of community corrections has been part of the North American corrections scene for many years. It is literally what the name implies: halfway out of prison and halfway into the community.

In 1974 this ministry established the first of 28 such houses and called the new initiative the Community Resource Centre program.

Community resource centres, located in both rural and urban areas, accommodate from 6 to 16 residents in a group-living, group-responsibility situation. The residents are primarily carefully screened imprisoned offenders who reside in the facility by means of the ministry's temporary absence program.

Residents work or attend school and take part in appropriate programs such as life skills, employment counseling, and alcoholics anonymous (AA) meetings. Those who work pay room and board.

The CRCs are operated by agencies and individuals under contract to the ministry. An increasing number are becoming 'multi-purpose' residences: they accommodate probationers and parolees in addition to inmates on temporary absence.

During the year plans were made to establish a bail hostel in 1981 as an extension of the program.

### **TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM**

Selected inmates are permitted to return to the community prior to the termination of sentence for a variety of reasons ranging from family crises to paid employment. While every inmate has the right to apply for the program, this does not imply a right to approval of an application. Neither is a temporary absence the appropriate or immediate answer for every inmate's need or problem.

The temporary absence program has maintained an approximate 98 per cent success rate (defined as returning on time to the institution at the termination of pass) since it began in 1969. The program has saved taxpayers thousands of dollars as working inmates have kept their

families off the welfare rolls, have contributed to board and lodging at the institutions, and have paid taxes and other mandatory deductions.

Responsibility for the program rests at the local level with institutional superintendents working in co-operation with probation and parole services, the judiciary, local police or the Ontario Provincial Police, and other outside agencies which may have impact on the decision-making role.

The inmate enquiry and appeals branch, located at the ministry's head office, monitors the total program and is responsible for acting on complaints, reviews, and appeals involving applications and enforcement proceedings. There were few complaints and appeals during the year.

## **VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN THE MINISTRY**

### **Community Programs**

Approximately 1,500 volunteers give unstintingly of their time, skills, and concern to those in the care of the ministry's probation and parole service. Volunteers do not replace paid staff; rather, they enrich the quality and extend the scope of service. They provide flexibility in programming and come equipped with many professional and life skills.

In the community programs division, volunteers monitor restitution payments to help ensure that court-ordered payments are made to victims. Volunteers give special employment and job-readiness counseling to probationers trying to meet the expectations of society. Translation services are provided also by volunteers who collectively speak 22 different languages.

Information for abbreviated presentence reports, known as 'stand-down reports,' is obtained by volunteers at the request of many provincial court judges to provide specific community information relevant to sentence. Volunteers participate in victim/offender reconciliation, a mediation process aimed at facilitating restitution arrangements between offenders and victims.

Probation and parole caseloads over the last decade have risen dramatically and the participation of volunteers in sharing supervision responsibilities increases the ministry's ability to provide better service. About 10 per cent of the total probation caseload is supervised by volunteer probation and parole officers. Each one of those volunteer officers brings his or her own sense of responsibility and understanding to the job.

Community volunteers in a number of areas across the province have formed associations to promote involvement and awareness of corrections. Associations in Belleville, Hamilton, London, Stratford, and Oxford County are actively responding to the challenges and issues in the criminal justice field.



## **Institutional Programs**

While the number of regular institutional volunteers remains at about 2,500 individuals, there has been increased emphasis on the development of improved volunteer management techniques through the appointment of volunteer co-ordinators at a number of our larger institutions. During the past year, 24-hour contract volunteer co-ordinators have been appointed at the Mimico Correctional Centre, the Elgin-Middlesex and the Quinte Detention Centres, and the Whitby Jail. Under active consideration are similar appointments at the Millbrook, Thunder Bay, and Rideau Correctional Centres and the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre.

Twelve institutions now have volunteer co-ordinators, while four other large institutions have designated a professional staff member to co-ordinate volunteer programs.

The ministry continues to encourage programs directed towards individual inmates which may assist them to develop significant support systems outside the institution and which, hopefully, will encourage them to avoid further criminal activity. The M2 (Man to Man) program seeks to match volunteers to inmates who need friendship, not only in institutions but in the community after discharge. The Seventh Step Society of Ontario is a self-help group for inmates both inside and outside the institution, and we are encouraged by its corps of volunteers (both ex-offenders and 'straight' people) who are committed to its continuing development.

With the development of this ministry's new classification program, new avenues have been opened for involvement of volunteers in discharge planning programs. Already we have volunteers driving inmates to interviews for employment or further education in preparation for their discharge.

## **STAFF TRAINING**

### **Community Programs**

The staff training component of the community programs division provides training for all areas of the division as well as for related community correctional agencies.

A series of yearly workshops and seminars is provided for various levels of staff in the areas of basic training, customer service, management training, skills training, non-government agencies training, volunteers training, and new management consultation.

The thrust of such training is to develop further staff skills which will be of benefit to the community, ministry programs, and the individual employee. For example, the Customer Service Program, or Access project, trains government telephone users in courteous, efficient and helpful ways in which all call-handling and call-answering situations should be met, as well as in the proper use of telephone sets, equipment, systems and service. The Access program is aimed at making government information and services more accessible and responsible to the residents of the province.

Another program, Multicultural Awareness for probation/parole staff in the Toronto West Region, provided participants with information and knowledge to assist them in helping clients from various cultural and ethnic backgrounds.

The present training course for new probation and parole officers has been reviewed and revisions recommended. The new basic training course will replace the present program in the fall of 1981. This new course will provide a more intensive training experience during the first year of employment. Special emphasis will be placed on presentence report writing, enforcement of probation, counseling, and program administration. New officers will be required to pass examinations at the conclusion of each of the training sessions.

Management training courses, which emphasize both the technical and interpersonal aspects of management principles, are receiving particular attention in this era of financial constraints and the resulting pressures for managers. These courses elaborate upon current trends in management, the challenging perspective offered in the quality-of-working-life approach, and the numerous roles and responsibilities of a manager.

One of the key roles of today's trained managers in the community programs division is introducing and nurturing the new team approach which is currently being adopted by many probation and parole officers throughout Ontario. The team system maximizes the total resources of each staff member and skill areas within each office. All staff are full members of the team and are equally responsible for the successful functioning of the team. This approach provides an excellent means of improving the total delivery of the probation and parole service to both the clients and the community. It also encourages the development of an array of new skills by each team member.

To meet the increasing involvement of the ministry with the community, staff from the community resource centres and from programs operated by agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army are included in regularly scheduled programs where appropriate. Examples of such programs include Principles of Management, Probation Law, Coping with Stress, and the Court Worker.

### **Institutional Programs**

The institutional staff training branch conducts training and development programs for main office and institutional staff. A total of approximately 4,600 persons received training during the year which was conducted by the branch staff or subsidized by branch funds. Additionally, a program of on-the-job training was conducted at each of the institutions by the institutional training officers with assistance from regional training advisors.

This branch also administers the ministry's educational assistance program for main office and institutional staff. During the year 356 staff benefited from this program.

Training is delivered on a 'geographical cluster' basis; i.e., institutions are grouped into manageable geographical areas and send their staff to a



central point within their area to undergo training. Facilities at the larger institutions within each of the clusters are used.

During the year the branch managed a new and innovative program - the staff training financial support program (STFSP). The program was designed to reduce training backlogs and to encourage institutions to satisfy long-standing training requirements of a local nature. As a result, the institutional programs division enters 1981-82 with a much improved standard of training.

The STFSP also permitted the branch to initiate institutional crisis intervention team training (ICIT). During the year, 17 teams from five institutions (Millbrook and Guelph Correctional Centres and Ottawa-Carleton, Quinte, and Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centres) completed the extensive two-week training course representing 1,030 man-days of crisis training. ICIT training has brought a new source of pride, professionalism and team work awareness to the institutions which have participated in this program. It continues into 1981-82 in an effort to equip more major institutions with a crisis intervention capability. The requirement for continuation training of available teams is also recognized.

The development of pre-retirement workshops was initiated during the year. The workshops were designed for ministry employees and their spouses who were nearing retirement age. Incorporated into the workshops were sessions on attitude towards retirement, financial planning, living arrangements, health maintenance, leisure activities, and self-development. These workshops were conducted in the eastern, northern, and central regions, with a similar workshop scheduled for the western region early in the 1981-82 fiscal year.

Two seminars were held for correctional officers employed in the supervision of inmates of the opposite sex under the affirmative action program. Both female and male correctional officers from 27 of the ministry's institutions participated.

The institutional staff training branch co-operated with a number of ministry branches in the conduct of specialized training. This included workshops for recreational directors, office managers, institutional supervisors, and temporary absence program institutional staff. The branch worked closely with the human resources management branch by providing training personnel to work co-operatively in the development of selection techniques and performance appraisals and by providing financial support to operate related courses. Educational tours for managers, which included tours to Millhaven and Kingston Penitentiaries, the Mental Health Centre at Penetanguishene, and Millbrook Correctional Centre, proved of high interest to the participants.

Four new slide/sound programs were added to the ministry's slide/sound and tape program, making a total of 16 which are available to other jurisdictions on a purchase-at-cost basis. These programs cover staff training in the areas of correctional problems, searching, tear gas training, etc.

## **INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION BRANCH**

Director - Stan Teggart

Inspection and Investigation Branch  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

This branch carried out operational inspections of all ministry institutions and community resource centres in accordance with the Ministry of Correctional Services Act and Regulations. The purpose of an operational inspection is to monitor the over-all institutional operation and report findings in writing, making recommendations for change in all areas found below standard or not in accordance with ministry policy.

Investigations are conducted at the request of the minister, deputy minister, and the executive director, institutional programs, into the more serious incidents which occur involving ministry staff, inmates, institution operation and administration, as well as complaints and incidents involving this ministry which occur in the community.

The branch is involved also in a number of collateral activities including the provision of consultative services to ministry staff regarding day-to-day operational security and safety, and acts as a liaison with other agencies involved in the correctional process and the administration of justice. An information bank is maintained in the form of reference files, institution contingency plans, and schematic detailed security layouts of each institution in relation to emergency/crisis situations.

The branch has now assumed a major role in the ministry's preventive security programs. In this role the branch is responsible for co-ordinating and assisting local managers in the development of institutional crisis security measures, alerting/advising senior ministry officials and crisis management teams of actual or potential crisis/hostage situations, providing intelligence information and liaison with the crisis intervention teams, and co-ordinating the training of staff for crisis situations.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

Director - V. J. Crew

Human Resources Management Branch  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

A major reorganization took place within the human resources management branch which was designed to improve the level of

personnel services to managers and staff, to facilitate new initiatives in the human resources programs, to provide more effective communication with the union and faster resolution of staff concerns, and to improve the effectiveness of branch expenditure control. The branch has been organized into four sections, each headed by a section manager with program and fiscal responsibilities:

**Personnel Administration:** responsible for the delivery of personnel services through regional personnel offices throughout the province.

**Planning and Standards:** responsible for the development of new programs and policies, ongoing liaison with the civil service commission, the operational review of current personnel programs and services, and the development and maintenance of personnel information systems.

**Staff Relations:** responsible for ongoing liaison with the union, the resolution of employee grievances, the co-ordination of employee relations committee and occupational health and safety committee systems, and the employee benefits function.

**Affirmative Action Program:** responsible for ensuring the effective employment of female staff, the further involvement of females in occupations in which they are under-represented, and for the linkage of the affirmative action program to the ministry's over-all human resource planning and programs.

During the 1980-81 fiscal year, the branch assisted the three ministry divisions in the development of divisional human resource plans, and will co-ordinate the linkage of these plans to ministry and corporate objectives. It is expected that, once operational, these plans will assist in the earlier identification of staff with managerial potential, and in the development of effective career development plans.

As an aid in the ministry's manpower planning and staff training, the branch began the development of a computerized inventory of personnel information. This inventory will contain such information as specific education and training completed and languages spoken, which is currently obtainable only through manual file reviews or direct communication with individual staff.

Negotiations with the Ontario Public Service Employees Union were begun during the year towards the development of a revised ministry memorandum of agreement, pertaining to such issues as the structure and terms of reference of employee relations committees, and employee access to personnel files and records.

The ministry's attendance improvement program continued to meet with success, in that employee absenteeism rates declined during the year, and the ministry absenteeism rate was less than that of the Ontario Public Service as a whole. This is a significant achievement considering the relatively stressful and potentially dangerous nature of the work performed by the majority of ministry employees.

During the period of the affirmative action program women have improved their representation in the ministry by 5.7 per cent from 19.3 per cent in 1975 to 25.0 per cent in 1981. They have also significantly



increased their representation in two traditional male occupations of correctional officer and probation and parole officer.

The 1980-81 year was the first year that ministries were required to establish numerical planning targets for all under-represented classification levels. The ministry identified 98 priority targets (one-third of the government's corporate affirmative action targets) and achieved 92 of these targets. Correctional officer positions accounted for the majority of the ministry's priority targets, and at the entry level 81 of 83 targets were achieved. The priority targets for probation and parole officers were exceeded and at the line level this classification is no longer under-represented.

To assist the ministry in meeting its commitment to provide accelerated career development to female employees, an assessment centre was established to identify women with potential to become managers and to provide them with a two-year career development program to enable them to meet this objective.

During the year, the branch co-ordinated an experimental program for the recruitment and selection of correctional officers for the four institutions in Metropolitan Toronto. This process screened approximately 500 applicants through audio-visual job information presentations, skills and aptitude testing, and interview boards to develop an eligibility list of approximately 50 suitable recruits for vacancies as they occurred. The program will be continued and expanded to other areas of the province on a gradual basis.

Task groups continued extensive work on the development of new performance evaluation systems. These groups are developing appraisal systems for correctional officers, probation and parole officers, managers, and clerical and support staff.

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

Chairman - Ms. D. M. Clark

The Ontario Board of Parole exercises parole jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to provincial institutions and over any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of transfer.

Inmates serving sentences of six months or more are eligible for parole and automatically receive consideration by the Board; no formal application on the part of the inmate is required. For sentences of less than six months, application is required.

Parole is a means of releasing an offender into the community under supervision while he or she serves the remaining portion of the sentence. A parolee who fails to comply with the conditions of parole may be returned to the institution on the authority of the Board. The protection of society is enhanced through the supervised return of prisoners to the community; at the same time prisoners have support and structure while they re-establish themselves in their community.

During its second full year of expansion, the Parole Board's five Regional Boards held a combined total of 1,114 meetings covering 6,598 parole considerations, with 1,920 paroles being granted.

The total number of persons granted parole was lower than last year, owing to various factors. Among these were increased inmate counts at some institutions and the resulting work pressures on staff. The Parole Board was thus not always able to obtain all of the information required for decision-making and could therefore not proceed with some cases within the normal time frame.

A formal agreement between the Board of Parole and the ministry regarding the provision of information was being prepared at year's end, and it is expected that with the signing of the agreement the Parole Board will experience fewer difficulties in meeting its time requirements.

Other factors which the Board encountered include overcrowding in institutions, which led to a greater rate of transfer of prisoners throughout the system and, therefore, to difficulty in scheduling cases for hearing. The number of returnees encountered by the Board also played a part in the reduced numbers of inmates granted parole. In addition, a proportion of prisoners chose straight discharge rather than parole release and the supervision it involves. In these cases the prisoner is released with no supervision at the end of two-thirds of the sentence, having had one-third of this time credited as earned remission. A prisoner released on parole is under supervision until the final expiry date of his sentence.

The Board is in the process of examining its own internal operation with a view to reorganizing its structure and resources in ways which will serve its needs more effectively. To assist the Board, a task group of four was established March 2, 1981, for a six-month period. This group will study the policies and procedures of the Board and prepare a policy, organization, and procedures manual. The process will include an examination of the entire hearing process and make recommendations regarding the standardization and refinement of procedures and forms as a baseline for required regional operation.

Other areas of study will include criteria for selection of Board members, review of and explicit job descriptions for all positions within the Board structure, staff orientation and development, regional areas and workloads, as well as communications between the Board and the ministry and other groups.

The Board of Parole, an independent decision-making authority which reports to the minister of correctional services, is in the process of signing two agreements with the ministry. The first is a Memorandum of Understanding, formulated at the request of the management board of cabinet, which outlines the roles, powers, and responsibilities of the Board, the ministry, and the minister. It sets out in broad terms the Board's financial and administration arrangements with the ministry.

The second is an Administrative Agreement, which details specific roles, functions, and expectations of the Board, institutions, and community programs in support of the Board's hearing process, and in the supervision of cases once parole is granted.

Both agreements have involved a long process of negotiations and should lead to mutual and more effective interrelationships and a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities for all concerned.

The Board has participated at meetings as a member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) where the focus has been on sharing information concerning procedures and practices of common interest, and joint consideration of specific areas where some standardization is required. A formal agreement was drafted on Transfer of Parole Jurisdiction between federal and provincial jurisdictions, through the efforts of CAPA, and was accepted at the ministerial level of all provinces concerned and the federal government. Formal administrative procedures are currently being developed as a follow-up to this agreement.

**ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

In September, 1978, the Ontario Board of Parole expanded to five Regional Boards and assumed jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to provincial institutions. The following chart indicates the growth rate of case activity since 1978.

**Annual Totals for Five Regional Boards**

Fiscal Year Ending Mar. 31	Cases Heard		Parole Granted		Meetings Held	
	Number	Average per month	Number	Average per month	Number	Average per month
1979	5,440	453	1,968	164	678	56
1980	6,207	517	2,313	193	1,028	85
1981	6,598	550	1,920	160	1,114	93

Sources (a) Annual Statistics, Ontario Board of Parole  
1978-1981

(b) Annual report, Ministry of Correctional  
Services 1980



# Planning & Support Services

Executive Director - M. J. Algar

Planning and Support Services Division  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

The executive director, planning and support services, is responsible for all comptrollership-related functions, central supply and services, data processing, inmate records, internal audit, communications, research, corporate planning, and legal services.

At year's end the ministry presented a positive financial picture with an unspent balance of \$1,028,200 or .65 per cent of the total appropriations.

## Actual expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$102,906,560
Employee benefits	16,356,667
Transportation and communication	3,973,778
Services	18,108,442
Supplies and equipment	15,987,995
Transfer payments	897,260
Recoveries	(1,704,010)
Non-budgetary expenditure	<u>1,732</u>
	<u>\$156,528,424</u>

## INTERNAL AUDIT

The internal audit branch is responsible for reviewing the ministry's business management practices and procedures to ensure adherence to guidelines published by the government and the ministry.

Following government-wide reviews by the office of the provincial auditor and the staff of the management board of cabinet, senior

management considered methods by which the internal audit process could be expanded to include aspects of comprehensive auditing. During this year, the branch extended its activities in electronic data processing audit and also undertook a number of activities designed to broaden the specialized training of its staff.

## **THE PLANNING PROCESS**

Considerable emphasis was placed by the planning and research branch in close co-operation with the management data services branch and senior management of the ministry generally in reviewing and improving the production and interpretation of statistical information relating to client populations. This information enhanced considerably the planning processes generally of the ministry.

The ministry revised its strategic plan for the period 1981-86 following the second of its annual Future Outlooks for senior managers.

The three divisions of the ministry prepared and published operational plans for the 1981-82 financial year which were compatible with the strategic plan. Many elements of the ministry were able to co-ordinate the operational plans with the budgeting process for that year and with the management-by-results (MBR) and zero base budgeting processes.

Plans were developed for the further integration of the planning processes for future years and for training the ministry's managers in the use of these advanced management techniques.

## **ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION**

The analysis and evaluation section has responsibility for financial analysis, financial planning, and policy analysis. The financial planning function includes the preparation of the ministry's estimates and submissions to management board, as well as the development of management-by-results and other evaluation techniques. The section's responsibility in policy analysis includes preparation of cabinet submissions and the provision of information to the justice secretariat for use by the cabinet committee on justice.

During 1980-81 the section continued to assist in the further development and refinement of the ministry's strategic and operational planning processes. Individual program analysts played a major role as consultants to the operational planning committees of all three divisions of the ministry. In conjunction with this exercise, the section continued to take an extremely active role in promoting the further refinement of MBR and related techniques in order to improve the evaluation of the various ministry programs as well as provide the necessary information for long-range planning.

In the area of financial management, the computerized budget planning system introduced in 1978-79 continued to be refined in 1980-81. The implementation and refinement of this system has made it possible for staff of the section to assume a greater role in the ongoing training of field managers in the area of financial planning and budgeting procedures.

In 1981-82 the section will play a significant role in the promotion and development of the management-by-results improvement plan recently introduced by the management board secretariat. This process has already been implemented in the community programs division. It is also expected that the section will assist in the integration of the MBR process with the operational and financial planning systems.

The outlook for the 1981-82 fiscal year suggests that the fiscal resources available to the ministry will be scarce. It is thus anticipated that the section will be involved heavily in evaluating the use of these resources in the field. This will be done by developing alternative allocation and use strategies for local and general managers so that local budgets are put to the most effective use in order to maintain standards of program and service delivery.

## RESEARCH SERVICES

The research services section provides research and data analysis to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to foster an empirical, objective, and quantitative approach to the formulation of policy and to the development of programs. During the last year research services and management data services have collaborated on several projects in order to improve the quality of statistical reports. This collaboration is expected to continue during the next fiscal year.

The most valuable resource of the ministry is its staff. During the past year research services has collaborated with the senior management of the central region, institutional programs division, and with the human resources management branch to plan and execute a pilot project to improve the process of hiring correctional officers in the Metropolitan Toronto area (see human resources management section).

Research issues and priorities are established through consultation with ministry staff at all levels. These are then approved by the senior management team on the basis of policy and management requirements.

The following research reports were produced in 1980-81:

- 1) An Examination of Adult Training Centres in Ontario:  
III Community Follow-up
- 2) Pre-Trial Services in Ontario: The First Year
- 3) Parole Decision Making in Ontario
- 4) Program Inventory - A Description of Institutional  
Programs and Services
- 5) Chronic Young Offenders
- 6) The Female Offender: Treatment and Training
- 7) Correctional Potency: Treatment and Deterrence on Trial
- 8) Factors Related to Recidivism Among Adult  
Probationers in Ontario

- 9) The Community Service Order Programme in Ontario -  
3. A One Year Follow-up
- 10) The Centralized Recruitment Project: A Process Evaluation

In addition a variety of statistical briefing documents were produced.

Research projects currently under way cover the following subjects:

- 1) Pre-Trial Services
- 2) Parole Decision Making
- 3) Community Service Orders
- 4) A Survey of Native Inmates
- 5) An Analysis of the Revised Inmate Classification Process
- 6) A Description of Correctional Centre Inmates
- 7) The Institutional Flow of Inmates
- 8) The Ottawa-Carleton Employment Pool Project for Probationers
- 9) The Development of the Levels of Supervision Inventory for Probationers
- 10) The Development of Techniques to Monitor and Assess Contracts in the Community Services Division
- 11) Fine Defaulters
- 12) Judges' Attitudes toward Alternative Programmes
- 13) The Determining of Selection Criteria for Correctional Officers

## **SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

The use of mini-computers in the administration programs of the Toronto Jail was expanded to include similar installations at the Metropolitan Toronto East and West Detention Centres, and developmental work was started on the installation of similar systems at the Mimico Correctional Centre, the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre, and the Maplehurst Complex in Milton.

Planning was in progress also for linking the computer systems of the three Toronto institutions by telecommunication systems and for the introduction of expanded functions in the major information systems of the ministry, most especially those relating to the probation and parole services. In order to develop improved information and data communications, two pilot projects were implemented during the year. The northern region has instituted a project linking selected institutions and the northern region office with Telex. In the eastern region facsimilie



units were installed in a number of institutions and the eastern region office. During the next year a study will be undertaken to compare the suitability of these communication processing systems for possible expansion across the ministry.

## **LEGAL SERVICES**

This branch provides the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services such as the preparation of litigation, the settlement of claims, and acting as counsel before various judicial or administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures the application of uniform legal policy and consistent interpretation of statutes and regulations, and counsels the ministry on legal matters including the preparation and review of proposed legislation, regulations, and other legal documents.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

The communications branch maintains active daily contact with the news media regarding ministry programs, controversial incidents within the system, and crisis situations involving staff and/or ministry clients. This constant contact with the media is a direct result of the type of service provided by the ministry.

The branch is also responsible for all printed material describing ministry programs, the annual report of the minister, a bi-monthly newsletter, audio-visual material, and photographic displays and exhibitions.

# Community Programs

---

Executive Director - A. F. Daniels

Community Programs Division  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

The community programs division, with a caseload of about 90,000 clients, is charged with the responsibility for developing community-based alternatives for offenders. The foundation of community programming is probation, with about 70 per cent of the total community programs' caseload serving a probation term, with or without an additional sanction.

Community resource centres, or hostels, for selected inmates, parolees, probationers, those on remand or on bail release, receive the next largest portion of the division's budget and are operated on a contract basis with private agencies. Agencies include such diverse groups as service clubs, church groups, ex-offender agencies, and concerned community action groups. Several new programs were initiated throughout the province in 1980-81 by agencies representing a broad spectrum of the community: MacMillan House in Barrie was started and operated by the Rotary Club; William Proudfoot House in London by the First St. Andrew's United Church; the community service order program in North York provided by the St. Philip's Anglican Church; an employment program for older offenders started by the Fortune Society.

Other types of programs for offenders which are based in the community include community service orders, restitution and reconciliation, parole supervision, pretrial services, and victim/witness assistance.

## Using Community Resources

Fee-for-service contracts with private individuals, boards, and agencies for the provision of agreed-upon services have increased this year from more than \$5 million to almost \$8 million. This emphasis on privatization gives the ministry access to a large pool of community resources and trained and dedicated individuals. Many community agencies depend heavily on volunteers and thus this ministry's clients benefit from the skills and care and concern of the many dedicated citizens whose common ground is a deep concern for the community.



Organization of private agency contracts differs from area to area. For instance, in the region of Halton, the Elizabeth Fry Society opened a satellite office in order to provide community programs for Milton, Georgetown, and Acton. During the current year the society provided community service order, volunteer, and court worker programs.

In contrast, in the East York area of Toronto, a much more densely populated area, the Youth Employment Service provided a specialized employment counseling and referral program.

In the northwest region a number of contracts have been signed with Indian Band Councils for the delivery of specific services to offenders resident on reserves.

Additional types of programs include:

- Life skills - operated by the John Howard Society, Kingston (funded jointly by the ministry and Employment and Immigration Canada).
- Psychological assessments, testing, and counseling - contract with two Cornwall area psychologists.
- Crime prevention, recreational, and weekend services - contract with York Community Services for high delinquency areas of York Borough (Toronto).
- Victim/Witness assistance - contract with the Etobicoke Temple of the Salvation Army to assist victims of crimes in the Rexdale area (Toronto).
- Life skills training for socially handicapped probationers - contract with several YWCA offices.
- Native Inmate Liaison Officers - contracts with Native organizations to provide Native liaison officer programs at Kenora Jail and Thunder Bay Correctional Centre, and through the Toronto Native Friendship Centre to institutions in southern Ontario.
- Drinking driver awareness - offered by probation/parole offices to help drivers who have been convicted of impaired driving understand the effects and problems of drinking alcohol and driving.
- Shoplifting prevention - offered by probation/parole offices to prevent first offenders from repeating the offence.

An important aspect of privatization has been the development of community correctional boards whose members comprise a wide variety of citizen representation. These boards oversee one or more contract community correctional programs in a given area.

### **COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSOs)**

Over 5,000 probationers were required to contribute a specified number of hours of work to help non-profit agencies and needy individuals in the community.

Some 450,000 hours of community work were carried out last year by probationers on a community service order for a value of close to \$1.3 million. The work includes snow shoveling and grass cutting, painting and decorating, supervision of recreation for juveniles, and assisting at Red Cross blood donor clinics.

## **SPECIAL HELP IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT**

Employment assistance is provided by both probation and parole officers and local private agencies under contract to the ministry, such as:

- The Second Chance agency in Guelph assists probationers and recently released Guelph Correctional Centre inmates.
- The Citizens' Action Group of Hamilton operates several job-readiness and employment-placement programs.
- The John Howard Society of St. Catharines operates life skills and job placement programs.
- The HELP Program in Kingston assists both federal and provincial offenders in finding employment.
- The Ottawa-Carleton Offender Employment Placement and Counseling Program, co-ordinated by a contract employee and assisted by volunteers at the Ottawa West probation and parole office, provides referrals for educational upgrading, vocational training, basic job readiness training, and other employment-related programs.

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES**

Director - D. E. Taylor

Probation and Parole Services  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

### **Regional Administrators - Probation and Parole**

Toronto West Region

D. M. Page  
Provincial Bank Building  
2 Dunbloor Road  
Suite 312  
Islington, Ontario  
M9A 2E4

Toronto East/York Region

H. R. Hawkins  
150 Consumers Road  
Suite 204  
Willowdale, Ontario  
M2J 1P9

#### Halton-Peel Region

J. E. Spriggs  
440 Elizabeth Street  
Suite 202  
Burlington, Ontario  
L7R 2M1

#### Eastern Region

E. B. Toffelmire  
1055 Princess Street  
Suite 404  
Kingston, Ontario  
K7L 1H3

#### Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes Region

D. A. Parker  
146 Simcoe Street North  
Oshawa, Ontario  
L1G 4S7

#### Northeast Region

M. T. Healy  
199 Larch Street  
9th Floor  
Sudbury, Ontario  
P3E 5P9

#### West Central Region

R.L.T. Cracknell  
1315 Bishop Street  
2nd Floor  
Cambridge, Ontario  
N1R 6Z2

#### Northwest Region

K. H. Mitchell  
106 North Cumberland Street  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
P7A 4M2

#### Southwest Region

D. R. Spencer  
353 Richmond Street  
2nd Floor  
London, Ontario  
N6A 3C2

Over 62,000 offenders were under the supervision of probation and parole officers during this fiscal year, providing each officer with an average caseload of 100 offenders, comprised of probationers, parolees, or inmates on temporary absence from an institution. Caseloads and working conditions differ greatly, however, according to geographic location, urban or rural setting, and the type and quantity of private agency contracts to which the officer has input.

Although the ministry has initiated a number of community-based programs for probationers, and probation and parole officers work with prison inmates returning to the community, the core functions of an officer's duties remain the provision of information to the courts to aid judges in the sentencing process, and the supervision of those offenders granted probation.

With the astronomical increase in client population in the last decade and the upsurge in diversified programming, in part the result of a changing client profile (were younger, had more severe disorders, and included more females), new methods of dealing with the day-to-day caseload were sought (Table 1).

TABLE 1

## TRENDS IN ADULT PROBATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1972-1981

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Persons Under Supervision at Start of Fiscal Year			Persons Placed Under Supervision During Fiscal Year			Total Persons Under Supervision for Fiscal Year					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
			N Rate per 100,000 Population			N Rate per 100,000 Population			N Rate per 100,000 Population			
1972	9,864	1,079	10,943	142.1	9,140	1,130	10,270	133.3	19,004	2,209	21,213	275.4
1973	10,350	1,180	11,530	147.2	9,717	1,508	11,225	143.3	20,068	2,688	22,756	290.5
1974	11,114	1,443	12,557	158.2	11,757	1,934	13,691	172.5	22,871	3,377	26,248	330.6
1975	12,810	1,755	14,565	180.0	15,044	2,342	17,386	214.8	27,854	4,097	31,951	394.8
1976	14,985	2,114	17,099	207.9	16,517	2,806	19,323	234.9	31,502	4,920	36,422	442.8
1977	16,089	2,487	18,576	224.8	16,014	2,837	18,851	228.1	32,103	5,324	37,427	452.9
1978	17,991	2,777	20,768	248.0	18,090	3,323	21,413	255.7	36,081	6,100	42,181	503.7
1979			24,493	290.1			27,822	329.5			52,315	619.5
1980			28,220	331.9			29,775	350.2			57,995	682.0
1981			31,083	360.5			31,107	360.8			62,190	721.3

1. Population dates are based on the calendar year during which the fiscal year began.

Source: social and economic data branch, central statistical services, ministry of treasury and economics. 1981 figure represents the last estimate available at the time this report was in preparation.

1. Population dates are based on the calendar year during which the fiscal year began.

Source: social and economic data branch, central statistical services, ministry of treasury and economics. 1981 figure represents the last estimate available at the time this report was in preparation.

The result was a team model concept, from which has evolved three models. By March, 1981, some form of team model was operative in 20 areas of the province.

## **SOME REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

### **Toronto East Region**

A community intervention program was established to reduce crime-causing tensions within an identifiable area and to increase the effectiveness of a network of agencies in high-need areas. Court and institutional liaison officers, supported by a corps of volunteers, provide direct client service and linkages between the local probation and parole office, the courts, correctional institutions, and the Ontario Board of Parole. In addition to providing immediacy of service, they facilitate the resolution of client problems and direct referral.

The focus has been to involve the community, the police, and other parts of the justice system with probation and parole services in meeting client needs, and to reduce the rate of recidivism among this client group. Improved assessment of client needs/risks is an important means to this end.

Audio-visual training packages were developed to provide training for volunteers and to involve the public educationally in the correctional process.

### **Toronto West Region**

In the multicultural area encompassed by the Toronto West region, both officers and support services staff received intensive training in ethnic awareness and ethnic sensitivity. Volunteers representing various ethnic groups have been recruited to provide, in general: client service, public education, and crime prevention programs.

A satellite probation and parole office was established in the Jane/Finch area to provide closer community supervision and services to that socially troubled area. This area also established a parents' awareness training program in Etobicoke to provide information and training to parents interested in and/or referred for assistance in dealing with their children.

### **West Central Region**

An unusual and imaginative program for probationers is being conducted at the Welland probation and parole office. Conducted by one officer and two support staff, the four-week program (six hours) for female probationers deals with personal appearance, grooming, diet, exercise, hygiene, and nutrition. A medical doctor, nurse, and hairdresser also volunteer their services; several cosmetic companies donated hundreds of dollars worth of cosmetics, deodorants, perfumes, and booklets; and a local grocery store has donated coffee and cookies for the meetings.



## **Northwest Region**

The former Thunder Bay area of this region was divided into two separate areas:

- (1) Thunder Bay (including the City of Thunder Bay and immediate vicinity).
- (2) Nipigon (areas outside the City of Thunder Bay on the west to the boundaries of Kenora and Fort Frances areas, and on the east to the northeast region's boundary).

This allows the Thunder Bay staff to concentrate on service appropriate to a large urban area, and the Nipigon staff to develop programs suitable to the smaller and sometimes remote communities, which constitute the greatest part of the vast northwest section of the province.

## **Southwest Region**

Programs relating to shoplifting are operated by probation and parole offices in Chatham, Windsor, and Guelph.

For example, the Windsor program consists of five weeks of lectures, films and discussion groups, and involves area store managers and security staff, a representative from the police department and from the crown attorney's office, and the probation and parole office co-ordinator.

The target group for this program are school children from grade 3 to grade 12 levels in both the public and separate school systems.

## **COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES (CRCs)**

The community resource centre program emphasizes the role community groups and agencies play in the correctional process: all centres are operated on a contract basis for the ministry. Although the program was originally designed only to allow inmates to serve an appropriate part of their sentence in a community residential setting, the program now accepts selected persons on remand or on probation, and plans for a bail hostel to open in 1981 have now come to fruition.

Stability in employment status and social relationships are some of the objectives of a CRC program which are achieved through counseling, group meetings, and community interaction.

Involvement in the ministry's community programs has expanded beyond the original mandate by supervising offenders involved in such programs as victim/offender reconciliation and restitution in which residents are given direction and guidance in meeting and making financial repayment to the victims of their crimes.

Through ad hoc Community Residential Agreements (CRA) with agencies in various cities the ministry is able to extend the residential program by having available the use of established facilities as the need arises.



The total bed capacity at the end of March, 1981, was 420 among 28 CRCs and 16 CRAs. Average weekly occupancy during the year was 410.

Average weekly charge	\$ 167.30
Total cost of program	3,572,491
Residents' earnings	1,556,286
Residents' paid room/board	494,580
Restitution	19,222
Paid to dependents	275,843

**COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES BY REGION**

**Central Region**

Bunton Lodge  
Calvert House  
Cuthbert House  
Ellen Osler Home  
Gerrard House  
MacMillan House  
Madeira House  
Sherbourne House  
Stanford House

**Eastern Region**

Aberdeen House  
Carleton Centre  
Durhamcrest Centre  
Durhamdale House  
Fergusson House  
Joe Versluis Centre  
Kawartha House  
Maison-Decision House  
Onesimus House  
Riverside House

**Western Region**

Kitchener House  
Luxton Centre  
Victoria House  
William Proudfoot House

**Northern Region**

Kairos Centre  
Ke-She-Ia-Ing (Ontario  
Native Women's Centre)  
La Fraternite  
Red Lake Resource Centre  
Robichaud House

**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES 1980-81**

1. Fee-for-service payments:

Community Agency Contracts	\$ 5,686,212
Community Resource Centres	3,572,491
Salvation Army House of Concord	<u>1,339,179</u>
Total fee-for-service payments	\$10,597,882

2. Grants to agencies:

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	\$19,500
Church Army in Canada	7,700
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	12,000
Coalition of Ontario Rape Crisis Centres	37,500
Elizabeth Fry Society of Halton-Peel	7,800
Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton	5,400
Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston	1,200
Elizabeth Fry Society of Ottawa	6,100
Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto	25,500
Hamilton & District Literacy Council	3,900
John Howard Society of Ontario	66,500
Ontario Native Council on Justice	21,500
Prison Arts Foundation	7,300
Salvation Army	<u>78,800</u>
Total grants to agencies	<u>\$ 300,700</u>
 TOTAL payments to private agencies 1980-81	 <u><u>\$10,898,582</u></u>

# Institutional Programs

---

Executive Director - M. J. Duggan

Institutional Programs Division  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

The executive director, institutional programs division, is responsible for the operation and functioning of 48 institutions and three camps and the functions carried out within and for institutional programs. This encompasses administration, inmate enquiry and appeals, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, industrial programs, inmate classification, and the bailiff duties.

Within this division, four geographically formed regions are each overseen by a regional director.

The total institutions are composed of the following:

- 27 jails
- 9 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 1 training centre
- 1 treatment institute
- 1 treatment unit
- 3 camps

All jails are maximum security institutions, detention centres provide both maximum and medium security, one correctional centre is maximum security, and all other facilities vary from the minimum security of the camps to a combination of all three according to the classification of the inmates and the type of programs operating.

## OVERCROWDING

Over the last seven years, the number of Criminal Code charges received in provincial courts has increased by over one third. To meet the

increased demand for services for sentenced offenders, the ministry established, and continues to expand, a wide range of community-based programs, particularly in the probation service, which has had the greatest caseload increase (Figures 1, 2). These new initiatives are operated by probation and parole staff as well as through a variety of funding mechanisms of private and voluntary agencies. Institutional overcrowding, although alleviated somewhat by the revision of the earned remission system and the expansion of the Ontario Board of Parole, is again on the increase.

For example, the three Metropolitan Toronto facilities, the Toronto Jail and the East and West Detention Centres, were over capacity on most days of the year.

Other jails and detention centres in some of the province's larger urban areas such as Hamilton, Windsor, and Whitby also experienced overcrowding throughout the year. During the peak period, which was the last quarter of the fiscal year, as many as 32 institutions were housing inmates above their capacity.

Overcrowding at the local jail and detention centre level has been caused mainly by the increase over the past five years in the number of persons sentenced to six months or more, up to the provincially served maximum of two years less one day (Table 2 and Figure 3). Thus, at least in the south central area of the province, inmates who might have been transferred to the Guelph Correctional Centre are being held in a jail or detention centre because the former institution is already at capacity. It is a ministry policy not to overfill the long-term institutions.

### **Ramifications of Overcrowding**

The increasing overcrowding in some of the ministry's facilities has numerous ramifications. Institutions are designed to hold a specific number of inmates, and the dining, recreational, and other program areas are designed to deal with that specific number. Any significant increase in inmates therefore affects all services within the institution.

For example, many of the cells designed to hold one inmate are now double-bunked, and at times, in some areas of the province, must hold three inmates. Such an increase in the inmate daily count puts a strain on the kitchen staff, who must continue to prepare adequate meals in facilities that in some cases were not designed to cope with the quantity of meals required. Similar problems occur within other support areas such as inmate visiting facilities and recreational programs.

Coupled with the escalating numbers of inmates (Table 3) is the problem of increased difficulty of handling inmates. They tend to be younger (Table 4) and with increasingly involved criminal backgrounds. Of the total number of persons released (6,071) from correctional centres during this year, 82.4 per cent had previous contact with this ministry. Of the 9,060 admissions to correctional centres during the year, 1,609 (18 per cent) had terminated a probation term during a two-year period (1979-80 - 1980-81). The relative chronicity and intractability of the inmate population has put pressure on the medium and maximum security institutions.

TABLE 2

TOTAL AGGREGATE SENTENCE TO BE SERVED BY  
PERSONS SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT  
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1976-1981

Length of Term	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Under 30 Days N %	17,889 59.3	23,374 63.4	25,310 64.7	22,365 58.1	21,665 56.5	22,796 54.3
30 Days and Under 90 Days N %	5,173 17.2	6,874 18.6	7,820 20.0	7,856 20.4	8,154 21.2	8,797 20.9
3 Months and Under 6 N %	2,434 8.1	2,760 7.5	2,848 7.3	3,525 9.2	3,783 9.9	4,271 10.2
6 Months and Under 12 N %	2,163 7.2	1,645 4.5	1,252 3.2	2,183 5.7	2,321 6.0	2,845 6.8
12 Months and Under 24 N %	1,734 5.8	995 2.7	670 1.7	1,326 3.4	1,325 3.4	1,988 4.7
Penitentiary (2 years or more) N %	751 2.5	1,241 3.4	1,192 3.0	1,254 3.3	1,116 2.9	1,308 3.1
<b>TOTAL</b> N %	30,144 100.1	36,889 100.1	39,092 99.9	38,509 100.1	38,364 99.9	42,005 100.0

TABLE 3

TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO JAILS, AND OF THESE, THE  
NUMBER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED AND THE NUMBER SENTENCED TO  
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1971-1981

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Admissions <sup>1</sup>		Total Convicted and Sentenced <sup>2</sup>		Total Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment <sup>3</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1971	71,695	4,589	58,856	3,313	37,530	2,073
1972	61,481	4,183	51,855	3,051	34,917	2,064
1973	53,378	3,376	47,054	2,595	35,183	1,925
1974	52,859	3,213	45,042	2,300	30,789	1,574
1975	51,155	3,566	44,053	2,513	30,023	1,679
1976	51,678	3,113	43,392	2,526	28,680	1,464
1977	55,667	3,695	46,812	2,917	35,134	1,755
1978	55,380	3,692	47,500	2,660	37,210	1,882
1979	57,602	4,232	47,857	2,732	36,365	2,144
1980	56,206	4,495	49,359	2,718	36,059	2,305
1981	60,969	4,807	54,797	4,015	39,489	2,516

1. Includes all admissions to jails or detention centres and not persons. Some individuals account for several admissions during a year.

2. Includes those committed to jails (usually to await trial) and subsequently convicted and sentenced (not necessarily to a prison term) as well as those who are convicted and then sentenced to jail.

3. Includes those committed to jails (usually to await trial) and subsequently convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in jails, adult institutions or penitentiaries as well as those who are convicted and then committed to jails.



TABLE 4

## AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO ONTARIO INSTITUTIONS

MALE	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>
18 and under	9,683	10,331	10,023	11,092	10,880	11,457
19 to 24	17,185	18,737	18,762	19,629	19,319	21,560
25 to 35	12,335	13,695	13,785	14,371	13,883	15,683
36 to 50	8,488	8,903	8,774	8,634	8,318	8,523
51 and over	3,989	4,001	3,969	3,876	3,806	3,746
<b>Totals</b>	<u>51,678</u>	<u>55,667</u>	<u>55,380</u>	<u>57,602</u>	<u>56,206</u>	<u>60,969</u>
<b>FEMALE</b>						
18 and under	623	840	788	962	967	952
19 to 24	944	1,270	1,276	1,423	1,421	1,649
25 to 35	841	887	950	1,075	1,258	1,365
36 to 50	489	529	505	599	623	638
51 and over	216	169	173	173	226	203
<b>Totals</b>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>3,695</u>	<u>3,692</u>	<u>4,232</u>	<u>4,495</u>	<u>4,807</u>

Figure 1

# SENTENCED INTAKE TO CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN RATE PER 10,000 CHARGES RECEIVED IN PROVINCIAL COURTS

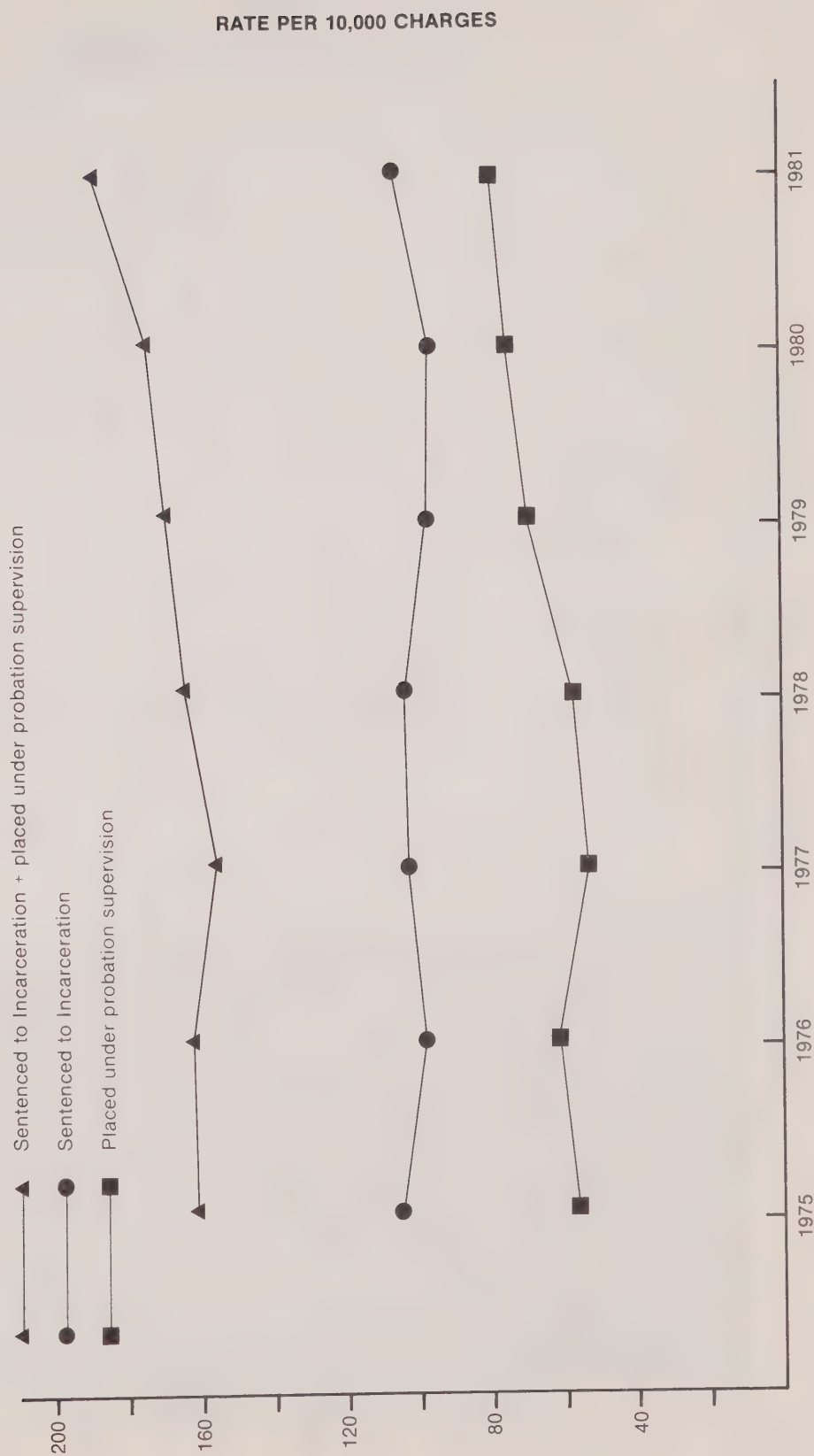


Figure 2

PROBATION TERMS AND SENTENCES OF INCARCERATION  
IN RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

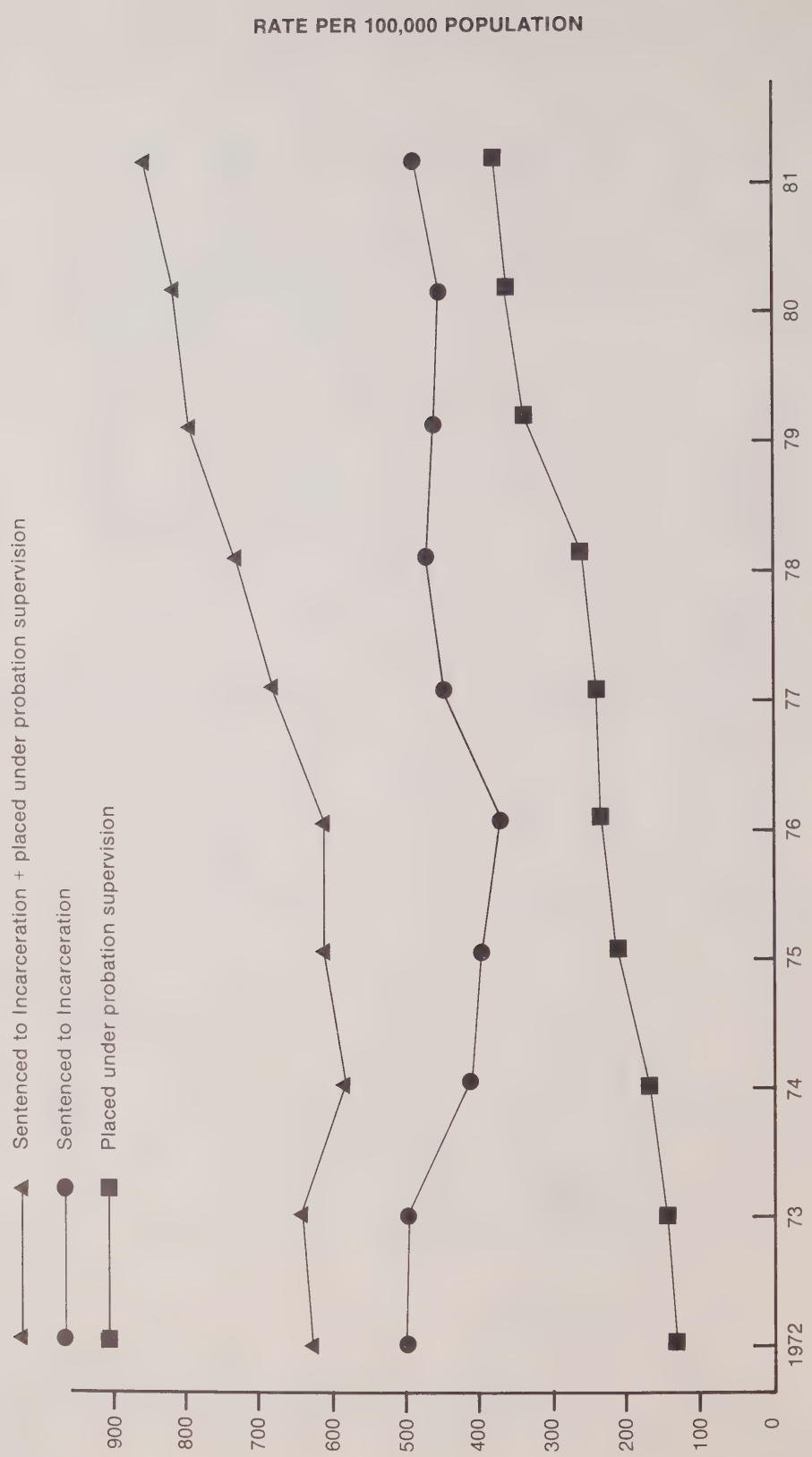
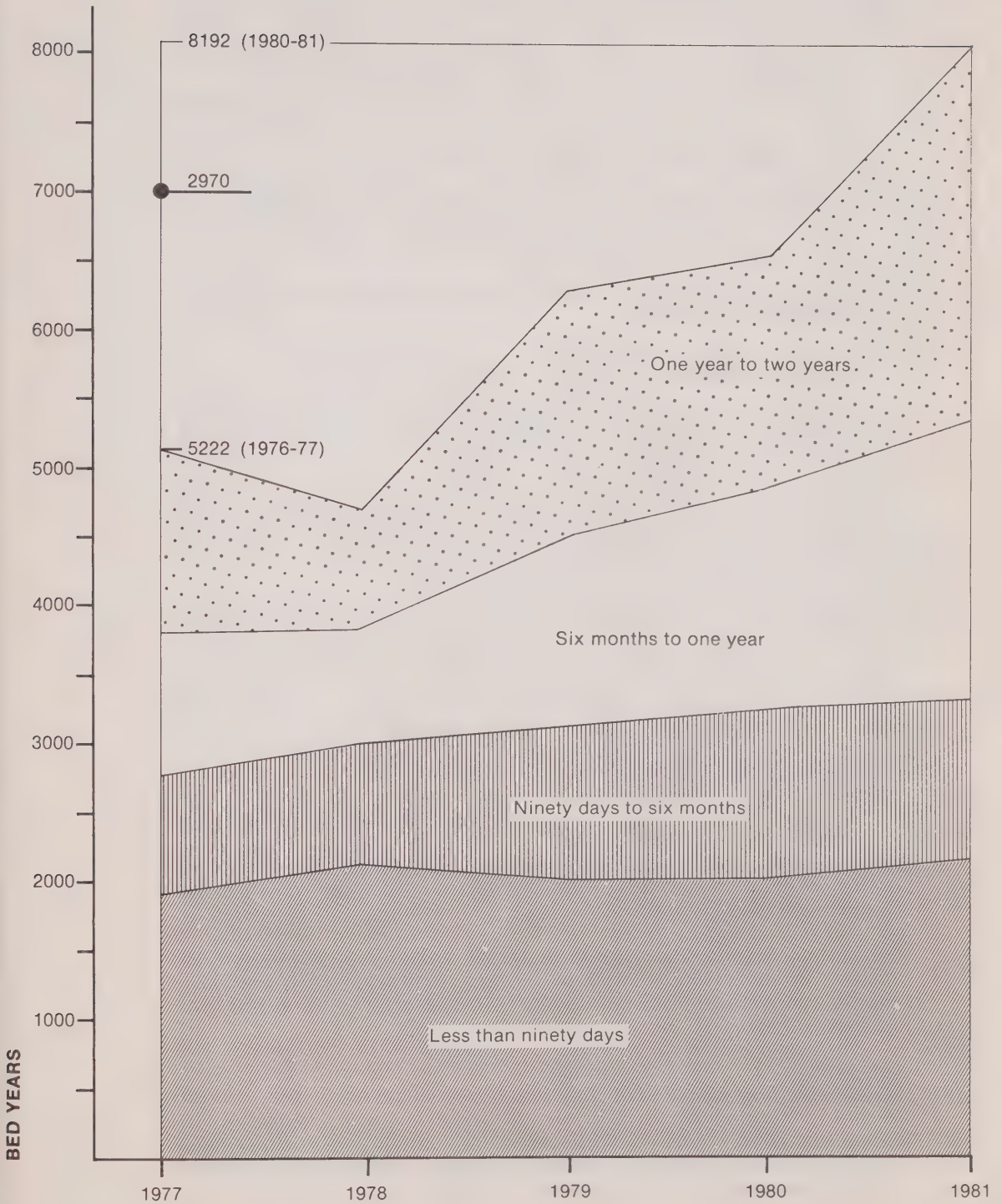


Figure 3

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT



● Difference between 1976-77 and 1980-81 figures

## **SELF-SUFFICIENCY A HIGH PRIORITY**

The ministry's five-year (1980-85) program aimed at making positive use of inmate labor and giving institutions a degree of self-sufficiency continued to expand in all seven identified areas. These are:

- (1) Reduce food bills by having inmates grow more of the institutional requirements and raise pigs, heifers, goats, and laying hens.
- (2) Expand cannery operations at the Burtch Correctional Centre to can ministry-produced fruit and vegetables.
- (3) Manufacture equipment for use in the self-sufficiency program.
- (4) Increase manufacture of clothing for inmates.
- (5) Wood-cutting projects - wood for use by institutions and to be offered for public sale.
- (6) Develop cottage-type industries.
- (7) Provide some of the energy used by institutions through conversion to solar heating and the continuation of the previously established energy efficiency program.

Progress in the self-sufficiency program has varied during the year, from a very successful year's harvest in the market garden area (with a wholesale value of about \$230,000) to the necessarily slower progress of the solar heating project.

The fabrication of security hardware for institutions at the Millbrook Correctional Centre has meant a considerable cost avoidance to the ministry. The items include security gates, grills and window screens.

The solar system at the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, was opened on October 23, 1980, by The Honourable William G. Davis, premier of Ontario, and The Honourable Gord Walker, the then minister of correctional services.

The system is a joint venture of the ministries of government services, correctional services, energy, and the Ontario research foundation. During the summer months the system provides 75-80 per cent of the institution's hot water needs. This drops to 12-15 per cent of the requirements during the winter months.

The energy conservation program produced a reduction in energy consumption in all but one institution, with Monteith Correctional Centre reducing consumption by 29 per cent, a cost avoidance to the ministry of just over \$37,000.

## **INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS**

Among the various institutional industries operating in the correctional centres, flame retardant mattresses (Mimico Correctional Centre), picnic tables (Guelph Correctional Centre), canning (Burtch Correctional



Centre), and license plate making (Millbrook Correctional Centre) were highly active throughout the year.

An examination of the operational efficiency of the various industrial programs continued with a view to achieving complete cost-self-sufficiency in all industries.

## **INMATES WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY**

Nearly 1,800 inmates provided approximately 532,000 hours of work - equivalent to \$1.6 million - in communities across the province. The work projects carried out would otherwise have been left undone for lack of local funding. The quality of work performed was high and was gratefully accepted by the community at large.

Local programs are outlined under the appropriate regions in the pages following.

## **INMATE CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER SECTION**

This section, formerly called the bailiff's office, is responsible for: the initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to correctional centres or ministry treatment facilities, arranging and co-ordinating the transfer of all provincially sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario, the transfer of all federally sentenced prisoners in Ontario from ministry jails and detention centres to a central federal location, the transfer of remanded prisoners between the Metropolitan Toronto institutions, and the liaising with other provincial governments and the federal government for the exchange of prisoners between the provinces, the United States, and Mexico.

Approximately 15,000 prisoners were processed through the classification system and approximately 26,000 prisoners were transferred during the fiscal year.

The section has a field staff of 13 provincial bailiffs and a fleet of five security-equipped vehicles, including two highway buses, all of which are equipped with mobile radios and mobile telephones.

During the 1980-81 fiscal year a refined system of inmate classification was implemented. This resulted in additional classification counselors being hired at institutions to provide an assessment of the inmate for use by the inmate classification and transfer section in the final institution placement decision. These assessments are also used by professional staff in the correctional centres to determine the inmate's program needs and assist with discharge planning.

In co-operation with Correctional Service Canada, a program of penitentiary placement has been developed. This program requires that federally sentenced inmates be assessed by national parole officers while held in ministry jails and detention centres for direct placement into an appropriate penitentiary. Previously, federal inmates were transferred to the CSC's Kingston Regional Reception Centre and dispersed to the various penitentiaries from there.



## CENTRAL REGION - INSTITUTIONS

Regional Director - J. L. Main

Ministry of Correctional Services  
2 Dunbloor Road  
Suite 312  
Islington, Ontario  
M9A 2E4

	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity (March 31/81)</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1980-81</u>	<u>Per Diem 1980-81 \$</u>
<b><u>Institutions</u></b>				
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	A.J. Roberts	400	388	59.99
Mimico Correctional Centre	Carl De Grandis	358	239	53.79
<b><u>Jails and Detention Centres</u></b>				
Barrie	Duncan McFarlane	83	68)	53.23
Camp Hillsdale	A. E. Williams (Acting)	60	36)	
Toronto	I.D. Starkie	319	386	44.63
Hamilton- Wentworth Detention Centre	R.D. Phillipson	260	273	49.45
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A.J. Dunbar	340	330	44.18
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R.P.G. Barrett	380	344	45.81
Niagara Detention Centre	J.G. Hildebrandt	120	120	50.37
House of Concord	Thomas Burns Liaison Officer	82	54	67.09

Institutions in the central region accommodate approximately 42 per cent of the province's inmate population. As has been discussed in the introductory section of this report, overcrowding is a problem basic to the daily functioning of certain geographically located institutions. Most of these are in the central region. Despite this, the fifth floor of the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre has remained unused during the year as a result of continuing financial constraints.

## **INCREASED SECURITY**

A number of security improvements received top priority: the admissions and discharge area at the Barrie Jail was renovated, so that inmates no longer enter and exit via the main door; a new radio system for the Toronto Jail, the Metropolitan Toronto East and West Detention Centres, and the Mimico Correctional Centre is in the planning stages; and a new perimeter security system for the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre is being developed with the co-operation of the ministry of government services.

## **SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

The Maplehurst Complex and Camp Hillsdale (affiliated with the Barrie Jail) are the two prime initiators of market garden projects. The total crop value for these two institutions was approximately \$25,000.

Camp Hillsdale's 120 hens produced 2,000 dozen eggs over the year which were distributed to several institutions.

The Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre operated a sewing centre for the repair of inmate clothing and bedding received from a number of institutions.

## **COMMUNITY WORK PROJECTS**

Mimico Correctional Centre inmates provided clean-up in Mississauga parks; playground clean-up and garden maintenance at Credit Valley School for handicapped children; general assistance as required at Black Creek Pioneer Village (a pre-Confederation settlement); and assorted renovation work for several community buildings.

The City of Hamilton has benefited from inmate help with litter pick-up on secondary roads. An estimated cost avoidance of \$200,000 is attributed to this Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre project. Inmates from this centre have also contributed hundreds of man-hours to improvements at the Bronte Creek Provincial park.

Working in co-operation with the ministry of natural resources, the Maplehurst Correctional Centre continues to provide an inmate brush-clearing service in the Milton area.

Inmates from this institution contribute to a variety of projects for the town of Milton and for volunteer agencies.

## WESTERN REGION - INSTITUTIONS

Regional Director - Thomas McCarron

Ministry of Correctional Services  
1315 Bishop Street  
Cambridge (Galt), Ontario  
N1R 6Z2

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity (March 31/81)</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1980-81</u>	<u>Per Diem 1980-81 \$</u>
Burtch Correctional Centre	J.C. Moclair	252	211	56.70
Guelph Correctional Centre	W.J. Taylor	500	545)	58.25
Camp Dufferin	George Malnachuk Manager	40	28)	
Ontario Correctional Institute	Lyndon Nelmes	198	168	82.03
Vanier Centre	Miss Sylvia Nicholls	127	77	122.62
<b><u>Jails and Detention Centres</u></b>				
Brantford	I.H. Wright	41	40	61.69
Chatham	John Pinder	47	37	51.04
*Guelph	James Cassidy	28	37	66.30
Owen Sound	W.A. Hoey	46	29	66.17
Sarnia	J.F. Whiteley	59	40	62.74
Stratford	J.M. Sinclair	36	29	60.22
Walkerton	B.C. Parker	34	24	71.80
Windsor	M.V. Villeneuve	101	83	59.35
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J.T. O'Brien	172	183	64.48
Waterloo Detention Centre	R.H. Nash	60	67	58.06
**Wellington Detention Centre	James Cassidy	58	57	N/A

\* Closed December, 1980

\*\* Opened December, 1980

Three institutions in this region have been instrumental in providing leadership in the ministry's self-sufficiency and cottage industry programs.

The Burtch Correctional Centre has established a 1,000-bird flock of laying hens, enabling this centre to supply eggs for its own requirements as well as those of nearby institutions. A breeding herd of pigs is maintained which has met the institution's needs for pork products, and 20 heifer cattle were purchased to become the foundation of a beef herd.

The Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre established a cottage industry program which includes the drilling of aluminum castings, the manufacture and packaging of sewing supplies, and metal salvage.

The program generated \$4,700 from its inception on January 1, 1981, to the fiscal year-end at March 31, 1981, and provided meaningful work in a frontline institution where, traditionally, inmate work programs have been marginal.

The Vanier Centre for Women, a pioneer in cottage industries, continued its program in conjunction with local industries.

While the self-sufficiency program reduces institutional costs through production and the cottage industry program generates revenue, both contribute to responsible administration by government and promote this ministry's beliefs in government spending constraints wherever feasible.

## **TREATMENT PROGRAMS**

The ministry's two specialized treatment centres, both in the western region, provide specific treatment programs for inmates referred directly by the courts or transferred from any other ministry facility.

The Ontario Correctional Institute stresses cognitive psychotherapy and bio-feedback as two of its most noteworthy treatment programs. The cognitive psychotherapy seeks to incorporate into one program certain ideas about both moral development and criminalistic, self-defeating thought processes. The bio-feedback program is an innovative application of reinforcement principles to correct epileptic-like activity of the brain which might produce violent or otherwise dangerous behavior. Other treatments offered include anger/aggression control training, assertion training, family therapy, sex education, and stress management.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit (GATU), housed within the Guelph Correctional Centre, provides programs for male offenders exhibiting signs of mental disorders, personality problems, substance abuse disorders, mental retardation, and physical disabilities. In addition to assessment and classification and discharge planning services, GATU provides treatment methods including the use of an adult education centre and psychological treatment (which includes behavior modification, individual counseling, and group therapy). The adult education centre strives to promote a learning environment in which residents are exposed to living alternatives suitable for adjusting to society within the limitations of the individual.

These samples of treatment methods available are indicative of the responsibility which this ministry accepts towards assisting the offender in every possible manner.

## CO-CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Ontario Correctional Institute (OCI) and the Vanier Centre for Women continued to expand coeducational programs for male and female offenders. These include barbering, dry cleaning, commercial studies, janitorial training, and graphic arts courses at the Vanier Centre, and metal work, woodwork, and remedial academic classes at OCI.

In addition to providing a more normal learning situation, coeducation has eliminated the need, at least in this location, for duplication of service.

The 98-bed Wellington Detention Centre was opened officially on November 18, 1980, to replace the Guelph Jail, which had been in use since 1853.

The detention centre building was formerly in use as a maximum security training school for juveniles. Structural modifications included the addition of a four-bed female unit, an intake and discharge area, central control for security, and a perimeter concrete block wall built by inmates from the Guelph Correctional Centre.

## EASTERN REGION - INSTITUTIONS

Regional Director - Sydney Shoom

Ministry of Correctional Services  
1055 Princess Street  
Suite 106  
Kingston, Ontario  
K7L 1H3

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity (March 31/81)</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1980-81</u>	<u>Per Diem 1980-81 \$</u>
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J.A. Rundle	234	209	63.28
Rideau Correctional Centre	G.R.D. Fisher	160	133	75.18



<b>Jails and Detention Centres</b>	<b>Superintendent's Name</b>	<b>Operating Capacity (March 31/81)</b>	<b>Average Daily Count 1980-81</b>	<b>Per Diem 1980-81 \$</b>
Brockville	L.R. Hudson	24	22	80.81
Cobourg	H.J. Yorke	39	26	79.33
Cornwall	Roger Dagenais	21	23	81.00
Lindsay	Peter Campbell	36	22	76.21
L'Orignal	Louis Migneault	20	11	146.34
Pembroke	T.R. Chambers	28	18	102.95
Perth	C.R. Stewart (Acting)	26	15	99.36
Peterborough	L.W. Wiles	25	27	79.87
Whitby	F.R. Gill	84	98	59.49
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J.J. Duncan	186	157	59.01
Quinte Detention Centre	E.W. Martin	114	95	64.24

The ministry's only long-term maximum security institution, Millbrook Correctional Centre, is located in the eastern region. This centre has experienced a considerable increase in the daily inmate population during the year; of note is the increase in the number of offenders classified as dangerous who are suffering from mental disorders.

Despite this situation, the centre maintains a successful minimum security camp program for carefully selected offenders who operate the institution's market garden program and contribute volunteer man-hours to such projects in the town of Millbrook as snow shoveling and grass cutting for senior citizens, painting and renovations for churches and service groups, and clean-up and maintenance at the local fairgrounds.

#### **STAFF TRAINING HIGHLIGHTED**

Extensive staff training programs included refresher courses, emergency procedures training, and security procedures for correctional officers. Food services staff attended kitchen security and safety training, and institutional managers received managerial training related to staff appraisals, management techniques, and public service operational procedures. All institution staff are now trained in the use of regulation MSA breathing apparatus.



First aid certificates are continually updated, and all shift managers are now trained in the use of tear gas and other emergency equipment including fire-fighting apparatus.

Institutional Crisis Intervention Teams (ICIT) are now operating at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the Quinte and Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centres.

A section of the Rideau Correctional Centre is now equipped as a training centre for eastern region staff training.

### **INMATE/LAWYER TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION**

Inmate complaints about inaccessibility to their lawyers at three of this region's institutions have decreased considerably since the introduction of an inmate/lawyer telephone project. The project permits lawyers to telephone inmates and vice versa in order to discuss matters of a legal nature on a confidential telephone line. Statistics indicate that both inmates and lawyers are using this program for consultation and discussion. Started at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, the program proved so successful that it was extended to the Whitby and Brockville Jails. Further extension of the project to other institutions in the eastern region is under consideration.

### **COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROJECTS**

Inmates at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre donated volunteer labor for the refurbishing of Bellevue House, a facility for chronic alcoholics and physically handicapped persons. Inmate volunteer labor was provided for landscaping of county senior citizens' homes on an as-required basis. Such programs provide work for inmate volunteers and benefit the public, while at the same time increasing liaison between institutions and the community.

The City of Ottawa arranged Project 4000 to allow 4,000 Vietnamese refugees to settle in Ottawa. Staff members and inmates of the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre participated in picking up donated furniture for the refugees and delivering it to furniture depots set up by the project co-ordinators.

The Rideau Correctional Centre volunteer inmates installed new aluminum soffit and fascia at the Merrickville Fire Hall, refinished the wooden doors of the Heritage House Museum in Smiths Falls, and both staff and inmates participated in the 'Pitch-in Day' sponsored by the ministry of the environment.

### **SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

During the year, 85 per cent of the eastern region institutions conducted some form of self-sufficiency program, ranging in size from small garden plots to a 100-acre operation. The program was considered to be a success in that the region was totally self-sufficient in various crops for up to six months.

Because of a sometimes over-abundance of garden produce, the Quinte Detention Centre donated vegetables to various community facilities such as senior citizen homes and the local hospital. Whitby Jail harvested approximately 22,000 cobs of corn which were distributed to 12 institutions. In addition to farming about 100 acres, inmates at the Rideau Correctional Centre constructed a root house and combined piggery and chicken house.

The Pembroke, Brockville, Cobourg, Peterborough, Lindsay, and Perth Jails all took part in varying degrees in market garden projects.

In addition to the institution's 2-acre plot, Millbrook Correctional Centre inmates operated a 3-acre tract of land obtained from a local farmer in return for the equivalent dollar value of inmate labor.

The eastern region also carried out an exchange program for certain types of produce with the Correctional Service Canada (federal government). The arrangement was considered beneficial to both services.

## **CRIME PREVENTION CONTESTS**

Two essay and poster contests on crime prevention were held by the Quinte Detention Centre for students in the community. Prizes were supplied through donations from various service clubs.

## **RENOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

Reconstruction of the main entrance of the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre is under way and will permit more effective screening of visitors, and a security overhead canopy was installed over the female exercise yard.

Other security alterations include installation of hemisphere mirrors and a control module in two areas at the L'Orignal Jail, and installation of a rotating television scanner on the perimeter wall of the Peterborough Jail. At year's end, extensive renovation projects were under way at the Brockville and Cobourg Jails to provide control modules, new kitchens, and expanded admittance facilities.

A new administration complex and inmate visitors security screening areas at the Quinte Detention Centre became operational during the year, and among several improvements made at the Millbrook Correctional Centre were a closed circuit television system in two areas and a new emergency and fire alarm system.

## **INTEGRATION PROJECT**

In keeping with the ministry's plan to integrate social and psychological services and volunteer programs in the institutional and community programs divisions, a number of meetings were held among senior eastern region personnel. This resulted in a division of the region into three catchment areas, grouping institutions and probation/parole offices

geographically for service delivery purposes. Each of the catchment areas submits regular reports to the eastern region's inter-divisional senior management committee, which consists of the regional director, eastern region, institutional programs division, and two regional administrators, probation/parole services, from the same geographic area.

## NORTHERN REGION - INSTITUTIONS

Regional Director - G. F. Tegman

Ministry of Correctional Services  
199 Larch Street  
9th Floor  
Sudbury, Ontario  
P3E 5P9

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity (March 31/81)	Average Daily Count 1980-81	Per Diem 1980-81 \$
<b><u>Institutions</u></b>				
*Monteith Correctional Centre	W.E. Peters	146	131	64.78
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	J.R. Keddie	111	83	85.21
<b><u>Jails and Detention Centres</u></b>				
Fort Frances	C.M. Gillespie	22	13	134.85
Haileybury	W. J. Martin	41	25	76.28
**Kenora	L.W. Goss	99	74	65.03
North Bay	R.S. Doan	73	44	65.64
Parry Sound	T.M. Wight	50	26	91.24
Sault Ste. Marie	E.D. Lock	61	53	69.29
Sudbury	A.G. Hooson	129	80	57.46
Thunder Bay	A.D. Abbott	97	58	79.30

\*Includes Monteith Correctional Centre and Jail budgets

\*\*Includes Red Lake Community Resource Centre

## **TELEX PILOT PROJECT**

Eight Telex units were installed in institutions and probation offices in the northeast section of the northern region. The pilot project is being monitored for improved service to ministry clients, both individuals and related agencies, work performance efficiency, and cost benefits.

## **SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

The Thunder Bay Correctional Centre expanded grain production and began egg and pork production with 300 hens and 50 hogs. Two garages were constructed, using institutional resources and inmate labor, to improve farm machinery storage.

The acquisition of a used threshing machine and bailer permitted the expansion of the active farm program at the Monteith Correctional Centre. The bush wood-cutting operation was upgraded with the purchase of a sawmill. The lumber is being used for on-site maintenance and the construction of shipping boxes for the distribution of root and other vegetable crops to institutions throughout the ministry. In co-operation with the New Liskeard Agricultural and Technology College, this centre produces eggs for its own and other institutions' use.

## **INMATE PROGRAMS**

To keep pace with the energy industry, the former oil burner training program has been converted to a gas burner program. Inmates are trained in theory and burner maintenance.

The Sudbury Jail obtained the use of two beds in a 14-bed residence which offers an alcohol program for Native offenders. The residence, Magwa Gani Gamig, at Wikwemekong, provides community counseling and residential treatment.

## **COMMUNITY PROGRAMS**

The northern region was awarded a citation from the Easter Seal Society for a continuing project in which inmates from the Monteith Correctional Centre work at Northwood Camp in a riding program designed for handicapped persons in junior, intermediate and senior categories.

TABLE 6

TRENDS IN TEMPORARY ABSENCES,<sup>1</sup> FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1974-1981

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Applications Received in Fiscal Year			Applications Activated During Fiscal Year			TAs Successfully Completed (but not necessarily activated in the same year)		
	Long Term <sup>2</sup> (over 5 days)	Short Term (1-5 days)	Total	Long Term <sup>2</sup> (over 5 days)	Short Term (1-5 days)	Total	Long Term <sup>2</sup> (over 5 days)	Short Term (1-5 days)	Total
1974	1,716	11,253	12,969	784	6,064	6,848	690	5,903	6,593
1975	2,155	12,385	14,540	1,510	7,330	8,840	1,308	7,159	8,467
1976	2,217	17,267	19,484	1,554	11,788	13,342	1,364	11,650	13,014
1977	2,243	18,075	20,318	1,605	11,753	13,358	1,472	11,604	13,076
1978	2,213	18,234	20,447	1,568	12,539	14,107	1,342	12,397	13,739
1979	2,956	17,665	20,621	2,252	12,649	14,901	2,020	12,320	14,340
1980	6,000	17,248	23,338	4,913	12,518	17,431	4,586	12,244	16,830
1981	5,886	21,445	27,331	4,437	14,690	19,127	4,177	14,370	18,547

1. Figures exclude temporary absences associated with community resource centres, the House of Concord residential training program and industrial programs unless they were supplemental to participants' involvement in these programs.

2. Includes daily passes for academic, vocational and employment reasons.

Sources: a) annual reports, ministry of correctional services, 1976-1980.

b) annual statistics, ministry of correctional services, 1980-1981.



TABLE 7

## COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>Apr. 1/79 to Mar. 31/80</u>		<u>Apr. 1/80 to Mar. 31/81</u>	
	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5
No. of Applications Received				
Academic	130		164	
Vocational	272		283	
Employment	4,052		3,770	
6 to 15 days	<u>1,636</u>		<u>1,669</u>	
Subtotals Received	6,090	17,248	5,886	21,445
No. of Applications Activated				
Academic	102		118	
Vocational	244		215	
Employment	3,434		3,096	
6 to 15 days	<u>1,133</u>		<u>1,008</u>	
Subtotals Activated	4,913	12,518	4,437	14,690
No. of Applications Completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	4,586	12,244	4,177	14,370
% completed of totals activated	93.3%	97.8%	94.1%	98%
Grand Totals (long and short term) approved and activated TAPs	17,431	100.00%	19,127	100%
Revoked	316	1.8%	324	1.7%
Withdrawn	285	1.6%	256	1.3%
Grand Totals completed without revocation	17,115	98.2%	18,803	98.3%
Grand Totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	16,830	96.6%	18,547	97%



## MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PUBLICATIONS

Careers in Corrections

Correctional Institutions and Programs in Ontario

The Vanier Centre for Women

Probation and Parole - A Community Service for Adults

Community Resource Centres

Community Service Orders

Community Service Orders: A program that benefits the community as well as the offender.

Community Service and You

Recreation in Corrections

Industrial Products

Be a Correctional Volunteer

\* Corrections Ontario Series:

Probation

Parole

Community Service Orders

Temporary Absence Program

Correctional Update (ministry newsletter) published bi-monthly

Annual Report of the Minister

Publications are available from:

Personal Shopping

- Ontario Government Bookstore  
880 Bay Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Mail Order

- Publications Centre  
880 Bay Street,  
5th Floor,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
M7A 1N8

OR

Communications Branch,  
Ministry of Correctional Services,  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
Telephone: (416) 750-3421

\* Primarily for high school students studying corrections

Leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies are available from:

Industrial Programs Branch,  
Ministry of Correctional Services,  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
Telephone: (416) 750-3366

# **Institution Statistics**

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 1  
ADMITTED/SENTENCED

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS:	
For the year ending March 31, 1980 .....	60,701
For the year ending March 31, 1981 .....	65,776(1)
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS:	
For the year ending March 31, 1980 .....	52,077
For the year ending March 31, 1981 .....	58,812(2)
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN SENTENCES TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:	
For the year ending March 31, 1980 .....	38,364
For the year ending March 31, 1981 .....	42,005(3)

Note: One person may appear in one or more admissions during the year.

- (1) See Table 4  
(2) See Table 6  
(3) See Table 6

TABLE 2  
TYPES OF CRIME

CRIMES:	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Against the person .....	5,321	288	5,609
Against property .....	31,317	1,805	33,122
Against public order and peace .....	9,203	437	9,640
Against public morals and decency .....	805	86	891
Liquor offences .....	20,999	1,750	22,749
Drug offences .....	5,799	270	6,069
Traffic offences .....	30,165	762	30,927
Miscellaneous .....	7,954	232	8,186
TOTALS .....	111,563	5,630	117,193

Note: Table represents crimes for which persons have been sentenced and there may be more than one per admission.

TABLE 3

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 16 years .....	37	4	41
16 years .....	2,477	238	2,715
17 years .....	4,194	348	4,542
18 years .....	4,749	362	5,111
19 years to 24 years inclusive .....	21,560	1,649	23,209
25 years to 35 years inclusive .....	15,683	1,365	17,048
36 years to 50 years inclusive .....	8,523	638	9,161
51 years to 70 years inclusive .....	3,612	200	3,812
71 years and over .....	134	3	137
TOTALS .....	60,969	4,807	65,776

Note: One person may appear in one or more admissions during the year.

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

**TABLE 4**  
**MOVEMENT OF POPULATION**

IN :	IN :		OUT :	OUT :	
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1980 .....	1,644	83	Number released on bail .....	11,475	912
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1980 .....	1,664	73	Accitted and released .....	614	31
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year .....	57	9	Released by order of judge or court without trial ....	1,799	115
Transferred from other institutions .....	6,051	530	Paid fines and were released .....	15,031	1,488
(4) Admitted during year ending March 31, 1981..	60,969	4,807	(1) Placed on probation with supervision .....	228	9
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR .....	70,385	5,502	Placed on probation without supervision .....	49	2
			Released for any other reason .....	568	25
			Released to immigration .....	781	336
			Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	21,561	1,601
			*Transferred to other institutions .....	15,180	828
			(2) Died before trial .....	0	0
			(2) Died while serving sentence .....	6	0
			(3) Escaped and not recaptured during the year .....	0	0
			Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1981 ....	1,732	85
			Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial, or for other reasons, March 31, 1981 .....	1,361	70
			TOTAL .....	70,385	5,502
					75,887

\* See Prisoners Transferred - Table 5

- (1) Item identified in reports previous to 1978 as "Mixed probation and suspended sentence" is now included in "Placed on probation with supervision".
- (2) Five deaths occurred in institutions and one occurred while person was on hospital/medical temporary absence.
- (3) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.
- (4) Refer to summary in Table 1.

# DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 6

## DISPOSITION OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS

### SENTENCES OF TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
Under 30 days .....	21,149		1,647		22,796
30 days and under 60 days .....	5,931		345		6,276
60 days and under 90 .....	2,384		137		2,521
3 months and under 4 .....	2,939		142		3,081
4 months and under 5 .....	863		41		904
5 months and under 6 .....	280		6		286
6 months and under 9 .....	2,171		103		2,274
9 months and under 12 .....	556		15		571
12 months and under 15 .....	890		29		919
15 months and under 18 .....	527		11		538
18 months and under 21 .....	154		6		160
21 months and under 24 .....	360		11		371
Penitentiary .....	1,285		23		1,308
TOTAL Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment	39,489		2,516		42,005

### Other Sentences

Paid fine .....	15,031	1,488	16,519
Placed on probation with supervision .....	228	9	237
Placed on probation without supervision ...	49	2	51
TOTAL of all sentences .....	54,797	4,015	58,812

Refer to Table 1

TABLE 5

## PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
to other correctional institutions .....	10,504	408	10,912
to serve sentence			
to other correctional institutions .....	635	1	636
for T.A.P.			
to penitentiary .....	1,285	23	1,308
to training school .....	7	0	7
to Ontario hospital .....	610	59	669
for other reasons .....	2,139	337	2,476
TOTAL .....	15,180	828	16,008

**TABLE 7**  
**USE OF ACCOMMODATION**  
**Detention Centres & Jails**

TABLE 7 USE OF ACCOMMODATION Detention Centres & Jails													
INSTITUTION	Year Opened		ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES		LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION		NUMBER COMMITTED INDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER COMMITTED NONINDICTABLE OFFENCES	TOTAL DAYS STAY OF INMATES
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
BARRIE	75	8	89	9	42	-	65	2	893	1,421	24,722		
BRANTFORD	38	3	54	-	26	-	40	-	-	257	14,715		
BROCKVILLE	21	3	36	7	10	-	22	-	1,027	382	8,249		
CHATHAM	47	-	49	-	15	-	37	-	157	423	13,469		
COBOURG	36	3	43	2	10	-	26	-	360	246	9,603		
CORNWALL	20	1	37	1	12	-	23	-	166	172	8,738		
FORT FRANCES	19	3	22	3	5	-	12	-	382	239	4,684		
GUELPH	40	-	54	-	21	-	37	-	115	73	9,223		
HAILEYBURY	38	3	39	3	14	-	24	-	386	123	9,072		
KENORA	70	29	99	25	18	-	60	12	224	1,398	26,839		
LINDSAY	30	6	49	2	10	-	22	-	584	196	8,446		
L'ORIGNAL	20	-	23	-	5	-	11	-	348	88	4,220		
MONTEITH	26	-	31	-	6	-	17	-	116	309	6,529		
NORTH BAY	67	6	87	3	25	-	43	-	332	342	16,027		
OWEN SOUND	40	6	42	2	12	-	28	-	466	328	10,546		
PARRY SOUND	44	6	41	4	13	-	25	-	174	349	9,483		
PEMBROKE	24	4	35	2	9	-	18	-	356	281	6,791		
PERTH	24	2	28	2	-	-	15	-	167	234	5,794		
PETERBOROUGH	24	1	42	3	7	-	27	-	119	556	10,065		
SARNIA	58	1	65	2	18	-	40	-	362	515	14,790		
SAULT STE. MARIE	57	4	75	7	31	-	50	2	341	597	19,234		
STRATFORD	36	-	45	-	19	-	29	-	563	252	10,846		
SUDBURY	118	11	99	12	51	1	74	5	164	1,078	29,303		
THUNDER BAY	92	5	78	7	31	-	56	1	722	879	21,172		
TORONTO JAIL (new section)	319	-	486	-	313	-	385	-	7,509	2,397	140,868		
WALKERTON	32	2	41	2	13	-	24	-	223	183	8,829		
WHITBY	80	4	138	12	53	-	93	5	1,011	883	36,084		
WINDSOR	91	10	111	21	51	-	79	3	1,452	968	30,275		
ELGIN-MIDDLESEX D.C.	156	16	237	19	107	3	172	10	1,732	2,088	66,638		
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH D.C.	240	20	330	35	193	10	251	21	2,135	3,190	99,752		
NIAGARA D.C.	120	-	158	-	68	-	119	-	993	1,317	43,638		
TORONTO EAST D.C.	340	-	398	-	275	-	330	-	3,675	1,691	120,533		
TORONTO WEST D.C.	280	100	353	93	224	38	282	61	4,825	2,755	125,052		
OTTAWA-CARLETON D.C.	176	10	189	23	43	4	147	10	1,777	1,039	57,750		
QUINTE D.C.	108	6	126	9	57	-	92	3	707	1,171	35,047		
WATERLOO D.C.	60	-	94	-	43	-	66	-	826	902	24,486		
WELLINGTON	58	-	88	-	38	-	57	-	161	60	6,220		
TOTALS									36,394	29,382	1,097,732		



# CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 8

## MALE & FEMALE

### NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1980 .....	2,480
Committed during the year .....	9,442
* Transferred from other institutions .....	2,106

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING THE YEAR ..... 14,028

Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	4,417
Discharged on payment of fines .....	86
Released by Ontario Parole Board .....	1,189
Released on bail .....	119
Released to Immigration Authorities .....	5
Released for any other reason .....	2,888
Transferred .....	2,895
(1) Died while serving sentence .....	1
(2) Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1981 .....	12

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED ETC. .... 11,612

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1981 ..... 2,416

\* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.

(1) Died while out on Temporary Absence leave.

(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

Note: For details by institution see Table 12.

TABLE 9

### AGES OF INMATES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 years .....	245	11	256
17 years .....	751	25	776
18 years .....	906	35	941
19-24 years inclusive .....	3,704	148	3,852
25-35 years inclusive .....	2,162	116	2,278
36-50 years inclusive .....	999	40	1,039
51-70 years inclusive .....	289	7	296
71 years and over .....	4	0	4
TOTALS .....	9,060	382	9,442

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 10  
ESCAPES

	Escaped during the year & Still at Large
Burtch (CC) .....	2
Maplehurst (CC & ATC) .....	-
House of Concord .....	8
Guelph (CC) .....	1
Millbrook (CC) .....	-
Mimico (CC) .....	-
Monteith (CC & ATC) .....	-
Ontario Correctional Institute .....	-
Rideau (CC & ATC) .....	-
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC) .....	1
Vanier Centre .....	-
TOTAL .....	12

TABLE 11  
LENGTH OF SENTENCE

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days .....	975	35	1,010
30 days and under 60 .....	872	24	896
2 months and under 3 .....	600	20	620
3 months and under 6 .....	2,332	122	2,454
6 months and under 12 .....	2,247	111	2,358
12 months and under 18 .....	1,366	48	1,414
18 months and under 24 .....	542	20	562
Other definite terms .....	126	2	128
TOTAL .....	9,060	382	9,442

# CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 12  
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN	Burich CC	Maplehurst CC & ATC	House of Concord	Guelph CC & GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC & ATC	Ontario Correctional Institute	Rideau CC & ATC	Thunder Bay CC & ATC	TOTALS - MALE	FEMALE VANIER CENTRE	TOTAL
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1980 .....	269	388	64	564	189	(3) 377	119	168	155	92	2,385	95	2,480
Committed during year .....	1,332	1,097	144	1,291	302	2,862	561	406	636	429	9,060	382	9,442
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P. ....	18	5	46	11	1	542	2	--	7	3	635	1	636
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons .	94	239	153	381	218	114	29	132	54	30	1,444	26	1,470
Readmitted from other institutions .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OUT													
Discharged on expiration of sentence	757	322	128	485	152	1,503	208	156	266	235	4,212	205	4,417
Discharged on payment of fine	38	--	1	2	--	33	3	--	2	4	83	3	86
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	157	35	38	135	120	664	116	2	99	43	1,409	1	1,410
Released by Ontario Board of Parole	167	231	30	264	61	134	99	28	96	34	1,144	45	1,189
Released on Bail	14	12	1	12	2	45	19	1	2	3	111	8	119
Released to immigration authorities	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	4	1	5
Released for other reasons	154	202	29	260	56	513	42	40	91	42	1,429	49	1,478
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	1	2	--	16	2	1	1	--	--	18	41	2	43
Transferred for other reasons	187	533	107	487	105	689	130	306	153	63	2,760	92	2,852
(1) Died while serving sentence	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
(2) Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1981	2	--	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	--	12
Remaining in Custody March 31, 1981	236	391	65	583	211	312	93	173	143	111	2,318	98	2,416

- (1) Died while out on Temporary Absence leave.  
 (2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.  
 (3) Includes 745 Intermittent prisoners.

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>ACCOMMODATION</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>TOTAL DAYS STAY</u>
Burtch CC	252	213	268	164	77,825
Guelph CC GATU	510 50	498 48	547 55	406 40	181,873 17,514
House of Concord	82	55	73	0	19,958
Maplehurst CC & ATC	400	388	414	316	141,536
Millbrook CC <sup>1</sup>	224	198	228	157	72,243
Mimico CC <sup>2</sup>	270	236	385	149	86,256
Monteith CC	180	113	129	94	41,154
Ontario Correctional Institute	198	169	211	146	61,590
Rideau CC	160	134	165	106	48,895
Thunder Bay CC	94	83	112	63	30,236
PROVINCIAL TOTAL (MALE)	2,420	2,152	2,459 <sup>4</sup>	1,943 <sup>5</sup>	785,464
VANIER CENTRE FOR WOMEN <sup>3</sup>	120	76	105	52	27,691

1. Millbrook figures do not include the 10-bed annex.
2. Mimico figures do not include the program buildings.
3. Vanier figures do not include the remand centre.
4. February 13, 1981.
5. September 10, 1980.













CA26N  
R1  
- A55



# REPORT OF THE MINISTER 1982



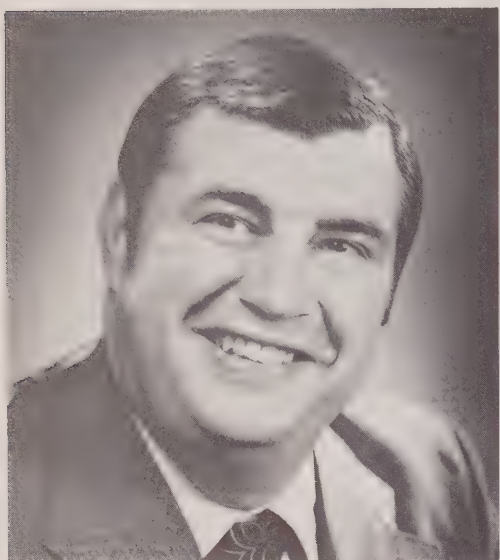
Ministry of  
Correctional  
Services







**Annual Report  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
Year ending March 31, 1982**



**The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk  
Minister**



**Archie Campbell, Q.C.  
Deputy Minister**

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Deputy Minister's Letter .....	4
Minister's Letter .....	5
Goal Statement .....	6
Ministry Boards .....	9
Legislation administered by the Ministry of Correctional Services .....	11
Senior Administration Organization Chart .....	12
The Ministry .....	13
Introduction .....	13
Volunteers .....	13
Inspection and Investigation .....	15
Personnel .....	16
Ontario Board of Parole .....	18
Planning and Support Services Division .....	20
Community Programs Division .....	25
Institutions Division .....	40
Statistical Section .....	57

The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk  
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982.

Population pressures on both our institutions and community programs continued without respite during the year under report. This situation has increased our emphasis on the presentation and interpretation of statistical information within the ministry.

This report presents a summary of statistical information in different format than in prior years in the expectation that it will assist the readers in interpreting more accurately the activities of the ministry.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Archie Campbell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Archie" and last name "Campbell" clearly distinguishable.

Archie Campbell, QC  
Deputy Minister

The Honourable John B. Aird, OC, QC, LL.D  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario  
Legislative Building, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

May It Please Your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1982.

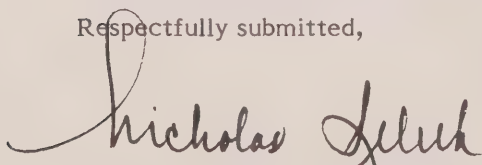
I am very pleased to report that the ministry has experienced some notable successes in both our institutions and community programs divisions. The ministry's farm program is providing substantial savings to our operating costs and covers a wide range of activities. This year's harvest of produce and meat and egg production was our best ever, and we continued to expand our ability to store vegetables and to cut our institutional energy costs. We have also increased the amount of community involvement by our sentenced inmates, providing volunteer work through our temporary absence programs. The assistance afforded by these inmates has proved to be very valuable to local municipalities and non-profit community agencies.

Similarly, the work provided by probationers carrying out community service orders (CSOs) has increased this year. Approximately 10,000 offenders completed over 500,000 hours of community work in this program, benefitting the senior citizens, the handicapped, and various community projects throughout Ontario. Inmates provided 278,000 hours of similar service. I am also pleased to report that I was present at the inauguration of a new Community Resource Centre. Robinson House CRC will provide accommodation for 14 residents and will serve Windsor and the surrounding area.

The ministry is also continuing to examine the special needs of the Native offender in both an urban setting and remote reserves. The ministry presently has 40 Native probation and parole officers and probation aide workers involved in communities across the province. Our institutions are continuing to offer special programs for Native inmates.

I am very proud of the way ministry staff are coping with the financial constraints under which we have been placed. Financial constraints place very real strains on our operations, and staff have responded with flexible and innovative solutions. A special thanks must also be rendered to the many thousands of volunteers who contribute to our ministry programs. With their dedication and professionalism, volunteers have become an invaluable resource. As Minister, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the staff and volunteers for their tireless efforts on behalf of the Ministry of Correctional Services.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Nicholas Leluk". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Nicholas" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Leluk".

The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk  
Minister of Correctional Services

## **MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

### **GOAL STATEMENT**

#### **MINISTRY GOALS**

- A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.
- B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.
- C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.
- D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
- E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.

#### **PRINCIPLES**

- 1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community-based.
- 2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.
- 3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.
- 4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.
- 5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.
- 6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.

7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.
8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

## **GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES**

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.
2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.
4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.
5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

## **GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS**

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.
2. To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.
3. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.
4. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.
5. To provide regular re-assessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.



## **GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES**

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation and parole are met.
2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.
3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

## **GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION**

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.
2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

## **GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION**

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.
2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.
3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

# MINISTRY BOARDS

## ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Ms. D. M. Clark  
Chairman

David Lieberman  
Executive Vice-Chairman (Acting)

### Central Regional Board

Dr. J. S. Morrison  
Vice-Chairman

R. E. Fox  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Nora Earle  
Full-time Member

Col. Kenneth Rawlins  
Part-time Member

D.M. Murphy  
Full-time Member

### West-Central Regional Board

G. G. McFarlane  
Vice-Chairman

F. V. Johnston  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Velta Brumelis  
Full-time Member (Acting)

Mrs. P. E. Whiteford  
Part-time Member

Mrs. K. H. Freel  
Full-time Member

Sir Robert S. Williams, KSS  
Part-time Member

### Eastern Regional Board

G. P. Whitehead  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Alixe Lillico  
Part-time Member

J. E. Fraser  
Full-time Member

D. C. Mason  
Part-time Member

R. R. Beriault  
Part-time Member

J. H. Metcalfe  
Part-time Member

C. W. Chitty  
Part-time Member

### **Western Regional Board**

D. B. Griggs  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson  
Full-time Member

G. M. Fellows  
Part-time Member

Wally Hetherington  
Part-time Member

Mrs. B. M. McLean  
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. E. Murray  
Part-time Member

E. A. O'Neill  
Part-time Member

### **Northern Regional Board**

F. E. Grandbois  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. L. B. Beauchamp  
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. M. Bradley  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Edith McLeod  
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. J. Meakes  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway  
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur  
Part-time Member

### **MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER**

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W.J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd  
Chairman

M.H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Rev. J.M. Kelly, CSB, PhD  
LL.D

Prof. H.R.S. Ryan, QC

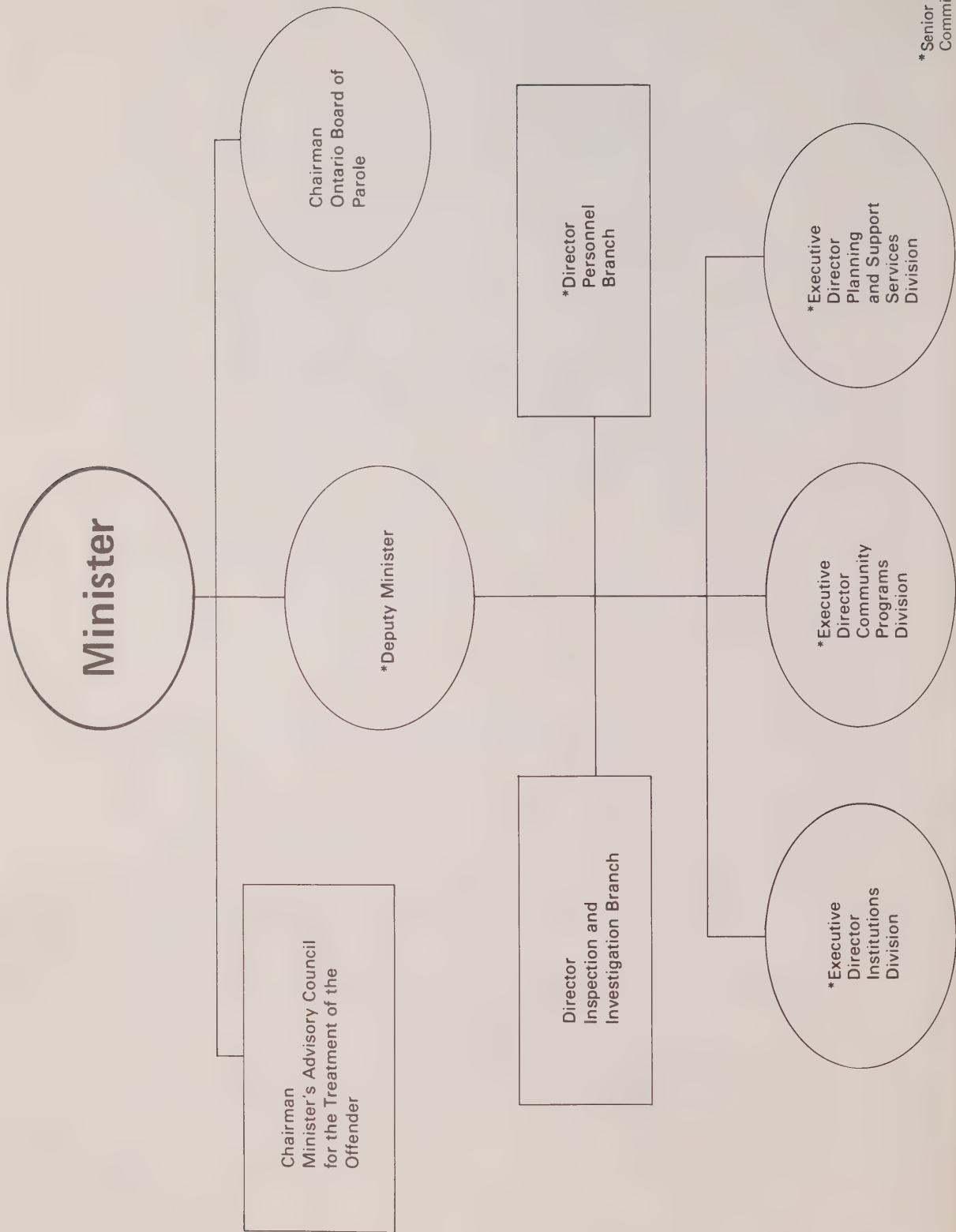
Lloyd Shier

Dr. L.P. Solorsh,  
MD, DPsych, FRCP (C)

Mrs. Katherine Stewart,  
BA, BEd, LL.D

**Legislation Administered by  
the Ministry of Correctional Services**

The Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1978  
(covers probation, institutions, and parole)



\*Senior Management Committee

# THE MINISTRY

## INTRODUCTION

The ministry of correctional services is responsible for all persons in Ontario 16 years of age and over who are placed on probation or remanded in custody for trial or sentence. Offenders receiving a prison term of less than two years remain the responsibility of the ministry; those offenders receiving sentences of two years or more are transferred to the federal institutions operated by Correctional Service Canada (CSC).

The over-all goal of this ministry is to protect the public while at the same time assist and encourage offenders to develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

To this end, many different programs are employed: within institutions, life skills, academic and trades training, work experience, and counseling programs; within the community programs division, employment training, community service order projects, pretrial services, and community resource centres (halfway houses).

The goal statement of the ministry and details of activities within the various components illustrated in the organization charts can be found throughout the following pages.

In the fiscal year 1981-82 the ministry supervised, directly or indirectly, 130,600 court referrals. The operating budget was \$174 million, and the total number of staff was 5,539, including part-time and temporary staff and teachers.

## VOLUNTEERS

The number of volunteers who contribute their time and talents to working with offenders has gradually increased over the years, to a total of 4,200. These dedicated individuals are a valuable resource within the ministry, both for the services they provide in assisting with or conducting a variety of programs and for their work in court-related duties within the community programs division.

But more importantly, volunteers, by the very act of 'volunteering,' can offer the concrete support and encouragement that has been lacking in the lives of many offenders. Because volunteers are not part of the bureaucracy, some offenders can more readily accept their advice and begin to make positive plans for a return to the community.



Volunteers in any field are an invaluable resource; but nowhere is their often seemingly thankless work more appreciated than in corrections.

### **Community Programs Division Volunteers**

In the past year, approximately 1,700 volunteers worked with the Ministry's probation and parole staff to extend the scope of service and to provide flexibility in programming. Volunteers do not replace staff; rather, they enrich the quality of service and come equipped with a wide variety of professional and life skills. For example, community volunteers collectively speak 22 different languages.

During the year, volunteers supervised over 3,500 probationers, bringing his or her own sense of responsibility and understanding to a demanding job. Volunteers also gave special employment and job-readiness counseling to probationers trying to meet the expectations of society.

Information for abbreviated presentence reports, known as 'stand-down reports,' was obtained by volunteers at the request of many provincial court judges to provide specific community information relevant to sentence. They also monitored restitution payments to help ensure that court-ordered payments were made to victims.

Volunteers continued to participate in victim/offender reconciliation, a mediation process aimed at facilitating restitution arrangements between offenders and victims. And they continued to promote involvement and awareness of corrections through the activities of community corrections volunteer associations across the province. Their responses to the issues and challenges in the criminal justice field provide a necessary window on community needs for the ministry.

### **Institutions Division Volunteers**

While the number of regular institutional volunteers remains at about 2,500 individuals, there has been continued emphasis on the development of improved management techniques by those who co-ordinate volunteer programs.

Institution managers continue to seek services from the community and its agencies to help meet individual inmate needs and to enrich programs within the institutions. An increasing number of social work and correctional services students from community colleges and universities are providing invaluable counseling and planning services to inmates - even in the small jail setting.

Thirteen institutions now have volunteer co-ordinators, while four other large institutions have designated a professional services staff member to co-ordinate volunteer programs.

The ministry continues to encourage programs directed toward individual inmates which may assist them outside the institution and which may encourage them to avoid further criminal activity.

The M2/W2 (Man-to-Man and Woman-to-Woman) Ontario organization co-ordinated the work of 98 volunteers in service to inmates who need friendship both during and after incarceration. About one-third of these relationships continues on the street after discharge.

One senior volunteer, who taught blueprint reading for several years in Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre, obtained approval to set up and conduct a drafting class in the institution's arts and crafts room two days a week. A grant to purchase necessary supplies and equipment was provided to him through the Voluntary Activity Program of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, his former employer.

Fifty-six community service awards were approved by the minister for presentation to individuals in recognition of their outstanding service to institutional programs.

## **INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION**

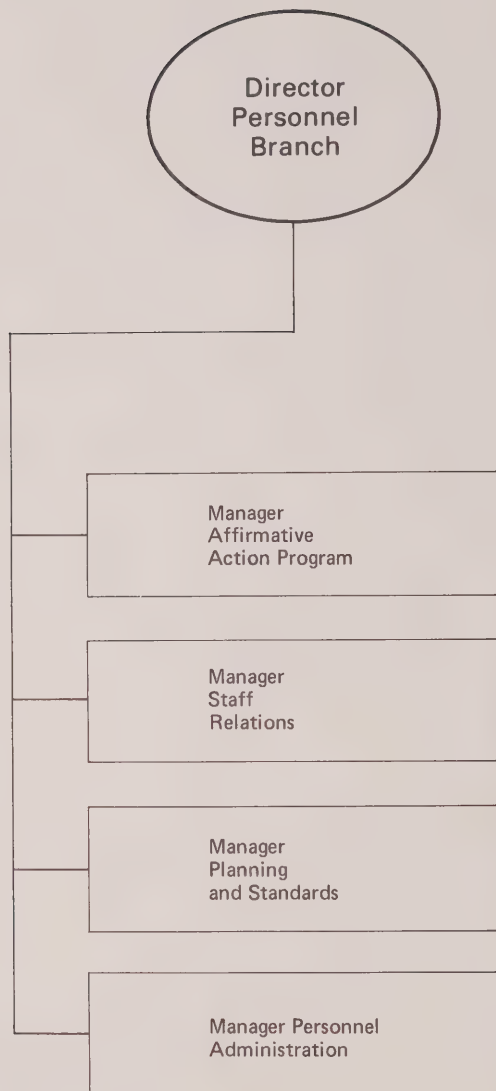
Director - Stan Teggart  
Inspection and Investigation Branch  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

This branch carried out operational inspections of all ministry institutions and community resource centres in accordance with The Ministry of Correctional Services Act and Regulations. The purpose of an operational inspection is to monitor the over-all institutional operation and report findings in writing, making recommendations for change in all areas found below standard or not in accordance with ministry policy.

Investigations are conducted at the request of the minister, deputy minister, and the executive directors of the three ministry divisions, into the more serious incidents which occur involving ministry staff, inmates, institution operation and administration, as well as complaints and incidents involving this ministry which occur in the community.

The branch is involved also in a number of collateral activities including the provision of consultative services to ministry staff regarding day-to-day operational security and safety, and engages in liaison with other agencies involved in the correctional process and the administration of justice. An institutional information bank is maintained in the form of reference files, institution emergency contingency plans, and schematic detailed security layouts of each institution in relation to emergency/crisis situations.

The branch is responsible for co-ordinating and assisting local managers in the development of institutional crisis security measures, alerting/advising senior ministry officials and crisis management teams of actual or potential crisis/hostage situations, providing intelligence information and liaison with the crisis intervention teams, and co-ordinating the training of staff for crisis situations.



## **PERSONNEL**

Director - V. J. Crew  
Personnel Branch  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

### **Human Resources Planning And Development**

During the year, personnel branch co-ordinated two major assessment centres: one to identify persons with current and future potential for promotion to the level of area manager in probation and parole services; and a second to evaluate the career development needs of nominees from various ministries who have been identified as possessing executive potential. The latter assessment centre was conducted in co-operation with the civil service commission and several other ministries.

### **Affirmative Action**

Women improved their representation in the ministry from 1,212 in March of 1981 to 1,233 in March of 1982. The number of female staff in the two major occupational groups of the ministry, correctional officers and probation/parole officers, continued to increase. During the period 1975 to 1982, the number of female correctional officers has almost doubled, from 174 to 342, and, in the case of probation/parole officers, has more than tripled, from 39 to 124. Of the 63 affirmative action priority targets identified for the fiscal year, 48 were achieved, including breakthroughs in the under-represented classifications of correctional management OM-15, financial management AM-17, psychologist, and psychometrist.

The second year of the Women's Assessment Centre Career Development Program resulted in career development assignments for participants in non-traditional areas, in order to prepare them to be more competitive for management positions. In addition, special courses were designed to meet the particular developmental needs of the participants, all of whom were identified at the outset of the program as having managerial potential.

### **Staffing**

Late in the 1981-82 fiscal year, the branch expanded the central correctional officer recruiting system to the Millbrook/Peterborough/Whitby area. This selection process includes candidate information centres, which make use of audio-visual presentations, skill-testing of applicants, and interview board selection.

There were 368 new civil service appointments within the ministry to fill vacancies which occurred throughout the year.

The personnel branch assumed responsibility from the civil service commission for the training of ministry managers in selection

techniques. The first of these seminars was presented by the branch in March of 1982.

### **Staff Relations**

On May 1, 1981, a new Memorandum of Agreement came into effect between the ministry and the Ontario Public Service Employees Union. This agreement revised the composition and operational procedures of Employee Relations Committees at the ministry and local and institutional levels.

Through direct negotiation with the Union, the backlog of employee grievances was substantially reduced. Forty-four grievances lodged by ministry staff were arbitrated by the Public Service Grievance Settlement Board and the Public Service Grievance Board.

### **Attendance Improvement**

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, the ministry's absenteeism rate continued to decline, and is more than one-half day per employee below the service-wide average of the Ontario Public Service.

### **Performance Planning and Review**

The work of four task forces established to develop revised performance appraisal systems for management staff, correctional officers, probation/parole officers, and clerical and support staff, was completed in the 1981-82 fiscal year. Endorsement of the proposed systems was obtained from Senior Management Committee, and the implementation schedule was developed for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

## **ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE**

Chairman - Ms. D. M. Clark  
Ontario Board of Parole  
2195 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2B1

The Ontario Board of Parole is charged with the responsibility of considering for release into the community under supervision those inmates in provincial institutions who have completed in custody at least one-third of their sentence. Inmates serving sentences of six months to two years less a day are automatically eligible for consideration, while those with sentences of less than six months may apply for consideration by the Board.

During the year, the Board considered a total of 9,661 cases. Of this number, 5,308 inmates made personal appearances before the Board at institutional hearings. The Board made case preparations for an additional 1,523 inmates who subsequently did not appear as 1,076 signed Waivers of Parole Hearing, 383 were not available, and 64 were not



eligible due to a change in status when the hearing date arrived. Information gathering did take place, however, for all of the above, bringing the total number considered to 6,831. A further 2,830 cases were considered at regional office meetings where receipt of new information resulted in the review of previous decisions or where written applications from inmates requesting special consideration were dealt with in a file review. Of the 2,259 inmates granted parole, 68 per cent completed the term successfully. Thirty-two per cent had parole suspended or revoked.

A major reorganization of the structure of the Regional Boards and the Chairman's office took place to reapportion workload and to remove some geographical difficulties related to the service provided by the Board and for the supervision of parolees. In conjunction with this, a Policy and Procedures Manual for the Board was completed and distributed. Board forms were revised and office procedures established to standardize the functions of the Board throughout the province.

Regular Regional Board meetings of Parole Board members and staff were held, as well as monthly Regional Vice-Chairmen's meetings with the Chairman, to develop the policy and program of the Board. This was followed by an annual conference held in March. A number of task groups were established to examine the issues of: conditions of parole, staff performance and review, and a legislation and a legal issues committee.

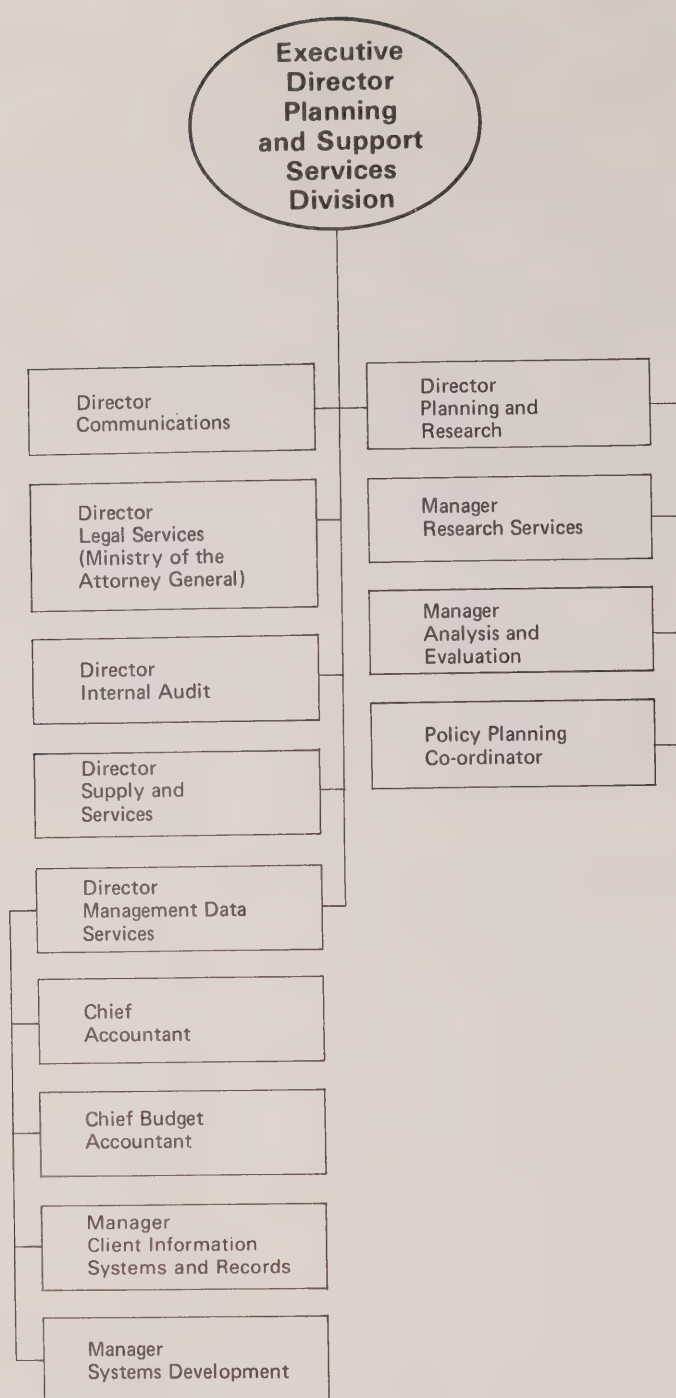
Two pilot projects were introduced this year, one on the feasibility of holding a hearing for parolees in violation of conditions of parole, and one, in co-operation with the John Howard Society of Niagara at the Niagara Detention Centre, to consider for parole inmates with sentences of less than six months.

At the request of the Management Board of Cabinet, the Ontario Board of Parole and the ministry signed two agreements this year. The first is a Memorandum of Understanding which outlines roles, powers, and responsibilities of the Board, the ministry, and the minister. It sets out in broad terms the Board's financial and administrative arrangements with the ministry.

The second is an Administrative Agreement which details specific roles, functions and expectations of the Board, institutions, and community programs in support of the Board's function and in the supervision of cases where parole is granted. A review process of this agreement was begun during the year.

The Board participated last year at meetings as a member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) where the focus was on sharing information concerning procedures and practices of common interest, and joint consideration of specific areas where some standardization was required. As a result, formal agreements on Transfer of Parole Jurisdiction have now been signed. One agreement is between the National Parole Board and the Ontario Board of Parole, and the second is between the three provincial Boards of Quebec, British Columbia, and Ontario.





# PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

Executive Director - M. J. Algar  
Planning and Support Services Division  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The executive director, planning and support services, is responsible for all comptrollership-related functions in the ministry and for corporate planning, program planning and evaluation, central supply and services, data processing, inmate and probationer records, internal audit, communications, research, and legal services.

Actual expenditures and recoveries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982, were as follows - subject to final audit:

Salaries and Wages	\$ 115,749,934
Employee Benefits	18,482,877
Transportation and Communication	3,909,030
Services	20,795,280
Supplies and Equipment	16,524,471
Transfer Payments	937,945
Recoveries	(2,067,855)
Non-budgetary Expenditure	166
	<u>\$ 174,331,848</u>

## PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND EVALUATION

The analysis and evaluation section is responsible for financial planning and analysis and for policy analysis.

These functions include preparation of the ministry's estimates and submissions to Management Board of Cabinet. They include also preparation of policy submissions to the Cabinet Committee on Justice and provision of financial and planning information to central agencies.

During the year, the section played a significant role in assisting managers in optimising financial resources in a period of rapid acceleration in the workload of the two operating divisions.

The policy planning co-ordinator for the ministry was seconded during the year to the staff of the Management Board of Cabinet, and a number of functions formerly performed by that office were assumed by the analysis and evaluation section. Ongoing activities included a review of the ministry's planning functions with particular emphasis on information analysis and thereof various forecasting techniques as management planning tools. The section continued to place heavy emphasis on the integration of management by results techniques with the financial and operational planning systems.

## RESEARCH SERVICES

The research services section provides research and data analysis to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to foster an empirical, objective, and quantitative approach to the formation of policy and to the development of programs. Research issues and priorities are established through consultation with ministry staff at all levels. These are then approved by senior management on the basis of policy and management requirements.

The year was marked by continued government-wide fiscal constraints and continued ministry-wide client growth. The client growth rate was particularly critical in certain regions of the institutions division. Research services established monitoring procedures to ensure that senior management was fully informed of the situation on a continuing basis. Several presentations were developed to describe and explain the situation to ministry staff at all levels and to central agencies of government. As a result the ministry was better able to deal with the impact of constraints and client growth.

The following research reports were produced in 1981-82:

- 1) The Native Inmate in Ontario
- 2) The Community Service Order Programme in Ontario: 4. Summary
- 3) The Ottawa Employment Project
- 4) Parole Decision Making in Ontario: A Post-Release Review
- 5) Judicial Attitudes Toward Community Sentencing Options
- 6) Inmate Classification Process: 1. Initial Classification and Placement
- 7) Pretrial Services in Ontario
- 8) Correctional Centre Inmates: Trends in Behaviour and Institutional Response

Research projects currently under way cover the following subjects:

- 1) An analysis of the revised inmate classification process
- 2) A description of correctional centre inmates
- 3) The flow of short-term inmates
- 4) Levels of supervision inventory for probationers
- 5) Fine defaulters
- 6) Parole of inmates
- 7) The role and task of probation officers
- 8) A snap-shot of central jail/detention centre populations
- 9) Youthful offenders
- 10) Victim offender reconciliation programs
- 11) Community resource centre utilization
- 12) Parole or short-sentence inmates

## **LEGAL SERVICES**

This branch is staffed by the ministry of the attorney general. It provides the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services including the preparation of litigation, the settlement of claims, and acting as counsel before various judicial or administrative tribunals. The branch plays a leading role in policy planning and development within the ministry.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

The communications branch maintains active daily contact with the news media regarding ministry programs, incidents within the system, and crisis situations involving staff and/or inmates and probationers.

The branch is also responsible for printed material describing ministry programs, the annual report of the minister, a bi-monthly newsletter, audio-visual material, and photographic displays and exhibitions. (See list of ministry publications on page 56.)

## **INTERNAL AUDIT**

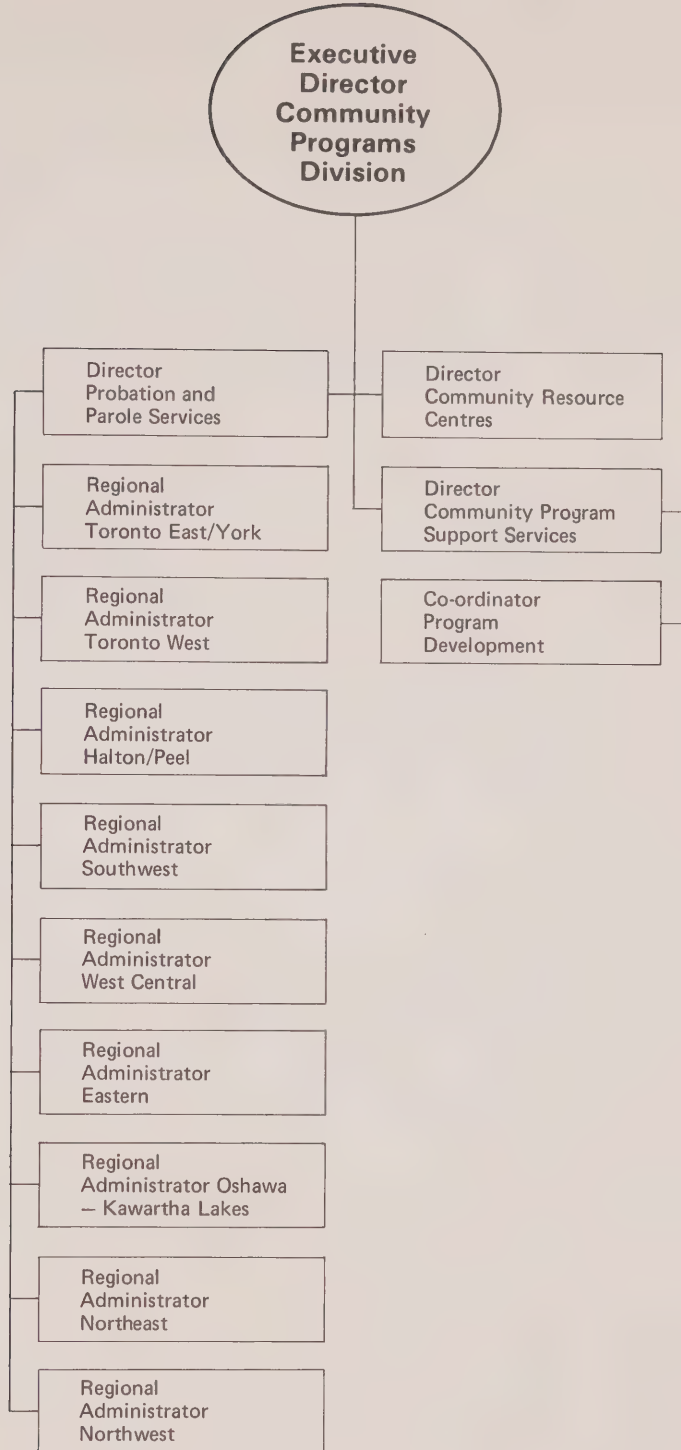
The internal audit branch is responsible for reviewing the ministry's business management practices and procedures to ensure adherence to guidelines published by the government and the ministry.

During the year, the branch continued expanding its activities to include some aspects of comprehensive auditing and the audit of electronic data processing systems within the ministry.

## **SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

During the year the mini-computer systems in operation at the Toronto Jail and the Metropolitan Toronto East and West Detention Centres were integrated with the ministry's central systems by telecommunication links, and additional mini-computer systems were installed at the Mimico Correctional Centre and the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre. Planning was initiated to install similar computer-based administrative systems at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre and the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre.

Considerable activity took place in the development of a rapid enquiry system to support the probation and parole services branch. This system will be delivered in the summer of 1982, followed by several months of testing preceding full access to information by telephone from all field offices. Staff of the probation and parole services branch has been heavily involved in the development of this system and the conversion of existing manual systems.





# **COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

Executive Director - A. F. Daniels  
Community Programs Division  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs division, with a workload of about 110,000 clients, has responsibility for developing community-based alternatives for offenders. This division has continued to make outstanding progress in terms of ensuring that, wherever possible, offenders repay the community during their term of probation.

For some probationers, this may mean working in a volunteer capacity. For others it may mean paying financial recompense to victims, or repairing property damage which occurred as a result of an offence.

During the year, close to 500,000 hours of community work with an estimated value of approximately \$2 million was completed by probationers carrying out community service orders. Over 50 per cent of this work was directed to disadvantaged groups including the handicapped, the elderly, and youth. One out of every five offenders completed more hours of volunteer work than was required by the court order.

Of the \$5 million which probationers were ordered to pay as restitution to victims, \$2.5 million had been collected by the end of the year.

## **PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES**

Director - D. E. Taylor  
Probation and Parole Services  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario  
M1L 4P1

## Regional Administrators – Probation and Parole

### Toronto West Region

Joel Shapiro (Acting)  
Provincial Bank Building  
2 Dunbloor Road  
Suite 312  
Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

### Toronto East/York Region

H. R. Hawkins  
150 Consumers Road  
Suite 404  
Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9

### Halton-Peel Region

J. E. Spriggs  
440 Elizabeth Street  
Suite 202  
Burlington, Ontario L7R 2M1

### Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes Region

D. A. Parker  
146 Simcoe Street North  
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4S7

### West Central Region

L.D.J. Gaskell  
1315 Bishop Street  
2nd Floor  
Cambridge, Ontario N1R 6Z2

### Southwest Region

D. R. Spencer  
353 Richmond Street  
2nd Floor  
London, Ontario N6A 3C2

### Eastern Region

E.B. Toffelmire  
1055 Princess Street  
Suite 404  
Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

### Northeast Region

M. T. Healy  
199 Larch Street  
9th Floor  
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

### Northwest Region

K. H. Mitchell  
106 North Cumberland Street  
2nd Floor  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 4M2

The probation and parole branch of this division has by far the largest client group within the ministry, with an average daily caseload across the province of approximately 34,700 probationers and 1,100 parolees.

As a means of offsetting some of this workload, as well as increasing community involvement in the correctional process, the number of contracts signed with agencies on a fee-for-service basis has been increased. This year, 150 such contracts were signed with a value of close to \$3.5 million.

The probation and parole service has continued to increase both the number and type of programs available to probationers to assist them in their development as law-abiding citizens and to reduce their chances of again coming into conflict with the law.

These programs include Alcohol and Drug Counseling (especially alcohol); Victim/Offender Reconciliation; Restitution; Crime Prevention; Public Education; Bail Verification and Supervision; Psychiatric and Psychological Counseling Services; Shoplifting Prevention; and Drinking Driver Awareness. Programs are normally implemented as a result of a need being perceived by probation/parole officers in a given area and, where necessary, there is an agency willing to take on the particular program.

Because of the increasingly diversified workload within this branch, a new management by results (MBR) format was developed to provide a relatively more accurate workload indicator. With more than 300 results indicators in use, the data now available is a valuable tool for audit and evaluation purposes.

An Administrative Agreement was signed with the Ontario Board of Parole, which has given structure to what was formerly an informal agreement. The branch was also involved in the negotiating of agreements with British Columbia, Quebec, and the federal Correctional Service Canada regarding the process of transferring the supervision of parolees from one jurisdiction to another. In addition, the parole board and the probation and parole services have established a project to test the concept of a short parole program which would increase parole opportunities for offenders serving sentences of less than six months.

The branch has developed a new technique which will be used in the classification of probationers in terms of risk and needs. The concept was named the Level of Supervision Inventory and is the only such Canadian-designed sophisticated system available. It was initially field-tested in Ottawa, and will be further refined as it goes into use across the province.

### **Staff Exchange**

As a career enriching experience, twelve probation/parole officers were selected to take part in an exchange of staff with correctional jurisdictions elsewhere.

Under a reciprocal arrangement, six officers from Ontario exchanged with six members of the Inner London, England, Probation/Aftercare Service; two with officers from the City of Philadelphia Probation Service; and four exchanged with officers from the Federal Probation and Parole Service, Washington, D.C. The exchanges ranged from two to four weeks' duration.

Staff found the experience rewarding in terms of enlarging their views on the many possible approaches to dealing with the offender in the community. Officers visiting Ontario complimented this ministry on its progressive approach.

## **SOME REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

### **Shoplifters Self-Help - Brampton**

The Elizabeth Fry Society has entered into a contract with the ministry to provide a program specifically designed to assist offenders who have

been convicted of shoplifting. The majority of the clients are female and are divided into two main age groups, i.e., teenage and mature. Local courts use the program by making attendance at the sessions provided by Elizabeth Fry a condition of a probation order. An offender attends twelve weekly group sessions or, in special circumstances, may receive individual counseling.

The program is seen as a preventive measure: schools are provided with educational material and liaison is maintained with the local business community. It has the support of the local courts, where defence counsel have also expressed enthusiasm for and given their support to the program.

### **Hockey League – Mississauga**

The Mississauga probation and parole office this year entered a 20-man team of young probationers in a local men's industrial Hockey League. At the outset, only the league officials knew of the origins of the team called The Mississauga Blues. After initially losing all their games, primarily because of their lack of both individual and team discipline, by year's end the team was a championship contender and the least penalized in its division. What had started out as a recreation/life skills program, developed into an intensive supervision/personal and group (locker room) counseling activity.

### **Court Liaison Services – Toronto West Region**

Probation/parole officers who man the Court Liaison Services Unit work full time in the area courts to facilitate a closer working relationship with the judiciary, crown attorneys, police, and other representatives of the criminal justice system, as well as to improve enforcement techniques and to assist in the development and implementation of new sentencing alternatives.

### **Fortune Society Employment – Toronto (Dufferin Street)**

The Fortune Society is an ex-offender self-help group which provides assessment through a personal interview, job search techniques, and an immediate plan of action for each client. During the year the Society made 324 referrals, and the program now includes all of Metropolitan Toronto, surrounding communities, and local institutions. Fifty per cent of those referred remain fully employed.

### **Victim/Witness Assistance Program – Rexdale**

The ministry and the Salvation Army Etobicoke Temple have been operating a pilot program which serves victims of crime, including witnesses, in co-operation with No. 23 Division of the Metropolitan Toronto Police.

Victims of crime and victims as witnesses have long been considered the forgotten parties in the criminal justice system. The needs of the

victims of crime, whether violent or property crime, resulting from the trauma related to the offence can range from requiring information to counseling and support.

The program in Rexdale is operated by one full-time co-ordinator who is an employee of the Temple, supported by a cadre of 34 trained volunteers who are available on a 24-hour, seven-day a week basis. During the year, these volunteers have responded to 200 police requests and assisted over 400 people who were victims of crime.

This program has not only freed up police to attend to their regular duties, but has also given the justice system - corrections, police, and courts - an opportunity to provide a co-ordinated and effective human service to individuals who require support and care.

### **Alcohol and Drug Counseling - Windsor**

At the request of the Windsor board of education, an alcohol and drug counseling program is provided for students over the age of 16 who have been placed on suspension by their school authorities because of involvement in drug or alcohol offences on school property. Students are required to participate in the program as a condition of being accepted back into school.

The program consists of a number of one-hour sessions held with the student and his/her parents to aid the family in communicating about drug and alcohol use, to provide up-to-date information, and to assess the extent of drug and alcohol use and the possibility of further problems which may require referral to an appropriate agency.

### **Developmentally Handicapped Probationers - Windsor**

The programs for developmentally handicapped probationers provides a special service for mentally retarded probationers who would normally be expected only to report to a probation/parole officer at regular intervals. Instead, the probationer, while remaining under the legal supervision of an officer, is placed under the mentorship of a trained worker who, in addition to counseling the client, maintains active liaison with the Windsor and Essex Association for the Mentally Retarded, the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, Canada Employment Centre, St. Clair College retraining program, and various residential facilities throughout the city.

Thus the probationer's day-to-day counseling needs are met and access to appropriate residential, education, and job skills training programs is provided. The program's goal is to enable the client to become self-sufficient and capable of functioning independently in the community.

### **Abusing Males - London Centre**

Domestic violence or, more specifically, males who physically abuse their legal or common-law wives or girlfriends, form the client group in this innovative program. The program is designed to stop violence by



raising the client's awareness of the cause of his behavior, and providing him with an acceptable mode of expressing anger.

Role training allows group members to try on new behaviors and to experience the role of the victim. 'Fighting fairly' techniques are also taught in an effort to provide a constructive milieu in which to work through problems. Problem-solving techniques are also taught.

The program was initiated as a result of research findings by the London Co-ordinating Committee on Family Violence. The study indicated that domestic violence was a serious problem in the community and that there was a total lack of services for males. A research component has been built into the program which uses personality and value scales to assess changes in attitudes and behavior. A three-month follow-up of both the group member and the victim is planned.

### **Toughlove – Brantford**

Toughlove brings together the troubled parents of offenders and others to share and discuss their frustrations and problems. They pledge support for each other and their children and help to formulate house rules which are acceptable to all families. Parents are urged to encourage their children to accept responsibility for their own actions rather than to cover for them.

Although not limited to parents of probationers, the Brantford group assists such parents in dealing with their teenagers and directly involves them as a resource for the probation/parole officer in supervising their children who have conditions relating to place of residence, curfew, and other stipulations of the probation order.

### **Frontenac Impaired Driving Offenders Program (FIDO)**

Operated jointly by the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital and the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, the program is educational in nature as opposed to being treatment oriented, and is designed more to demonstrate that early intervention in the problem of impaired driving can be effective and can reduce the incidence of impaired driving.

The population served by this program consists of those who have been convicted of impaired driving and are placed under probation supervision with the condition that they are to attend the FIDO program.

### **Life Skills and Work Preparation – Kingston**

The Life Skills and Work Preparation Program is operated by the John Howard Society of Kingston and funded jointly by the ministry of correctional services and the Canada Employment Centre. Clients are probationers and parolees who have neither educational nor employment skills.

Training is provided in practical methods of seeking and maintaining employment. A woodwork shop provides a realistic work setting insofar



as hours of work and productivity are concerned, and the skills learned and the experience gained provides clients with a measure of confidence in themselves and in their abilities.

### **HELP - Kingston**

HELP is an independent agency established for the sole purpose of obtaining jobs for inmates, probationers, and parolees and is administered by Frontier College under a contract with the ministry. Clients are provided with individual attention and practical solutions to their employment problems. The program is run by an ex-offender who maintains contact with clients until a job is located.

### **Crime and Justice in the Community Week, March, 1982 - Kitchener**

This third annual Crime and Justice in the Community Week emphasized the problem of vandalism. Arranged by local justice agencies together with the Kitchener probation and parole service, the events were aimed at informing the public about crime and the justice system. Activities included a dinner sponsored by this ministry which was attended by some 600 people.

### **COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC) DEVELOPMENT**

Community resource centres are operated for the ministry on a contract basis by private agencies and provide a community residential setting for offenders completing an institutional sentence and selected offenders on probation or persons on remand.

As of March 31, 1982, 30 centres provided a bed-space capacity of 417. Of the 30 CRCs, three are for women, one is bilingual (French), and two provide special programs for Native offenders. Thompson House, in Toronto, which opened this year, is the first such residence in Canada established for the disabled.

In addition to community resource centres, contracts for ad hoc use with 21 community agencies' halfway houses (Community Resource Agreements - CRAs) have been established.

A residence for up to ten persons on remand, the Galbraith Bail Residence, opened in June, 1981. The main focus is on teaching life skills while the offender is awaiting trial.

During the year, 15 CRCs implemented enrichment programs, which provide specialized and extended services to residents and former residents in the areas of aftercare, alcohol and drug education, and lifeskills.

CRC residents completed 80,000 days of paid work and 7,000 hours of volunteer work. Less than one per cent of residents were convicted of further offences while in the program, and eight out of 10 remained crime-free during a one-year follow-up after leaving the program.

The total available bed capacity at the end of March, 1982, was 435 among 30 CRCs and 22 CRAs. Average weekly occupancy during the year was 416.

Average weekly cost	\$ 185.57
Total cost of program	4,405,400
Residents' earnings (approx.)	2,000,000
Residents' paid income tax	270,000
Residents' paid room/board	500,000
Restitution	15,000
Residents paid to dependents	350,000

### **Community Resource Centres by Region**

#### **Central Region**

Bunton Lodge  
Calvert House  
Cuthbert House  
Ellen Osler Home  
Gerrard House  
MacMillan House  
Madeira House  
Sherbourne House  
Stanford House  
Thompson House  
Galbraith Bail Hostel

#### **Eastern Region**

Aberdeen House  
Carleton Centre  
Durhamcrest Centre  
Durhamdale House  
Fergusson House  
Joe Versluis Centre  
Kawartha House  
Maison-Decision House  
Onesimus House  
Riverside House

#### **Western Region**

Kitchener House  
Luxton Centre  
Robinson House  
Victoria House  
William Proudfoot House

#### **Northern Region**

Kairos Centre  
Ke-She-Ia-Ing (Ontario  
Native Women's Centre)  
La Fraternite  
Red Lake Resource Centre  
Robichaud House

### **COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR NATIVE OFFENDERS**

The ministry is continually striving to meet the special needs of the Native offender in both urban and remote northern locations. Existing programs were expanded and several new ones established.

#### **Native Probation/Parole Officers and Probation Aide Workers**

Approximately 40 Native probation/parole officers and probation aide workers were on staff during the year. Aides are employed on a part-time fee-for-service basis on remote reserves in the northwest and northeast and are themselves residents of the reserves or settlements on which they provide supervision, counseling, and support for Native offenders.

Because the aides are working in their own cultural environment using the Indian language of the area, they are better able to provide appropriate care than can a Native or non-Native officer who is not familiar with the band and visits only at intervals for no more than a few hours at a time.

Aides work under the supervision of full-time probation/parole officers, who provide training and support to the aides during visits to these remote locations.

Full-time Native probation officers are located in:

- Fort Frances
- \* Grassy Narrows
- \* Islington
- Peterborough
- \* Pikangikum
- Sarnia
- Toronto
- Walkerton

- \* Under contract with Band Councils

Part-time, 24 hour/week Native officers:

- \*\* Fort Albany
- Sandy Lake

Fee-for-service probation aide workers:

Armstrong	Moose Factory
Attawapiskat	North Spirit
Beardmore	Northwest Bay
Big Grassy	Osnaburgh House
Cat Lake	Poplar Hill
Constance Lake	Round Lake
Fort Hope	Sabaskong
** Fort Severn	Seine River
Gull Bay	Shoal Lake #39
Kashechewan	Shoal Lake #40
Macdiarmid	Whitefish Bay
Manitou	Winisk
Minaki	

- \*\* Recruitment under way

### **Native Inmate Liaison Officers**

The Ministry has entered into a contract with the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto, under the terms of which a Native worker from the centre visits institutions in three regions of the province and works with Native self-help groups. The worker assists inmates in post-release planning and provides an essential link between the Native inmates and the community. Three similar contracts serve other institutions across the province. These are:

Ne Chee Friendship Centre, Kenora

Indian Friendship Centre, Thunder Bay

Ininew Friendship Centre, Timmins

### **Specialized Community Programs**

The Ne Chee Friendship Centre in Kenora and the N'Amerind Friendship Centre in London provide community service order programs under contract to the ministry. An alcohol and drug counseling program in Fort Frances is provided by the United Native Friendship Centre; and the Kawartha Metis and Non-Status Indian Association in Burleigh Falls assisted Native probationers and parolees by providing counseling and life skills.

### **On-Reserve Programs**

Working out of a converted storefront in the village of Ohsweken on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, a full-time Native worker provides supervision and support for some 40 Native probationers and parolees who reside on the reserve.

The worker has the respect and support of the Band Council and works in close conjunction with the various social agencies on the reserve in his task of counseling and supervising offenders in a manner consistent with their cultural background, values, and aspirations.

In the past year, 14 Native offenders have been ordered to perform 597 hours of community service as part of their probation. All of the work has been done on the reserve and has included improving roads, maintenance and repairs to the New Credit Christian Centre and Mohawk Chapel, befriending Native little brothers and the elderly in the nursing home on the reserve, and doing research for the Woodland Cultural Centre.

### **Ke-Shi-Ia-Ing**

Ke-Shi-Ia-Ing (this is where we stay) is a residential program for Native women operated under contract to the ministry by the Ontario Native Women's Association. It is located in a residential section in the Current River area and can accommodate eight women. The primary objective of the program is to encourage awareness of alternative life styles and to give residents the opportunity to adopt them. Positive steps are taken to enable residents to take advantage of opportunities for employment, education, and rehabilitation. The centre helps residents to develop a strong sense of identity and to accept and be proud of their worth as Native women. The aim is to help each resident become aware that, as an individual, she is an integral part of society. The centre and its staff play a supportive role in encouraging residents to face the problem of alcohol abuse and its repercussions. Exposure to activities in the community is encouraged by providing transportation to alcoholics anonymous (AA) meetings, education classes, or places of employment.

### **Council Fire - Toronto**

The program at Council Fire is primarily aimed at helping Native men and women from across the province who find themselves stranded in the downtown skid row area of Toronto. The program involves employment counseling, self-help awareness, referrals to detoxification centres, free clothing, Native cultural awareness, and a once-a-week potluck supper. On a fee-for-service basis, the ministry supports probationers and parolees who make use of the centre.

### **Red Lake Community Resource Centre (operated by the Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre)**

The centre, located two miles north of Red Lake, provides a hostel-type living unit for 12 residents. Programs are directed toward providing alcohol counseling through Alcoholics Anonymous, Indian heritage discussions, and life skills programs. The staff attempt to gear the programs to each resident's individual needs.

### **Magwaganigamig - Rainbow Lodge Recovery Centre**

Located on Manitoulin Island, Rainbow Lodge is a Native alcoholism recovery centre with a six-week residential program based on the principles of alcoholics anonymous: alcohol education, personal growth, and cultural enrichment. The staff is Native, and both English and Indian languages are used. There are 27 other programs operating out of the centre, which address the areas of prevention, intervention, community education, training, and outreach services. There is a two-year follow-up service, where appropriate.

### **Pines Community Resource Camp**

The Pines Camp is located in trailers in the bush between Kenora and Minaki, and provides a Native-oriented program of bush work for up to 12 federal or provincial inmates.

## **COMMUNITY PROGRAMS SUPPORT SERVICES**

Director - D. G. Evans  
Community Programs Support Services Branch  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs support services branch is responsible for providing training and program development support for the community programs division.

In its training capacity, the branch offers a wide range of workshops and seminars to the various staff levels. Basic training, customer service, management training, skills development, and volunteer training are particular areas where the branch has concentrated its focus.



This broad range of training efforts is designed to promote staff self-development within an over-all goal of increasing staff effectiveness. In developing courses, the staff training section strives to build upon current trends in organizational development, and the challenging perspective offered in the quality-of-working-life approach.

Introductory courses are offered for managers, field personnel, and support staff. In addition, a number of advanced courses are provided in order to meet the demand for greater competency in a variety of specialized areas. For the management personnel, there is particular emphasis on both the interpersonal and technical aspects of management, and new courses such as Negotiating Skills and Advanced Supervision and Management are being offered to meet this rising need. Another new area of training has focused on the role of women in management.

One new course is Women in Management, which examines management principles and issues pertaining to the role and problems of the woman manager. In addition, the two-day seminar on Management Skills for Clerks and Secretaries continues to be popular.

The basic training program for probation/parole officers was implemented during the year. This program offers a series of experiences designed to equip new officers with an immediate job-related knowledge base soon after their appointment. Training in law, social work, and administration have been separated into separate modules, each one with its own syllabus, reading guides, review course, and examination. Building upon this knowledge base, a second level of skills training programs has been developed. This includes counseling techniques, presentence report writing, enforcement, and training in the use of the newly introduced intake and classification system. Moreover, the evolving role of the probation/parole officer as a program manager and community developer has led to some new courses, such as Marketing and Negotiation Skills for Probation and Parole, and Advanced Mediation Skills.

In its effort to accommodate the sharing of correctional concerns with the community, staff from community resource centres and from correctional agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army, are included in scheduled training programs where appropriate. Examples of such programs include Probation Law, Coping with Stress, and Time Management.

Within its program development role, the branch offers a variety of support activities. For example, there is ongoing liaison with Native interest groups around issues of Native people and criminal justice. One such example is the Native Awareness Training Program, in which the branch, in collaboration with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, will be providing training to criminal justice personnel on the unique problems of Native offenders.

Branch staff also liaise closely with field staff and volunteers, providing consultation in a number of specific programs, such as community service orders, bail programs, and victim-offender reconciliation programs. Some of the new program areas under study include fine options, victim services, and literary programs for probationers.



The valuable role that is provided by volunteers in the community programs division has been reflected in the high priority the branch places on volunteer development and training. Providing advice, consultation, training, and recognition to this group of concerned citizens is one way of reflecting the ministry's appreciation of the quality and effectiveness of their contribution.

The branch publishes Correctional OPTIONS, a journal which promotes innovative concepts and ideas within the criminal justice field.

**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES 1981-82**

1. Fee-for-service payments:

Community Agency Contracts	\$ 3,515,751
Community Resource Centres	4,014,846
Salvation Army House of Concord	<u>1,393,700</u>
Total fee-for-service payments	\$ 8,924,297

2. Grants to agencies:

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	\$21,200
Church Army in Canada	8,360
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	13,050
Coalition of Ontario Rape Crisis Centres	37,500
Elizabeth Fry Society of Halton-Peel	8,470
Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton	6,950
Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston	1,302
Elizabeth Fry Society of Ottawa	6,624
Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto	27,692
Hamilton & District Literacy Council	4,250
John Howard Society of Ontario	72,220
Ontario Native Council on Justice	26,000
Prison Arts Foundation	7,300
Salvation Army	<u>85,570</u>
Total grants to agencies	\$ <u>346,488</u>

TOTAL payments to private agencies 1981-82	<u>\$ 9,270,785</u>
--	---------------------

**ERRATUM:**

In the 1980-81 Annual Report of the Minister, the fee-for-service payments for Community Agency Contracts were shown as \$5,686,212 - the correct figure was \$2,113,721. Thus, the total fee-for-service payments amounted to \$7,025,391. The total payments to private agencies for 1980-81 were \$7,326,091.

# Executive Director Institutions Division

Director  
Institutional  
Staff Training

Regional Director  
Institutions Division  
Central

## Superintendents:

Barrie Jail  
Hamilton-Wentworth  
Detention Centre  
Maplehurst Complex  
Metro Toronto East  
Detention Centre  
Metro Toronto West  
Detention Centre  
Mimico Correctional  
Centre  
Niagara Detention  
Centre  
Toronto Jail

Regional Director  
Institutions Division  
Western

## Superintendents:

Brantford Jail  
Burtch Correctional  
Centre  
Chatham Jail  
Elgin-Middlesex  
Detention Centre  
Guelph Correctional  
Centre and Guelph  
Assessment and  
Treatment Unit  
Ontario Correctional  
Institute — Brampton  
Owen Sound Jail  
Sarnia Jail  
Stratford Jail  
Vanier Centre for  
Women  
Walkerton Jail  
Waterloo Detention  
Centre  
Wellington Detention  
Centre  
Windsor Jail

Regional Director  
Institutions Division  
Eastern

## Superintendents:

Brockville Jail  
Cobourg Jail  
Cornwall Jail  
Lindsay Jail  
L'Orignal  
Millbrook Correctional  
Centre  
Ottawa-Carleton  
Detention Centre  
Pembroke Jail  
Perth Jail  
Peterborough Jail  
Quinte Detention  
Centre  
Rideau Correctional  
Centre  
Whitby Jail

Regional Director  
Institutions Division  
Northern

## Superintendents:

Fort Frances Jail  
Haileybury Jail  
Kenora Jail  
Monteith Complex  
North Bay Jail  
Parry Sound Jail  
Sault Ste. Marie Jail  
Sudbury Jail  
Thunder Bay  
Correctional Centre  
Thunder Bay Jail

Director  
Institutional Program  
Support Services

Professional  
Consultants:

Chaplaincy  
Dentistry  
Food Services  
and Nutrition

Senior Medical  
Consultant

Manager, Inmate  
Classification  
and Transfer

Co-ordinator  
Institutional  
Volunteer Programs

Chief Education  
Officer

Chief Education  
Officer

Manager, Industrial  
Programs

# INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

Executive Director - M. J. Duggan  
Institutions Division  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutions division is responsible for the operation and functioning of 48 institutions and three camps and the functions carried out within and for institutional programs. These encompass administration, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, industrial programs, inmate classification, and the transfer of inmates.

Within this division, four geographically formed regions are each overseen by a regional director.

The division is composed of the following:

- 27 jails
- 9 detention centres
- 9 correctional centres
- 1 training centre
- 1 treatment institute
- 1 treatment unit
- 3 camps

All jails and detention centres are maximum security institutions, one correctional centre is maximum security, and all other facilities vary from the minimum security of the camps to a combination of all three according to the classification of the inmates and the type of programs being operated.

## CENTRAL REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - J. L. Main  
 Ministry of Correctional Services  
 2 Dunbloor Road, Suite 312  
 Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/82	Average Daily Count 1981-82	Per Diem 1981-82 \$
<b><u>Institutions</u></b>				
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	A.J. Roberts	400	398	62.76
Mimico Correctional Centre	Carl De Grandis	358	301	52.53
<b><u>Jails and Detention Centres</u></b>				
Barrie	Duncan McFarlane	86	74) )	54.79
Camp Hillsdale	A. E. Williams Manager	60	32)	
Toronto	I.D. Starkie	414	435	43.54
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R.D. Phillipson	270	297	51.29
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A.J. Dunbar	340	350	47.09
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R.P.G. Barrett	380	401	46.62
Niagara Detention Centre	J.G. Hildebrandt	120	121	55.82
House of Concord	Thomas Burns Liaison Officer	82	56	67.76

## EASTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Sydney Shoom  
 Ministry of Correctional Services  
 1055 Princess Street, Suite 106  
 Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/82	Average Daily Count 1981-82	Per Diem 1981-82 \$
<b><u>Institutions</u></b>				
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J.A. Rundle	236	226	67.10
Rideau Correctional Centre	G.R.D. Fisher	140	135	76.74
<b><u>Jails and Detention Centres</u></b>				
Brockville	L.R. Hudson	24	22	90.95
Cobourg	H.J. Yorke	39	24	99.32
Cornwall	Roger Dagenais	25	24	86.64
Lindsay	Peter Campbell	36	27	81.88
L'Orignal	Louis Migneault	20	14	141.22
Pembroke	T.R. Chambers	28	25	84.34
Perth	C.R. Stewart	26	17	110.36
Peterborough	L.W. Wiles	38	28	85.48
Whitby	F.R. Gill	127	93	74.03
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J.J. Duncan	194	173	58.85
Quinte Detention Centre	E.W. Martin	114	97	71.04



## WESTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Thomas McCarron  
 Ministry of Correctional Services  
 1315 Bishop Street  
 Cambridge (Galt), Ontario N1R 6Z2

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/82	Average Daily Count 1981-82	Per Diem 1981-82 \$
<b><u>Institutions</u></b>				
Burtch Correctional Centre	J.C. Moclair	252	222	57.99
Guelph Correctional Centre	W.J. Taylor	600	561)	62.80
			)	
Camp Dufferin	George Malnachuk Manager	40	30)	
Ontario Correctional Institute	Lyndon Nelmes	198	178	88.68
Vanier Centre for Women	Miss Sylvia Nicholls	103	79	124.33
<b><u>Jails and Detention Centres</u></b>				
Brantford	I.H. Wright	38	44	59.32
Chatham	John Pinder	47	35	60.86
Owen Sound	W.A. Hoey	46	30	69.79
Sarnia	J.F. Whiteley	59	45	60.60
Stratford	J.M. Sinclair	36	31	63.08
Walkerton	B.C. Parker	34	27	68.76
Windsor	M.V. Villeneuve	97	89	58.26
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J.T. O'Brien	172	193	68.26
Waterloo Detention Centre	R.H. Nash	60	61	70.50
Wellington Detention Centre	James Cassidy	98	73	63.09

## NORTHERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - G. F. Tegman  
 Ministry of Correctional Services  
 199 Larch Street, 9th Floor  
 Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Superintendent's Name</u>	<u>Operating Capacity March 31/82</u>	<u>Average Daily Count 1981-82</u>	<u>Per Diem 1981-82 \$</u>
* Monteith Correctional Centre	W.E. Peters	120	108	70.13
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	J.R. Keddie	120	105	74.19
<u>Jails</u>				
Fort Frances	C.M. Gillespie	22	15	125.04
Haileybury	W. J. Martin	41	33	67.82
Kenora	L.W. Goss	99	94	63.94
Monteith	W.E. Peters	26	19	-
North Bay	R.S. Doan	67	51	64.38
Parry Sound	T.M. Wight	50	28	90.18
Sault Ste. Marie	E.D. Lock	61	58	73.32
Sudbury	A.G. Hooson	129	82	69.32
Thunder Bay	A.D. Abbott	97	67	72.58

\* Includes Monteith Correctional Centre and Jail budgets

## ACCOMMODATION EXPANSION

A number of institutions continued to operate at or over capacity during the year. Population pressures at the local jail and detention centre level are being caused mainly by the increase over the past six years in the number of persons sentenced to six months or more, up to the provincially served maximum of two years less one day. Thus, in some areas of the province, most noticeably the south-central area, inmates who might have been transferred to the longer-term correctional centres are being held in a jail or detention centre because some correctional centres are already operating at capacity. It is the ministry's policy to avoid overfilling the longer-term institutions.

With the exception of those institutions in and close to Metropolitan Toronto, overcrowding generally occurs intermittently and infrequently, and can be accommodated within the normal allotment of resources. However, in order to ameliorate the more serious effect of overcrowding in specific locations, renovation or alteration projects were undertaken in several facilities.

For instance, at the Mimico Correctional Centre on the outskirts of Toronto, a security fence was erected which will allow for an appreciable increase in the inmate capacity. At the Millbrook Correctional Centre, construction began on a new detention unit which, when completed by the summer of 1982, will resolve the long-standing need at this maximum security facility for additional segregation and close confinement accommodation. At the Quinte Detention Centre, construction began on additional segregation and close confinement cells.

The proposal for a relocatable prefabricated inmate accommodation and administrative office unit at the Sault Ste. Marie Jail has now advanced to the detailed preparation stage and it is expected that the unit fabrication stage will be reached next year.

Approval was received at year's end to open the previously unused top floor of the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre. This will accommodate 60 inmates and will relieve pressures on the other floors. Recruitment of 23 additional correctional officers to staff the top floor was under way in March.

## INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES

Director - Dr. J. J. Hug  
Institutional Program Support Services  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutional program support services co-ordinates and supervises program development and monitoring of activities in the following areas: energy management, health care, food, industries, self-sufficiency, library, education, institutional volunteers, and inmate classification and transfer. Consultation services related to psychology, social work, recreation, and chaplaincy are also provided.

## **INMATE CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER**

This section is responsible for the initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to correctional centres or ministry treatment facilities; the co-ordination of training of institution classification officers; policy and procedural recommendations pertaining to inmate classification and transfer; quality control and monitoring of the ministry's classification system; arranging and co-ordinating the transfer of all provincially sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario; the transfer of all federally sentenced inmates in Ontario from ministry jails and detention centres to federal institutions; the transfer of remanded inmates between the Metropolitan Toronto institutions; the administration of inter-provincial agreements on the exchange of inmates; and liaison with the federal government for the exchange of inmates between Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The section also effects transfers for various police departments and Employment and Immigration Canada as circumstances permit.

Approximately 16,000 inmates were processed through the classification system and approximately 26,000 inmates were transferred during the year.

The section has a staff of 13 provincial bailiffs and two classification officers. The bailiff fleet consists of five security-equipped vehicles, including three highway buses, all of which are equipped with mobile radios and mobile telephones.

The section initiated a once-per-week service to every jail and detention centre throughout the province to transfer inmates. This service assisted greatly in keeping those institutions affected by overcrowding at reasonably manageable levels and made more effective use of correctional centre bed space. The section was also designated the ministry liaison with Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) officials; was assigned to co-ordinate the distribution of judges' reasons for sentence - documents which explain the judicial intent in giving a term of incarceration; and has made a significant contribution to the ministry's farm program through the transportation of equipment and produce.

## **INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS**

One of the objectives for this program is to increase the inmate production of some of the goods required to maintain institutions.

For example, the canning of various foodstuffs at the Burtch Correctional Centre increased by about 40 per cent, from just under 154,000 cans last year to 215,000 in the present fiscal period. The in-house production of various institutional clothing and bedding items such as work socks, wool blankets, and flame retardant pillows at Guelph Correctional Centre, shirts and pants at Millbrook and Guelph, and flame retardant mattresses at Mimico Correctional Centre is now such that most of the institutional needs for these products are met.

The mattress plant at Mimico is operated by a private firm which hires inmates under the auspices of the ministry's temporary absence program.

Fifty-four inmates earned \$22,000, of which \$8,000 was paid to the institution for room and board.

Woodcutting projects generated approximately \$35,000 in revenue from the sale of firewood to provincial parks and through public auction. In addition, over 20,000 broad feet of sawlogs were cut for various institutional uses, and approximately 260 cords of firewood were donated to the elderly and to needy persons in Northern Ontario.

## **ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

Increased emphasis was placed on improved methods of energy-use monitoring and analysis. Based on energy-use statistics for the first ten months of the year for ten of the larger institutions, approximately \$60,000 worth of energy was saved.

In co-operation with the ministries of energy and government services, the ministry is examining the use of alternative energy sources and planning to increase the energy efficiency of buildings. The completion during the year of a solar-heated domestic water heating system at the Guelph Correctional Centre is an example of the former, and the modifying and insulation of various buildings using inmate labor is an example of the latter.

## **FOOD SERVICES**

In all but one institution, inmates worked in the kitchen for a total of 152,600 days, preparing and serving close to six and one-half million staff and inmate meals.

Inmates are trained on the job, providing a valuable work experience which assists some inmates to obtain jobs in the food services industry when they return to the community.

## **FARM PROGRAM (FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY)**

Despite adverse weather conditions in many parts of the province, which caused crop losses of up to 30 per cent in some areas, a considerable cost avoidance in produce was maintained.

In the eastern region, for example, 11 of the 13 institutions were involved in some form of market gardening. The size of the operations ranged from small garden plots to approximately 100 acres, with a total yield of produce in excess of 800,000 pounds.



The total institutional production was as follows:

<u>Type of Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Estimated Wholesale Value</u>
Beets	105,005 lbs.	\$ 16,996
Cabbage	123,050 lbs.	17,759
Carrots	124,737 lbs.	18,153
Corn - Cow	277,600 lbs.	17,725
- Sweet	1,353 doz.	1,224
Winter Wheat	49,180 lbs.	3,788
Hay	28,632 bales	39,632
Straw	900 bales	360
Barley	135,620 lbs.	7,663
Cauliflower	123 lbs.	21
Onions	24,283 lbs.	7,682
Potatoes	1,173,980 lbs.	172,331
Parsnips	480 lbs.	67
Turnips	98,855 lbs.	12,943
Assorted Fresh Produce	145,270 lbs.	35,818
		<hr/>
		\$ 352,162
		<hr/>

The eastern region program was involved for the second year in an exchange of produce with the federal correctional service, exchanging potatoes and feed corn for onions, carrots, and milk. The carrots were shipped to the Burtch Correctional Centre for canning and future use by several institutions.

At Burtch, nine tons of dressed pork were produced, which enabled the institution to be self-sufficient in pork products and supply several other institutions with the surplus.

Monteith and Thunder Bay Correctional Centres produced enough eggs for their own use and for several nearby jails. Both of these institutions maintain beef herds, which were obtained with no initial outlay on a pay-back system to New Liskeard Agricultural College.

The institution at Monteith constructed 2,000 vegetable crates for their own and other institutions' use. This institution is using a team of horses for a number of on-site activities as an energy alternative project.

## HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Health care staff provide dental, medical, nursing, and psychiatric services to inmates. They also assist in setting standards for health care and co-ordination of the use of special treatment facilities within the ministry. In addition to forensic services provided at several locations, mental health assistance services to selected inmates have now been made available in special units at the Sudbury Algoma Hospital and the North Bay Mental Health Centre.

Sections in the ministry's manual of standards and procedures relating to health care policies are being updated.



## **LIBRARY SERVICES**

Library services for inmates were maintained in all institutions. Staff library services are provided mainly from the head office staff library in Toronto. The staff library now has the capability to perform computer on-line searches. Library staff have received basic training in conducting such searches, and a small number of successful searches has already been carried out. It is anticipated that staff in the field will make use of this capacity, and therefore a gradual expansion in the number of searches carried out is expected.

## **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

Eleven educational programs are operated in nine correctional centres and two detention centres. An innovative coeducational program is ongoing at the Vanier Centre for Women and the Ontario Correctional Institute (males) in Brampton.

The 46 professional teachers and 25 trade instructors delivering the programs were assisted by citizen volunteers, who provided valuable assistance. In keeping with the ministry's aim to provide training appropriate to the current and future job market in the community, the oil burner course which had been available at the Monteith Correctional Centre for several years, has been replaced by a natural gas fitting course.

The temporary absence program for educational purposes, which allows selected inmates to study in the community, was encouraged where appropriate.

The scope of programming included academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accommodated illiterates, and upgrading, refresher, and secondary school credit courses were also provided. Technical and vocational courses gave an introduction to trades and developed work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allowed for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the ministries of colleges and universities and education. Life skills courses developed skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning with an emphasis on employment.

## **COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROJECTS**

Selected inmates from a number of institutions took part in community volunteer projects. These included assisting senior citizens by the removal of snow from their sidewalks; repairing and painting for local churches and non-profit organizations; cleaning up community parks and painting picnic tables; and maintaining historical sites and cemeteries.

The total hours of these projects by all inmates was 277,680. When costed at the minimum wage level, these services represent a cash value of close to \$1 million.

Examples of such projects include: inmate labor provided by Thunder Bay Correctional Centre to the Canada Games; inmates from the Quinte Detention Centre, Napanee, assisted at a local mental retardation rehabilitation workshop; Sarnia Jail inmates made toys which were given to the Salvation Army for distribution to needy families in the area; and inmates from the Niagara Detention Centre contributed by assisting with the construction of bicycle paths and parks along the Old Welland Canal in St. Catharines.

## **INSTITUTIONAL STAFF TRAINING**

The institutional staff training branch conducts training and development programs for personnel located at the ministry's head office in Toronto and the 48 institutions and three camps. New correctional officers receive three weeks of basic training during their probationary year. A total of 10,587 man days of participants' training was conducted by the branch staff or subsidized by branch funds. The branch's regional training advisors liaise with institutions in conducting an on-the-job training program. During the year, 281 staff benefitted from the educational assistance program.

A cardio-pulmonary resuscitation program was successfully implemented in the institutions during the year, and 547 staff were trained.

A pilot labor relations workshop was conducted for institution managers as an extension of the ongoing institutional management development programs.

An effective writing course was conducted at Thunder Bay, Rideau, and Guelph Correctional Centres, for correctional and non-correctional staff, with priority to Correctional Officer 3 or equivalent level applicants.

Four basic institutional crisis intervention team (ICIT) training courses were conducted during the fiscal year, and 1,082 trainee man days of continuation training for team members was conducted at institutions. Eleven teams are now in place in the eastern region, eleven in the western region, two in the northern region, and four in the central region.

The branch co-operated with a number of other branch heads in conducting or funding specialized training. Regional workshops were conducted for managers in planning and control in corrections. In conjunction with the personnel branch successful workshops in selection techniques and performance planning and review were conducted for institutional and community program managers.

## **TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM**

Selected inmates are permitted to return to the community prior to the termination of sentence for a variety of reasons ranging from family crises to paid employment. While every inmate has the right to apply for the program, this does not imply a right to approval of an application. Neither is a temporary absence the appropriate or immediate answer for every inmate's need or problem.

TRENDS IN TEMPORARY ABSENCES,<sup>1</sup> FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1975-1982

1. Figures exclude temporary absences associated with community resource centres, the House of Concord residential training program and industrial programs unless they were supplemental to participants' involvement in these programs.

2. Includes daily passes for academic, vocational and employment reasons.

Sources:

- a) annual reports, ministry of correctional services, 1976-1982.
- b) annual statistics, ministry of correctional services, 1981-1982.

**TABLE 2**  
**COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT**

	<u>Apr. 1/80 to Mar. 31/81</u>		<u>Apr. 1/81 to Mar. 31/82</u>	
	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5
No. of Applications Received				
Academic	164		190	
Vocational	283		188	
Employment	3,770		3,690	
6 to 15 days	<u>1,669</u>		<u>1,778</u>	
Subtotals Received	5,886	21,445	5,846	21,624
No. of Applications Activated				
Academic	118		126	
Vocational	215		152	
Employment	3,096		2,863	
6 to 15 days	<u>1,008</u>		<u>997</u>	
Subtotals Activated	4,437	14,690	4,138	15,190
No. of Applications Completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	4,177	14,370	3,946	14,859
% completed of totals activated	94.1%	98%	95.4%	97.8%
Grand Totals (long and short term) approved and activated TAPs	19,127	100%	19,328	100%
Revoked	324	1.7%	299	1.6%
Withdrawn	256	1.3%	224	1.2%
Grand Totals completed without revocation	18,803	98.3%	19,029	98.5%
Grand Totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	18,547	97%	18,805	97.3%

There are several types of TAP. These are humanitarian, employment, educational, medical, and on judge's recommendation. The latter form is known as Immediate TAP (ITAP) and was introduced in 1979 as a response to the numerous difficulties the ministry was experiencing in the administration of the intermittent sentences of 90 days or less. After several meetings between the provincial court judges and ministry officials, we undertook to implement judicial recommendations for immediate employment TAP for sentences of 90 days or less within 24 hours without the usual preceding community checks as must be done in other forms of TAP. The main object of this TAP was essentially to provide judges with a viable alternative to the imposition of an intermittent sentence and allow the offender to continue employment, thereby not losing days from work or jeopardizing employment. Statistics indicate that 85 per cent of those recommended for ITAP are processed within 24 hours.

The temporary absence program has maintained an approximate 98 per cent success rate (defined as returning on time to the institution at the termination of pass) since it began in 1969. The program has saved taxpayers thousands of dollars as working inmates have kept their families off the welfare rolls, have contributed to board and lodging at the institutions, and have paid taxes and other mandatory deductions.

Responsibility for the program rests at the local level with institutional superintendents working in co-operation with probation and parole services, the judiciary, local police or the Ontario Provincial Police, and other outside agencies which may have impact on the decision-making role.

## **EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS**

Through the sponsorship of the John Howard Society of Peterborough, funding was obtained from the federal Canada Community Development Program to permit the recruitment of physically handicapped persons as correctional officer aides at the Millbrook Correctional Centre.

These aides assist correctional officers in a number of duties including working in control modules and in the inmate canteen. This pilot project was developed in line with a program which has been operating successfully in Dade County, Florida, for several years. The two persons recruited at the Millbrook institution are both paraplegics, and have been well accepted by both institutional staff and inmates.

## **THE NATIVE INMATE**

The results of a study\* carried out by the ministry's planning and research branch in co-operation with the Ontario Native Council on Justice show that Native people who have been jailed in Ontario's correctional system have special problems which separate them from the rest of the prison population.

\* Birkenmayer, A.C. and Jolly, S. 'The Native Inmate in Ontario.' Report of a study conducted by the Ministry of Correctional Services and The Ontario Native Council on Justice. September, 1981.



The survey asked 447 male and 66 female inmates: "Why do so many Native people end up in jail and what can be done to prevent their conflict with the law?"

Alcohol abuse, unemployment, and poor living conditions were considered by the Native inmates in the sample to be the top three causes of Native trouble with the law, ending in imprisonment. The leading suggestions for prevention had to do with alcohol abuse programs, employment opportunities and services, on-reserve culture and recreational programming and services, and programs directed to the needs of Native young people.

In an effort to meet some of these needs within a prison setting, the ministry supports the forming of Native self-help groups known as The Native Sons. Such groups are operating in the Guelph and Monteith Correctional Centres and at the Ontario Correctional Institute in Brampton.

A Native inmate-liaison worker from a community Native centre is responsible for organizing special functions such as sweat lodge ceremonies and socials. Guests from the community are invited to the socials and bring special foods for the ceremonies. From time to time guest speakers are invited, including a spiritual leader and elders from the Native Community.



## MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PUBLICATIONS

Bail Verification and Supervision -  
A community option to pre-trial detention

Be a Correctional Volunteer

Careers in Corrections

\* Caught!

Community Resource Centres

Community Service Orders -  
A program that benefits the community  
as well as the offender

Community Service Orders -  
A helping program - for both  
community agencies and for those  
offenders who volunteer their services

Community Service and You

Correctional Institutions  
and Programs in Ontario

Publications are available from:

Personal Shopping

- Ontario Government Bookstore  
880 Bay Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

OR

Communications Branch,  
Ministry of Correctional Services,  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,  
Scarborough, Ontario. M1L 4P1  
Telephone: (416) 750-3421

\* Primarily for high school students studying corrections

Leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be  
purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies are:

Barbecues  
Beds  
Campsite Fireplace Grill  
Campsite Permit Holder  
Correctional Industries Price List  
Flame Retardant Mattress

Glossary of Correctional Terms

Probation and Parole - A  
Community Service for Adults

Recreation in Corrections

The Vanier Centre for Women

\* Corrections Ontario Series:

Community Service Orders

Government Levels of  
Responsibility for  
Corrections

Parole

Probation

Temporary Absence Program

Correctional Update (ministry  
newsletter) published bi-  
monthly

Annual Report of the Minister

Mail Order

- Publications Centre  
880 Bay Street, 5th floor  
Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1N8

Publications are available from:

Industrial Programs Branch,  
Ministry of Correctional Services,  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
Telephone: (416) 750-3366

Flame Retardant Pillows  
Fluorescent Flower Garden  
Library Book Truck  
Picnic Table  
Security Garments  
Signs

## STATISTICAL SECTION

This year the statistical appendix to the annual Report of the Minister has been changed. The data presented in the following tables have been put together to clarify and explain some of the issues current in the Ministry. In addition, more descriptive statistics such as averages and percent distributions are being used. The processes involved must be seen as being evolutionary. The Ministry has had computerized information systems since 1975. Since that time the major source of statistics has been these systems. The present report represents an attempt to optimize the information processing capabilities of the system.

All data presented in this section are based on activity during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1982. Comparisons with data included in previous years will in many cases be inappropriate because of the new definitions and procedures. Data on previous years which will be comparable to this report will be produced.

FIGURE 1

PROBATION TERMS AND SENTENCES  
TO INCARCERATION IN RATES PER  
100,000 POPULATION

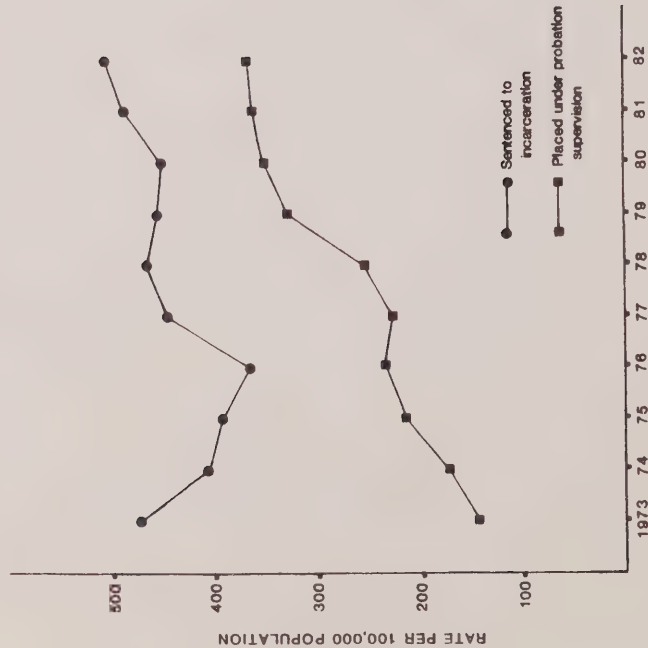


FIGURE 2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADMISSIONS  
AND TIME TO BE SERVED IN  
PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS

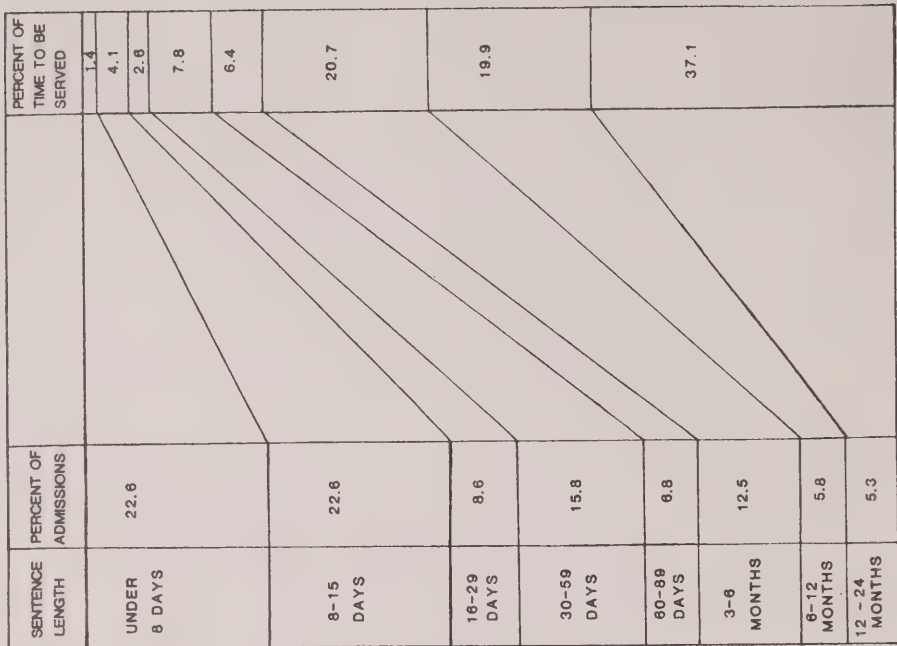


TABLE 1

ADMISSION TO INSTITUTIONS AND SENTENCES  
TO IMPRISONMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	ADMISSIONS	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT
Persons	48,121	35,483
Occurrences	65,581	43,876
Counts of Offences Involved	160,940	100,115

This table provides the total intake figures for provincial institutions during the year. Figures are provided for those admitted during the year and those receiving sentences to imprisonment. Some of those sentenced during the year may have been admitted prior to April 1, 1981. The three figures given in each category are defined as follows:

PERSONS: Individuals are counted once in this category if they are admitted or sentenced at any point during the year.

OCCURRENCES: Each admission or sentence involving a new set of charges adds one count to this category. One person may account for several occurrences.

COUNTS OF OFFENCES: An admission or sentence often results from a number of offences. This is the total count of those offences.

This table points out the high level of activity among institutional clients. Each person admitted during the year accounts for an average of 1.4 admissions and 3.3 offences.

FIGURE 1

This figure represents the pattern of intake to the Ministry's two main programs over the last ten years expressed as a function of the total provincial population. Data used for this figure are based on actual occurrences of sentenced institutional admissions or commencement of a probation term. As a result, some individuals who are admitted more than once or are incarcerated and placed on probation during the year will be counted more than once. The salient feature of these data is the dramatic increase in probation intake contrasted to the fairly level rate of sentences to incarceration. The last two years, however, have been marked by disturbing increases in institutional sentences as well.

FIGURE 2

This figure was designed to clarify an issue which often causes confusion when dealing with correctional populations. That is, the different contribution made by those with specific sentence lengths when dealing with total sentenced days as compared to admissions. The Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services is responsible for all jails and detention centres and all inmates who receive sentences of up to two years less a day. Inmates sentenced to two years or more become the responsibility of the federal government. Within the total sentenced time served in the Provincial System, those with longer sentences represent a very sizable proportion and the short sentenced inmates, whilst significant in terms of number sentenced, represent only a very small portion of total time served. For instance, over 45% of the sentences imposed are for fifteen days or less yet this group represents only 5.5% of the man days to be served.

TABLE 2  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO INCARCERATION

OFFENCE CATEGORY	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Against Person	7.4 %	5.6 %	7.3 %	14.3 %	11.7 %	14.1 %
Against Property	36.5	40.1	36.8	36.0	40.3	36.3
Public Morals and Decency	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.1
Public Order and Peace	8.4	7.6	8.3	7.6	8.1	7.6
Drug Offences	5.1	4.1	5.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Liquor Offences	9.1	11.3	9.3	10.5	12.4	10.6
Traffic Offences	12.5	4.8	11.9	15.4	6.3	14.7
Municipal By-Laws and other Statutes	18.0	24.1	18.5	8.1	12.7	8.5
Not Categorized	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.8
TOTAL (100%)	147,611	13,329	160,940	60,307	5,274	65,581

Data on offences leading to admissions are presented in two ways in the above table. In each case the offences are grouped into broad categories. These headings are largely self-explanatory and have been used traditionally by the Ministry. Not all possible offences are coded for the computer so a certain number of offences have no codes and are "Not Categorized". The first part of the table gives the percentage breakdown of all counts of offences leading to the admission. The section labelled "Most Serious Offence" represents an attempt to label each admission with only one offence category. Each admission is counted once in the category of offence considered most serious, with categories listed in descending order of seriousness. The scheme used has limitations, nonetheless, it was felt that some attempt should be made in this direction to better describe the population being incarcerated. For example, the Municipal By-Law and Other Statutes category while accounting for a large portion of total offence counts (18.5%) accounts for a much smaller proportion of admissions (8.5%).

TABLE 3  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE  
SENTENCES IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR

SENTENCE LENGTH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Under 8 days	21.4%	31.5%	22.1%
8 - 15 days	22.1	21.6	22.1
16 - 29 days	8.4	8.0	8.4
30 - 59 days	15.4	16.7	15.5
60 - 89 days	6.7	6.4	6.7
90 days - under 6 months	12.6	9.1	12.4
6 months - under 1 year	5.9	3.4	5.8
1 year - under 18 months	3.7	1.7	3.5
18 months - under 2 years	1.8	0.8	1.7
2 years or over	1.9	0.8	1.8
TOTAL (100%)	40,903	2,973	43,876

In Table 3 the distribution of aggregate sentences imposed during the years is shown. As demonstrated in Figure 2, short sentences while accounting for only a small portion of the daily population, represent the majority of sentences imposed. This is true to a greater extent for females with 84.2% of the sentences being under ninety days compared to 74.0% for the males.

The data on sentences imposed for individual offences are presented in Table 4a (males) and 4b (females), categorized by offence type. Again the bulk of sentences are in the lower range. Because a lot of individual sentences are served concurrently, the distribution of sentence lengths are similar for single offences and aggregate sentences. The biggest difference is in the under 8 day range, sentences which are often served in conjunction with larger terms.



TABLE 4A

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES IMPOSED  
FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENCES BY OFFENCE CATEGORY  
(Males only)

OFFENCE CATEGORY	S E N T E N C E   L E N G T H									TOTAL COUNTS IN CATEGORY (100%)
	UNDER 8 DAYS	8-15 DAYS	16-29 DAYS	30-59 DAYS	60-89 DAYS	90 DAYS < 6 MOS.	6 MONTHS < 1 YEAR	1 YEAR <2 YRS.	2 YEARS & OVER	
Against the Person	13.6%	18.1	4.6	27.7	9.9	14.3	5.5	2.3	4.1	5,377
Against Property	8.6%	8.9	2.2	18.7	8.8	20.0	16.6	10.7	5.5	28,754
Against Public Morals and Decency	6.0%	6.5	1.5	13.3	8.2	19.4	16.5	14.0	14.6	649
Against Public Order and Peace	18.2%	22.6	4.3	24.8	7.6	11.1	7.1	3.5	0.8	5,626
Drug Offences	15.3%	16.4	4.4	21.4	9.2	16.5	8.4	5.3	3.2	4,141
Liquor Offences	90.5%	5.6	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,842
Traffic Offences	29.6%	37.0	10.2	11.2	2.5	8.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	15,048
Municipal By-Laws & other statutes	64.1%	13.4	4.1	11.5	2.6	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	19,396
Not categorized	33.7%	14.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	7.9	13.7	4.4	4.1	1,230
TOTAL	36.3%	15.7	4.1	14.6	5.2	10.5	6.9	4.2	2.3	93,063

TABLE 4B

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES IMPOSED  
FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENCES BY OFFENCE CATEGORY  
(Females only)**

OFFENCE CATEGORY	S E N T E N C E   L E N G T H									TOTAL COUNTS IN CATEGORY 100 %
	UNDER 8 DAYS	8-15 DAYS	16-29 DAYS	30-59 DAYS	60-89 DAYS	90 DAYS < 6 MOS.	6 MONTHS < 1 YR.	1 YEAR < 2 YRS.	2 YEARS & OVER	
Against the Person	23.6%	21.5	3.7	25.9	5.1	10.1	4.0	2.7	3.4	297
Against Property	17.0%	14.4	2.7	22.0	11.7	17.9	8.9	4.6	0.8	2,139
Against Public Morals and Decency	37.5%	26.8	5.4	14.3	5.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
Against Public Order And Peace	27.3%	26.0	2.6	24.1	5.8	5.8	6.0	1.6	0.8	381
Drug Offences	18.6%	7.6	1.9	17.1	13.3	23.3	8.1	8.1	1.9	210
Liquor Offences	89.9%	4.7	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,440
Traffic Offences	43.1%	35.0	9.4	9.6	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	511
Municipal By-Lays and other Statutes	72.9%	12.0	2.2	9.6	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1,969
Not categorized	32.7%	18.4	4.1	12.2	6.1	10.2	10.2	4.1	2.0	49
TOTAL	50.5%	14.1	2.9	13.9	5.1	7.4	3.6	1.9	0.5	7,052

TABLE 5

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED

AGE CATEGORIES	ADMITTED			SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16	3.3%	4.9%	3.4%	2.5%	3.2%	2.6%
17	6.0	6.9	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.8
18	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2
19 - 24	35.7	32.2	35.4	36.4	31.4	36.0
25 - 35	28.0	30.5	28.2	27.6	31.6	27.9
36 - 50	14.5	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.6	14.8
51 +	5.4	4.0	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.7
TOTAL (100%)	44,078	4,043	48,121	33,057	2,426	35,483

The age distribution of inmates seems to be a point of interest. Although 64% of the persons admitted to correctional institutions are between the ages of 19 and 35, the focus is more often on the younger age groups.

The age distribution of persons admitted and sentenced during the year is shown in Table 5. Any person admitted or sentenced more than once during the year is counted only once in the category of his or her age as of the last admission. The data in Table 6 deal with sentences imposed during the year. Here, sentencing information, in the form of the number of counts of offences and the aggregate sentences, was tabulated by age. The younger offenders, on the average, seem to be convicted of more offences and have longer aggregate sentences. The 16 and 17 year olds account for 8.9% of the sentences but 11.4% of the sentenced days to be served. Consequently, admission statistics cannot be translated into daily counts of inmates.

On April 6, 1982, a survey was conducted to determine the number of 16 and 17 year olds being held. On that date, there were 713 inmates in this age group in provincial institutions. This group included 173 remands and 221 sentenced inmates in jails and another 319 in correctional centres.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT BY AGE

AGE AT DATE SENTENCE EXECUTED	AVERAGE COUNTS PER AGGREGATE SENTENCE	AVERAGE AGGREGATE SENTENCE (DAYS)	PERCENT OF SENTENCES IMPOSED	PERCENT OF TOTAL SENTENCED (DAYS)
16	3.6	88.7	2.8%	3.5
17	3.2	92.0	6.1	7.9
18	2.9	89.8	7.4	9.4
19-24	2.7	79.5	34.8	39.0
25-35	2.9	68.3	26.3	25.3
36-50	2.5	51.5	15.5	11.3
51-70	2.1	35.1	6.8	3.4
71 +	2.6	32.8	0.2	0.1
Unknown	1.4	22.0	(14)	(308)
TOTAL	2.7	70.8	100.0% (42,881)	100.0% (3,038,047)

TABLE 7

## SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT INVOLVING PERSONS WITH PRIOR ADULT INCARCERATIONS

OFFENCE CATEGORY	SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF PERSONS WITH PRIORS		COUNT OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS WERE SENTENCED	
	MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE			
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Against Person	3,583	76.2	4,372	77.1
Against Property	9,508	71.3	22,093	71.5
Against Public Morals	216	56.3	401	56.9
Against Public Order and Peace	2,140	74.8	4,789	79.7
Drug Offences	1,566	61.5	2,919	67.1
Liquor Offences	5,505	78.7	11,975	83.8
Traffic Offences	4,318	47.9	9,022	58.0
Municipal By-Laws and other Statutes	2,197	59.5	12,969	60.7
Not categorized	76	54.7	988	77.2
TOTAL	29,109	66.7	69,528	69.4

In Table 7, the prior adult incarcerations of those sentenced to imprisonment are explored. The admissions are arranged by offence category. In the first column the data are based on sentences imposed and categorized according to the most serious offence. In the second column data are based on the total number of counts for which those with priors were sentenced. Care should be taken not to compare the two columns by row, in that a person admitted with a sentence for an offence against the person could be convicted of offences in other categories as well. Overall, those with prior incarcerations accounted for 66.7% of sentences to imprisonment and 69.4% of the offences involved in those sentences.

TABLE 8

SENTENCES SERVED STRICTLY  
DUE TO NON-PAYMENT OF FINES

SENTENCE LENGTH	PAID FINE PRO RATA	SERVED TIME	TOTAL
Under 8 days	30.3%	52.7%	43.1%
8-15 days	28.0	25.6	26.6
16-29 days	17.2	11.0	13.6
30-59 days	17.8	8.6	12.5
60-89 days	4.0	1.4	2.5
90 + days	2.7	0.7	1.6
TOTAL (100%)	5,411	7,279	12,690

Over 80% of the sentences associated with charges resulting in conviction and sentencing in Provincial Court result in a sentence or a fine. In fact, there are almost 23 times the number of fines given out as there are sentences of incarceration. It is not surprising therefore, that some individuals who do not pay their fines are incarcerated. As would be expected, a large number of these were for liquor offences (39.8%), traffic offences (20.7%) or municipal by-laws (14%). Surprisingly, 10.4% were for property offences. In the majority (57.4%) of the admissions serving time in default of fines, the offender chose to serve the full time. In the remainder of the cases the offender paid some portion of the fine (paid pro rata). It is interesting to note that 67.5% of the admissions with fines were of persons who had been previously incarcerated.



TABLE 9  
NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE ADMISSIONS BY OFFENCE

OFFENCE CATEGORY	ADMISSIONS BY NATIVES		COUNT OF OFFENCES INVOLVING NATIVES	
	MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE CATEGORY		#	% OF TOTAL OFFENCES
	#	% OF TOTAL ADMITS		
Against person	734	7.9	928	7.9
Against Property	1,402	5.9	2,873	4.9
Against Public Morals and Decency	33	4.5	53	3.2
Against Public Order and Peace	382	7.6	982	7.3
Drug Offences	80	2.0	156	1.9
Liquor Offences	2,121	30.4	5,510	37.0
Traffic Offences	421	4.4	1,021	5.3
Municipal By-Laws and other Statutes	359	6.4	1,785	6.0
Not Classified	40	7.2	260	8.4
TOTAL	5,572	8.5	13,568	8.4

Correctional jurisdictions throughout North America are faced with the problem of the disproportionate representation of visible ethnic minorities in correctional populations. In Ontario the only such minority on which numbers are kept is the native. These data are kept at the request of the Ontario Native Council on justice. The council intervened with the Ontario Human Rights Commission to allow the Ministry to collect these data. About 8.5% of all admissions and 10.3% of sentenced admissions are of natives. It must be noted that 7% of the people admitted were natives. It is estimated that 2% of the province's population are native. The data in table 9 show that about 38% of the native admissions were for liquor offences.

## INSTITUTIONAL COUNT DATA

This section deals with data describing the number of individuals incarcerated on a daily basis. These data are based on the midnight counts taken in each institution. One inmate is defined as one Days Stay. Count is used to denote the aggregate of days stays in institution, region or total province. Throughout the section, two capacity figures are used. The Design Capacity refers to the capacity rating for which the institution was architecturally designed or redesigned. The Operational Capacity is the capacity rating of the institution current on March 31, 1982. In many cases the operational capacity includes bed spaces brought about by the addition of bunks in the cells or dormitories.

The average monthly counts for all institutions, including Community Resource Centres are shown in figure 3. The period covers the last three fiscal years in order to show the regularity of seasonal fluctuations and in order to demonstrate graphically the growth in workload experienced over the three year period. During the holiday season of December and January it is traditional to release on temporary absence passes all inmates whose behaviour would warrant such trust. Moreover, these figures also reflect court activity during this season. Therefore, the December and January averages seem to deviate from the pattern because of the lower minimum count. The maximum counts however, stay within the pattern, to illustrate this point.

The data presented in figure 4 demonstrate the range of counts during any given month of the last fiscal year. The highest, the lowest and the average counts for each month are shown.

Looking at province-wide averages and maximum counts masks the true extent of the crowding in some institutions. There are large variations based on geographic region, sex of inmate and the security level of the inmate. For example, during the month of November both the average and the maximum counts, on a provincial level, did not exceed the provincial operational capacity. Yet during November some of the institutions logged almost 10,000 days stay over their operational capacities. The term Days Stay Over Capacity refers to the number of inmate days stay over the operational capacity. These figures are aggregated on the basis of individual institutions.

FIGURE 3

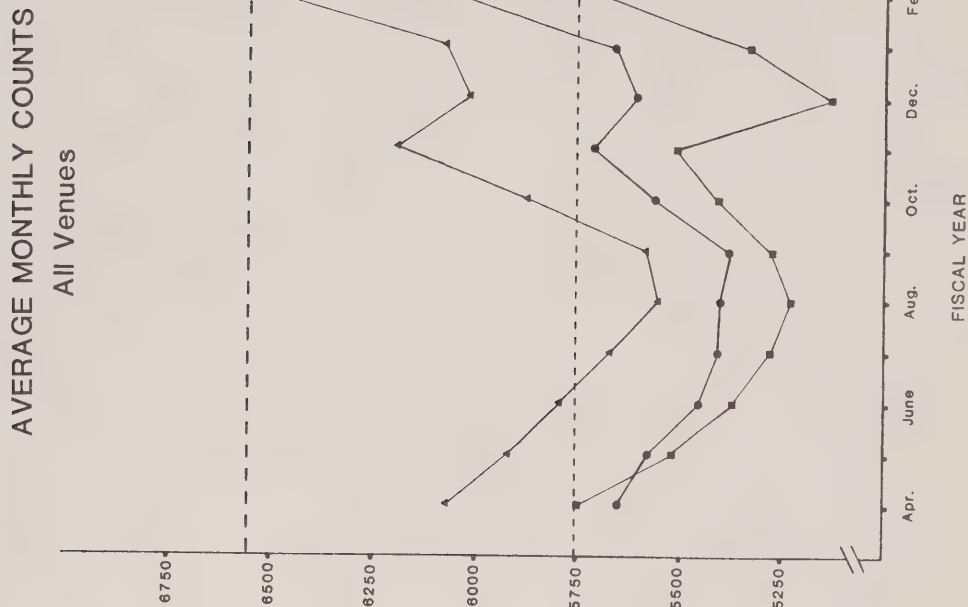


FIGURE 4

RANGE OF MONTHLY COUNTS  
All Venues - 1981-82

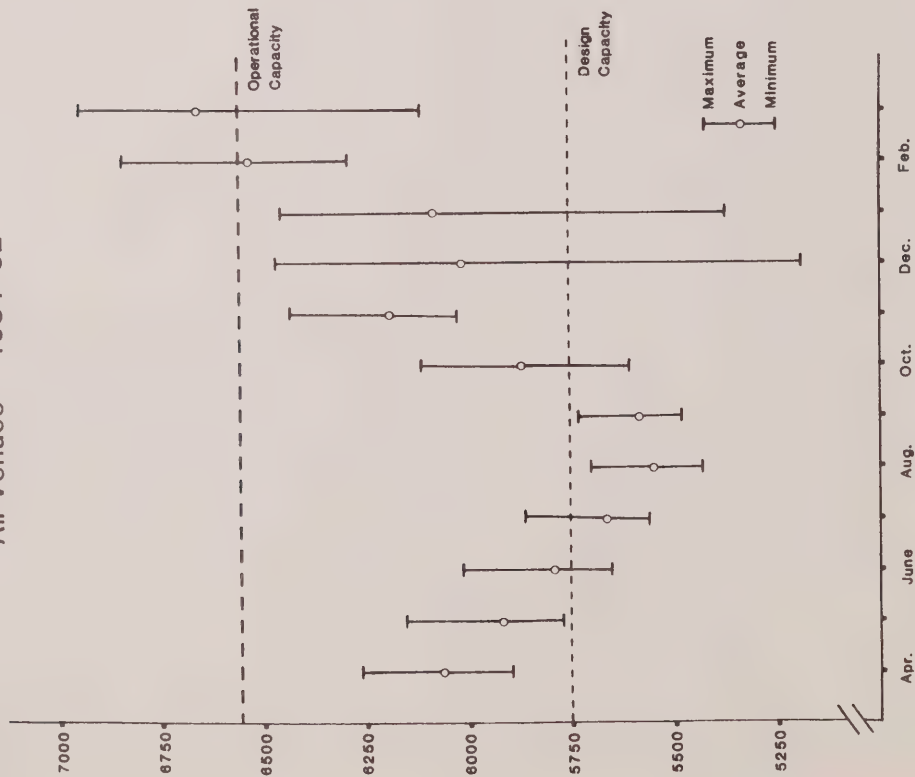


TABLE 10  
DAYS STAY BY REGION AND TYPE OF FACILITY

	REGION				PROVINCIAL TOTAL
	NORTH	CENTRAL	WEST	EAST	
Correctional Centres	77,613	275,515	369,605	131,900	844,633
Jails & D.C.'s	159,692	612,460	379,605	198,597	864,633
Camps	--	11,515	11,046	--	22,561
C.R.C.'s <sup>1</sup>	14,329	45,137	17,778	34,652	111,896
REGIONAL TOTAL	251,634	944,627	638,084	365,149	2,199,494
Days stay over <sup>2</sup> capacity	5,824	78,443	16,687	10,616	111,570

<sup>1</sup> Includes only actual days stay by TAP inmate

<sup>2</sup> Defined for each institution on each day as (Midnight Count - Operational Capacity) and totalled.

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility. It must be noted that the C.R.C. counts include only actual days stay by inmates on temporary absence passes. The C.R.C. counts do not record the utilization by probationers or by parolees. The individual institutions that make up the four regions are listed in the text of this report. Over 70% of the days stay are accumulated in the central and western regions. However, 70% of the days stay over capacity are logged in the central region alone. In fact, 8.4% of the days stay in the central region were in over capacity situations.

TABLE 11

## USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES.

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY		COUNTS			TOTAL DAYS STAY
	DESIGN	OPERATIONAL <sup>1</sup>	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	
Burtch	252	252	222	252	189	81,094
Guelph C.C. <sup>3</sup>	598	600	561	603	521	204,827
House of Concord	82	82	56	82	-	20,572
Maplehurst	400	400	398	437	354	145,146
Millbrook	212	236	226	237	195	82,523
Mimico	330	358	301	552	168	109,797
Monteith	180	120	108	136	71	39,324
O.C.I.	198	198	178	191	157	64,895
Rideau	160	140	135	162	93	49,377
Thunder Bay	120	120	105	129	71	38,289
PROVINCIAL TOTAL (MALE)	2532	2506	2290	2615 <sup>2</sup>	1991 <sup>2</sup>	835,844
Vanier Ctr. for Women	131	103	79	107	55	28,789

<sup>1</sup> On March 31, 1982<sup>2</sup> Totals are not additive but represent an independent aggregation to represent the Provincial picture.<sup>3</sup> Includes GATU and P.C. Unit.

## TABLES 11 AND 12

These tables show the utilization of individual institutions during the fiscal year. Only one jail (Thunder Bay) and one correctional centre (O.C.I.) remained below their operational capacities during the entire year. In both tables the total maximum and minimum counts were calculated independently to represent the province as a whole. These are the actual maximum and minimum counts in the province.

The final column in Table 12 shows the remand days stay. This is a sub-set of the total days stay. A remand is defined as any inmate who has outstanding charges before the courts. A large number of remands are in fact serving sentences of incarceration imposed for other charges.

TABLE 12  
USE OF ACCOMMODATION - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

INSTITUTION	YEAR OPENED	CAPACITY				COUNTS				DAYS STAY	
		DESIGN		OPERATIONAL		MINIMUM	MAXIMUM		AVERAGE	TOTAL	REMAND
		M	F	M	F		M	F			
Barrie	1843	68	6	78	8	49	101	8	71	26,915	13,788
Brantford	1852	38	3	38	3	31	61	0	44	16,112	9,145
Brookville	1842	21	2	21	3	12	38	3	22	8,042	2,194
Chatham	1850	47	0	47	0	14	56	0	35	12,651	4,611
Cobourg	1906	36	3	36	3	9	41	3	24	8,667	1,754
Cornwall	1833	20	1	24	1	10	34	1	24	8,630	2,582
Fort Frances	1907	10	0	19	3	8	24	3	15	5,496	1,256
Haileybury	1923	29	3	38	3	16	44	4	32	12,003	6,371
Kenora	1928	64	29	70	29	36	32	69	14	30,500	8,509
Lindsay	1863	18	6	30	6	10	45	2	27	9,831	3,158
L'Original	1828	20	0	20	0	4	26	0	14	5,000	1,958
Monteith	1965	26	0	26	0	7	33	0	19	7,074	2,593
North Bay	1928	53	4	62	5	30	87	4	50	18,536	6,241
Owen Sound	1869	31	6	40	6	17	44	2	30	10,971	2,296
Parry Sound	1878	31	4	44	6	16	57	4	28	10,315	5,265
Pembroke	1866	24	4	24	4	15	37	4	25	9,272	3,115
Perth	1864	24	2	24	2	7	26	2	17	6,208	1,684
Peterborough	1866	24	1	36	2	16	44	3	28	10,402	4,090
Sarnia	1961	58	1	58	1	22	70	1	45	16,591	4,379
Sault Ste. Marie	1914	32	4	57	4	21	80	8	55	21,249	8,844
Stratford	1887	27	0	36	0	18	43	0	31	11,452	1,809
Sudbury	1928	59	6	118	11	48	109	18	74	30,066	12,916
Thunder Bay	1923	74	3	92	5	30	105	6	56	24,453	7,509
Toronto Jail (New Section)	1958	228	0	414	0	342	533	0	435	158,931	129,765
Walkerton	1866	32	2	32	2	14	40	1	27	9,904	1,848
Whitby	1958	58	4	120	7	54	146	13	87	33,832	15,222
Windor	1925	92	5	92	5	48	127	11	85	32,658	15,765
Elgin-Middlesex D.C.	1977	156	16	156	16	136	5	242	180	70,284	21,262
Hamilton-Wentworth D.C.	1978	180	20	240	30	216	15	325	270	108,412	51,419
Niagara D.C.	1973	139	0	120	0	96	158	0	121	44,057	19,439
Toronto East D.C.	1977	200	0	340	0	272	438	0	350	127,754	82,570
Toronto West D.C.	1977	140	60	280	100	260	353	101	326	146,391	77,579
Ottawa-Carleton	1972	176	10	176	18	110	227	16	166	63,264	33,140
Quinte D.C.	1971	96	6	108	6	63	132	11	93	35,449	10,035
Waterloo D.C.	1978	60	0	60	0	36	83	0	61	22,357	10,852
Wellington	1980	94	4	94	4	42	107	4	72	26,675	8,015
TOTALS		2485	215	3270	293	2135	4224	329	3108	1,200,404	592,978



## PROBATION DATA

The inclusion of probation data on the Ministry's computerized information system is still in its developmental stages. Information is available on a large enough portion of the intake, that it was felt that percentage breakdowns of major variables would be reliable enough to report. The total figures (Table 13) are, as in the past, based on the manually prepared and aggregated workload summary forms. All other tables on probationers are based on the computerized data.

Table 13 summarizes in broad terms the activities in probation during the fiscal year providing start and end date counts as well as the intake data. Total under supervision during the year is defined as the total under supervision at the start of the year plus those placed under supervision during the year. Intake is up only slightly from the previous year while the total probation caseload has increased by almost 1,300 during the year.

TABLE 13

### PROBATION ACTIVITY DURING YEAR

Total under probation supervision April 1, 1981	33,415
Total placed on probation supervision during April 1, 1981 - March 31, 1982	31,665
Total under probation supervision during Apr. 1, 1981 - Mar. 31, 1982	65,080
Total under probation supervision April 1, 1982	34,697



TABLE 14

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO TERMS OF PROBATION

OFFENCE CATEGORY	ALL OFFENCES LEADING TO PROBATION			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE LEADING TO PLACEMENT ON PROBATION		
	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %
Against Person	9.0	6.8	8.7	10.4	7.6	9.9
Against Property	63.0	73.1	64.7	62.6	74.3	64.7
Against Public Morals and Decency	2.7	0.9	2.4	2.9	0.7	2.5
Against Public Order and Peace	8.8	8.1	8.7	7.4	6.2	7.1
Drug Offences	6.4	4.8	6.1	6.6	4.8	6.2
Liquor Offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Traffic Offences	5.5	2.4	5.0	5.7	2.4	5.1
Municipal By-Laws and Other Statutes	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.3
Not categorized	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.1

TABLE 15

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE PLACED ON PROBATION

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
16	13.6%	11.0%	13.2%
17	15.2	11.9	14.6
18	12.0	8.9	11.4
19 - 24	31.6	29.0	31.2
25 - 35	16.9	23.6	18.1
36 - 50	8.0	11.5	8.6
51 - 70	2.4	3.8	2.7
71 or over	0.4	0.4	0.4

This distribution is based on new probation terms starting during the year so that the rare occurrence of someone starting two terms in the same year would count twice within one age group. The younger groups are more prevalent among the probationers than those admitted to institutions.

TABLE 16

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATION TERMS IMPOSED

PROBATION TERMS IN MONTHS	FOR INDIVIDUAL OFFENCE			AGGREGATE TERMS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 6	3.5%	4.2%	3.6%	5.5%	6.3%	5.6%
6 - 11	14.8	18.5	15.4	16.3	20.1	17.0
12 - 17	40.3	42.7	40.7	40.1	41.7	40.4
18 - 23	10.7	9.2	10.5	10.5	8.8	10.2
24 - 35	25.4	20.0	24.5	22.7	18.3	22.10
36 or more	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.9

This table shows the distribution of probation terms imposed both for individual offences and for aggregate terms. Aggregate terms are defined as the total months of probation imposed on an individual including any additional time imposed after the original order commenced. Individuals averaged 1.2 offences in their aggregate probation term. Because many probation terms are served totally or partially concurrently, there is little difference between the two distributions.















JUL 2 1987



